



Newport Two Way Socioeconomic Study

*This Study was prepared for the Kentucky
Transportation Cabinet – Division of Planning*

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INTRODUCTION

Data for this report comes from the 2017 – 2021 American Community Survey five-year estimate, using tables, charts and maps. The purpose of the report is to analyze the data and identify potential populations that may be displaced or adversely affected by the recommended improvements proposed in the study. Statistics are provided for minority, elderly, low-income, disabled and limited English populations for the nation, state, county and Census Tract Block Groups in the project area.

The intent of this review is to assist the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet in making informed and prudent transportation decisions in the study area, especially with regard to the requirements of Executive Order 12898: Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low – Income Populations (signed February 1, 1994). Executive Order 12898.

WHAT IS ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE?

The U. S. Department of Transportation (DOT) outlines three primary Environmental Justice Concepts as:

1. To avoid, minimize or mitigate disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects, including social and economic effects, on minority populations and low-income populations.
2. To ensure the full and fair participation by all potentially affected communities in the transportation decision-making process.
3. To prevent the denial of, reduction in or significant delay in the receipt of benefits by minority populations and low-income populations.

The U. S. DOT order defines minority as:

1. Black (a person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa);
2. Hispanic (a person of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race);
3. Asian American (a person having origins in any of the original peoples of the far east, Southeast Asian, the Indian subcontinent or Pacific Islands); or
4. American Indian and Alaskan Native (a person having origins in any of the original people of North America and who maintains cultural identification through tribal affiliation or community recognition).

A **minority** population is “any readily identifiable groups of minority persons who live in geographic proximity, and if circumstances warrant, geographically dispersed/transient persons...”

Low-income is defined in U.S. DOT Order (5610.2) as “a person whose median household income is at or below the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) poverty guidelines.” A low-income population is “any readily identifiable group of low-income persons who live in geographic proximity, and, if circumstances warrant, geographically dispersed/transient persons...”

A disproportionately high and adverse effect on a minority or low-income population means an adverse that:

1. Is predominately borne by a minority population and/or low-income population; or

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

Elderly and disabled populations are not specifically recognized under the definition of an Environmental Justice community. However, the U.S. DOT specifically encourages the early examination of potential population of the elderly, children, disabled, and other populations protected by the Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and related nondiscrimination statuses.

Limited English Proficiency refers to any person aged 5 or older who reported speaking English less than “very well” as classified by the U.S. Census Bureau. The term “English proficient” refers to people who reported speaking English only or “very well”.

Methodology for Assessing Underserved Populations including Environmental Justice, Title VI, Age and Disability considerations in conjunction with KYTC Planning Studies

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Analysis: Environmental Justice (EJ) refers to the fair treatment of all people regardless of race, color, national origin or income. Specifically, agencies must demonstrate meaningful involvement with the above stated groups with respect to development, implementation and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations and policies. EJ analysis is undertaken for any study that may result in impacts on a minority and/or low-income population that has a federal nexus (funding or approval).

Additionally, KYTC works to identify potential populations of the Elderly, Disabled, Limited English Proficiency and Limited Transportation Options that may be impacted in or near the Affected Community (AC) should highway improvements take place in the future.

Examples of these studies include, but are not limited to:

- Corridor Studies
- Traffic Studies
- Small Urban Area Studies
- Feasibility Studies
- Interchange Justification Studies
- Interchange Modification Reports

(AC) with potential EJ impacts are determined by locating populations of minority, low-income, disabled or elderly and limited English proficiency and calculating their percentage in the area relative to a reference community of comparison (COC).

Communities of comparison:

- The County percentage
- Kentucky percentage
- Block groups within reasonable proximity of the study area
- United States
- ADD Region

The demographics of the study area should be defined using block group data accessed via the 2017-2021 American Community Survey 5 year estimate. KYTC will work in conjunction with the State Data Center to provide pertinent spatial data on a yearly basis for the following, as the update schedule allows:

B01001 – Sex by Age

B03002 – Hispanic or Latino by Race

B16004 – Age by Language Spoken at Home by Ability to Speak English for the Populations 5 Years and Over

B17021 - Poverty Status of Individuals in the Past 12 Months by Living Arrangement

C21007 – Age by Veteran Status by Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months by Disability Status

CENSUS DATA ANALYSIS

The U.S. Census Bureau defines geographical units as:

Census Tract (CT)– A small, relatively permanent statistical subdivision of a county or statistically equivalent entity delineated for data presentation purposes by a local group of census data users or the geographic staff of a regional census center in accordance with Census Bureau guidelines. Census Tracts generally contain between 1,000 and 8,000 people. Boundaries are delineated with the intention of being stable over many decades, so they generally follow relatively permanent visible features. They may also follow governmental unit boundaries and other visible features in some instances; the boundary of a state or county is always a census tract boundary.

Block Group (BG)– A statistical subdivision of a Census Tract. A Block Group consists of all tabulation blocks whose numbers begin with the same digit in a Census Tract. Block Groups generally contain between 300 and 3,000 people, with an optimum size of 1,500 people.

The methodologies used in this planning document are appropriate for identifying possible areas of concern in small urban areas and potential project corridors. However, during future phases of project development a more detailed and robust analysis would be required for the NEPA documentation when assessing the potential for adverse and disproportionate impacts to low-income and minority populations.

The data presented in this document is intended to highlight areas of concern that will require additional analysis should any project be advanced to future phases.

The planning study area is composed of the Census Tract (CT) Block Group (BG) shown in figure 1. The Census tables in this report include the total number and percentages for minorities, elderly, low-income, LEP, and disabled population levels for the census tract block groups, counties, area development district, state, and nation. The project area is in the Northern Kentucky Area Development District (NKADD). This report uses the population percentages for Campbell County as the reference threshold for identifying target populations. The county numbers most likely provide a better snapshot of the overall population characteristics in the study area as opposed to the United States or state percentages.

The methodologies used in this planning document are appropriate for identifying possible areas of concern in small urban areas and potential project corridors. However, during future phases of project development a more detailed and robust analysis would be required for the NEPA documentation when assessing the potential for adverse and disproportionate impacts to low-income and minority populations.

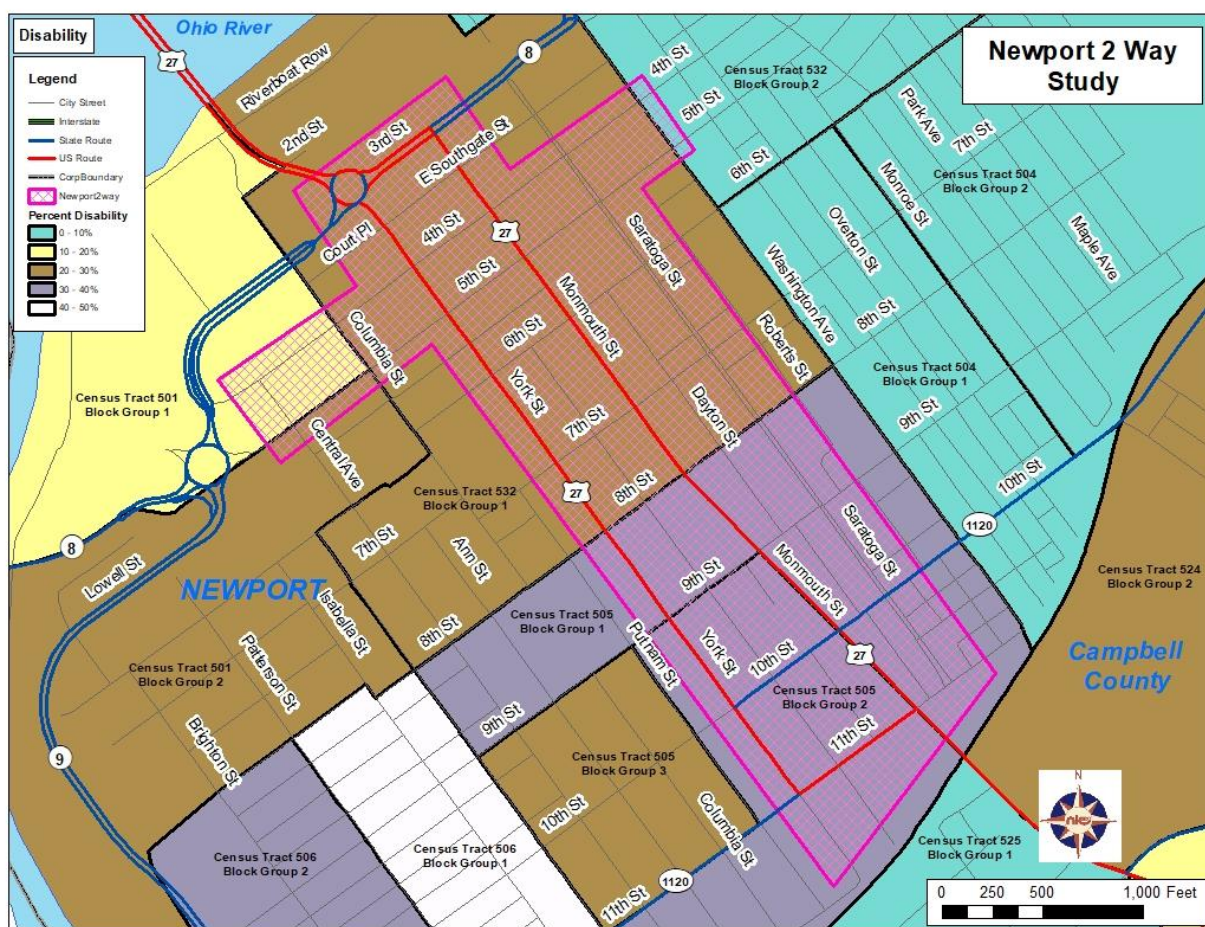
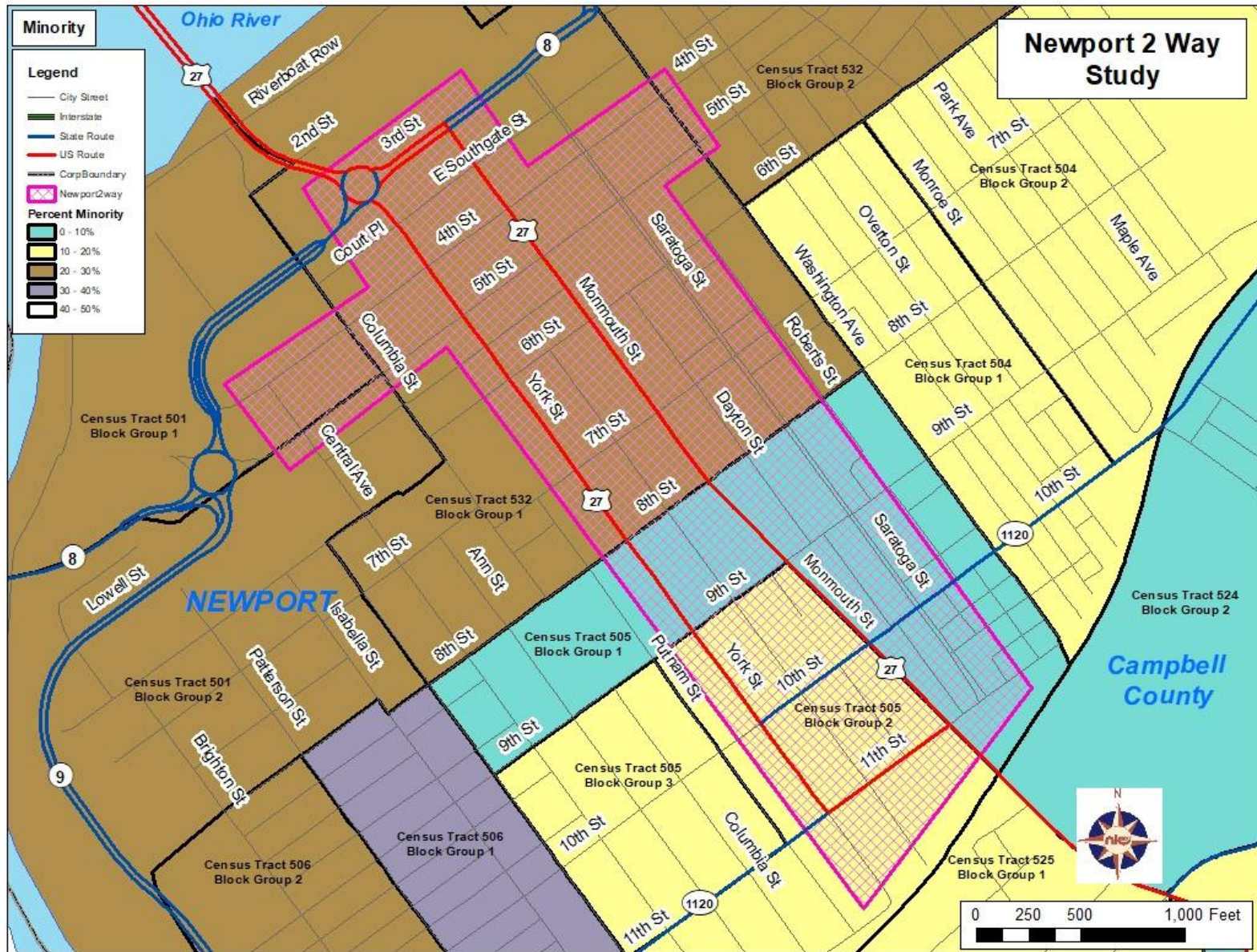
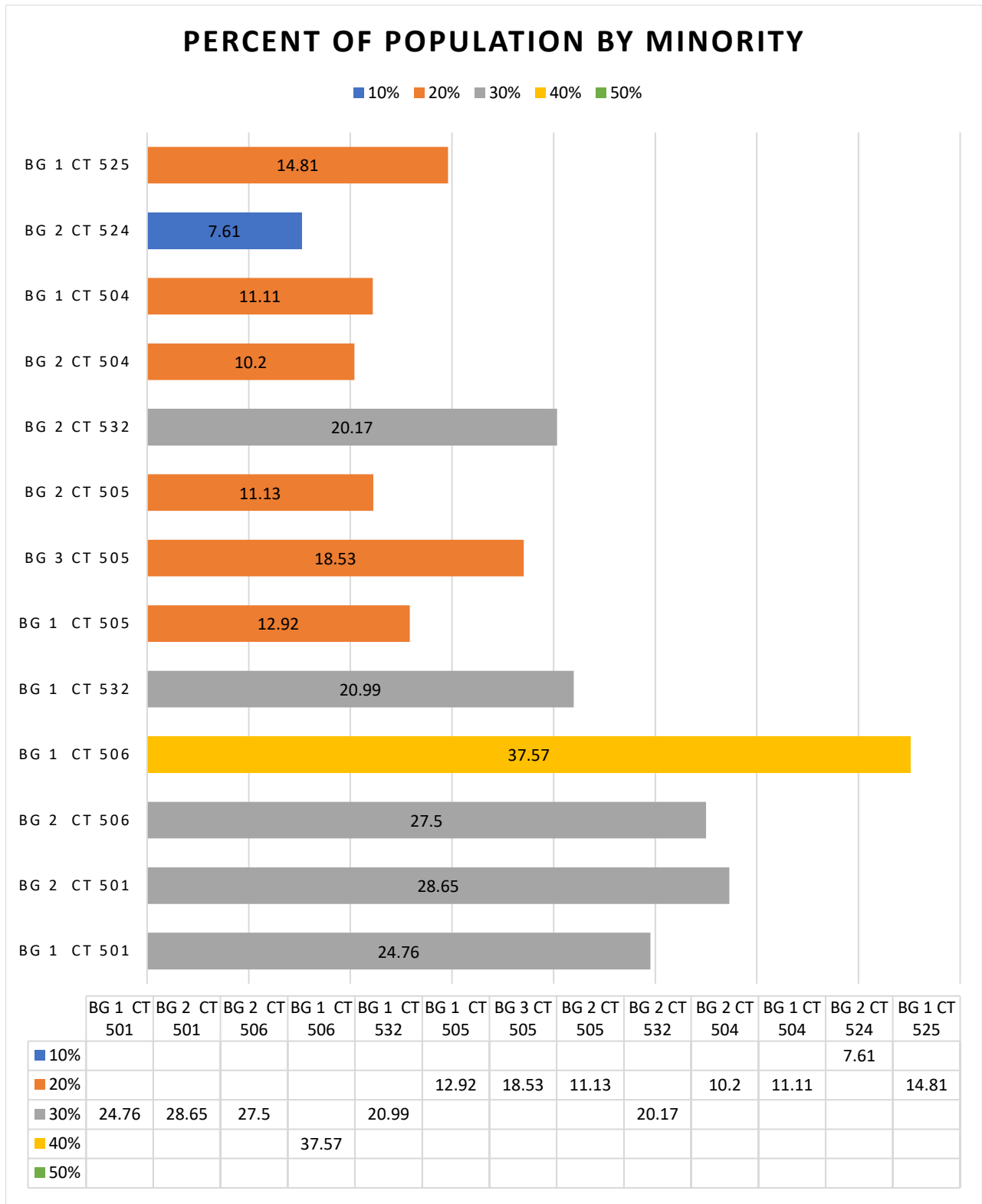


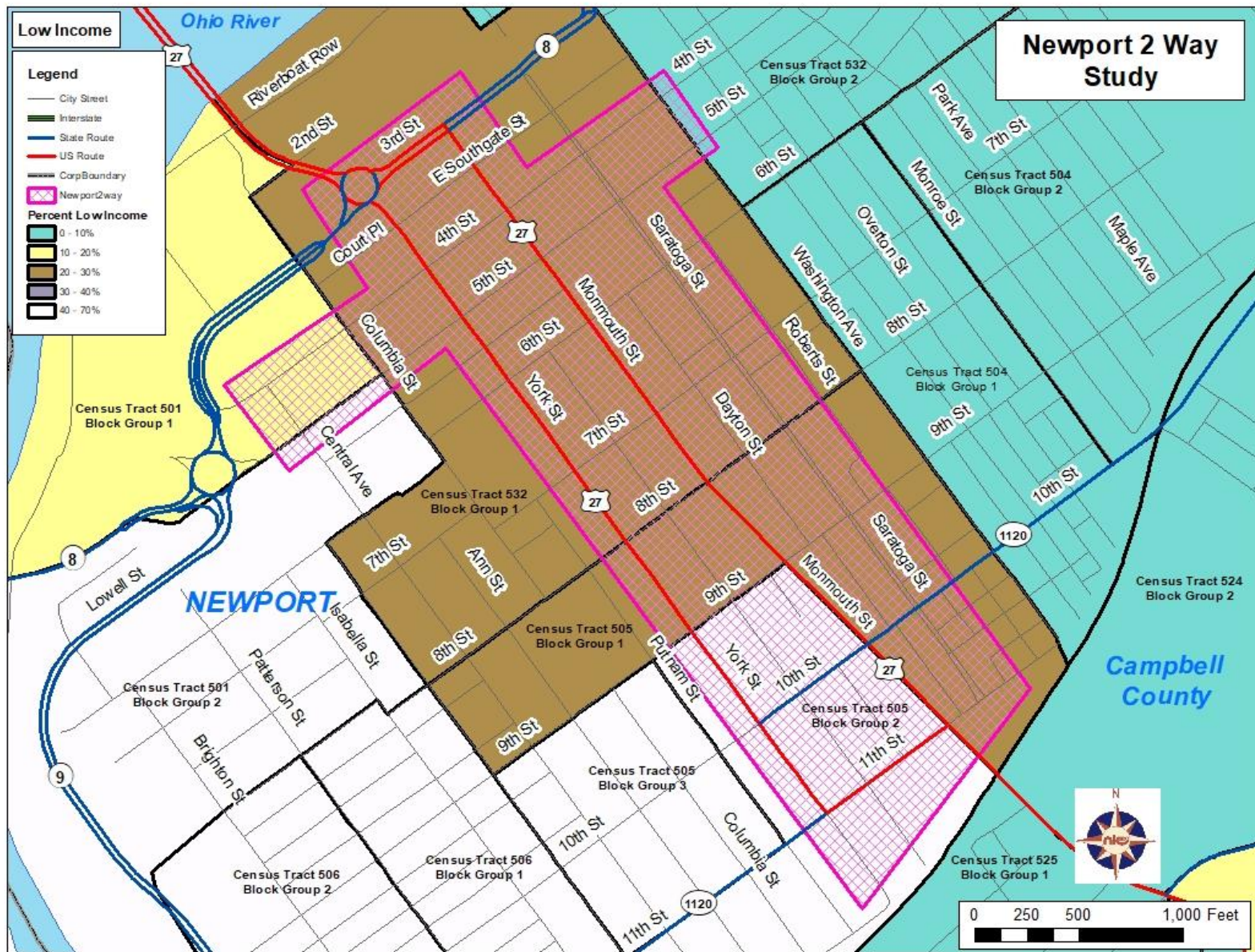
Figure 1



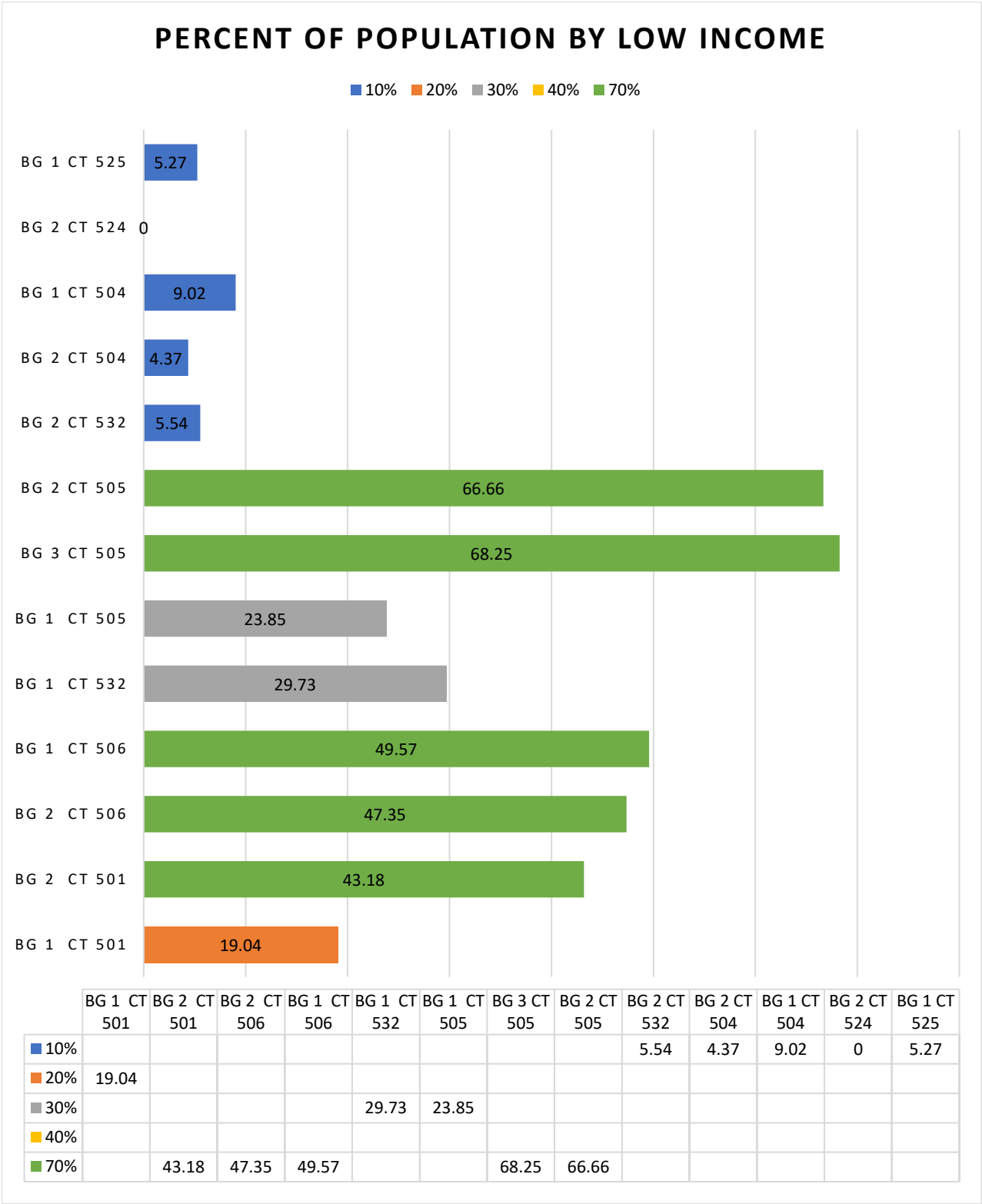
MINORITY POPULATIONS



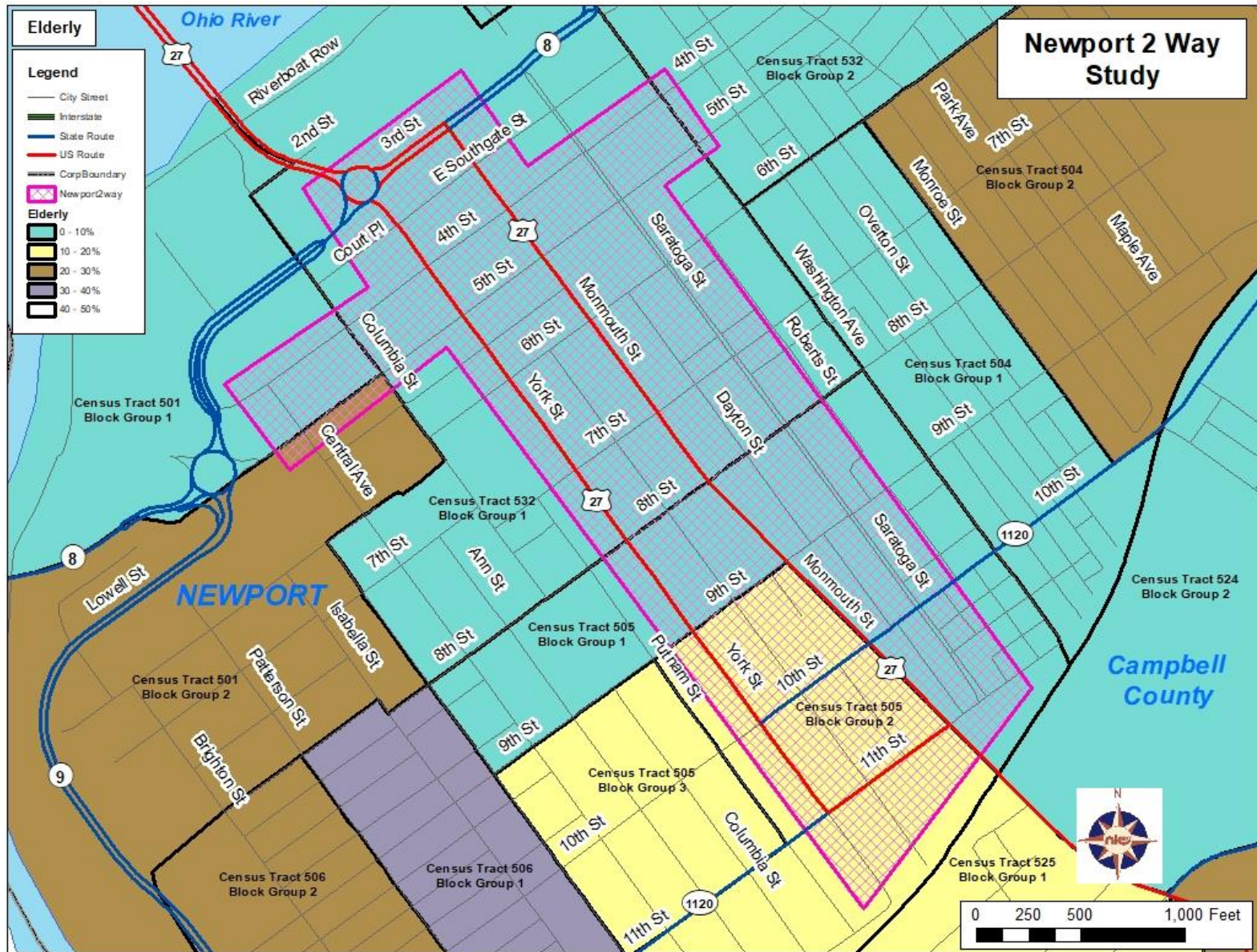
The percentage of persons of minority population in the United States (40.60%) is significantly larger than that of the state of Kentucky (16.40%), the NKADD (11.20%) and Campbell County (8.40%). The percentage of persons of minority populations in BG 1 CT 501 (24.76%), BG 2 CT 501 (28.65%), BG 2 CT 506 (27.50%), BG 1 CT 506 (37.57%), BG 1 CT 532 (20.99%), BG 3 CT 505 (18.53%), BG 2 CT 532 (20.17%) are all larger than that of the county, NKADD, and state but smaller than the U.S. BG 1 CT 525 (14.81%) is larger than that of the county and NKADD but smaller than that of the state and the U.S. BG 2 CT 505 (11.13%), BG 1 CT 504 (11.11%), BG 2 CT 504 (10.20%) are larger than the county but smaller than that of the NKADD, state and the U.S. BG 1 CT 505 (1.30%), BG 2 CT 524 (7.61%) are smaller than that of the county, NKADD, state and the U.S.



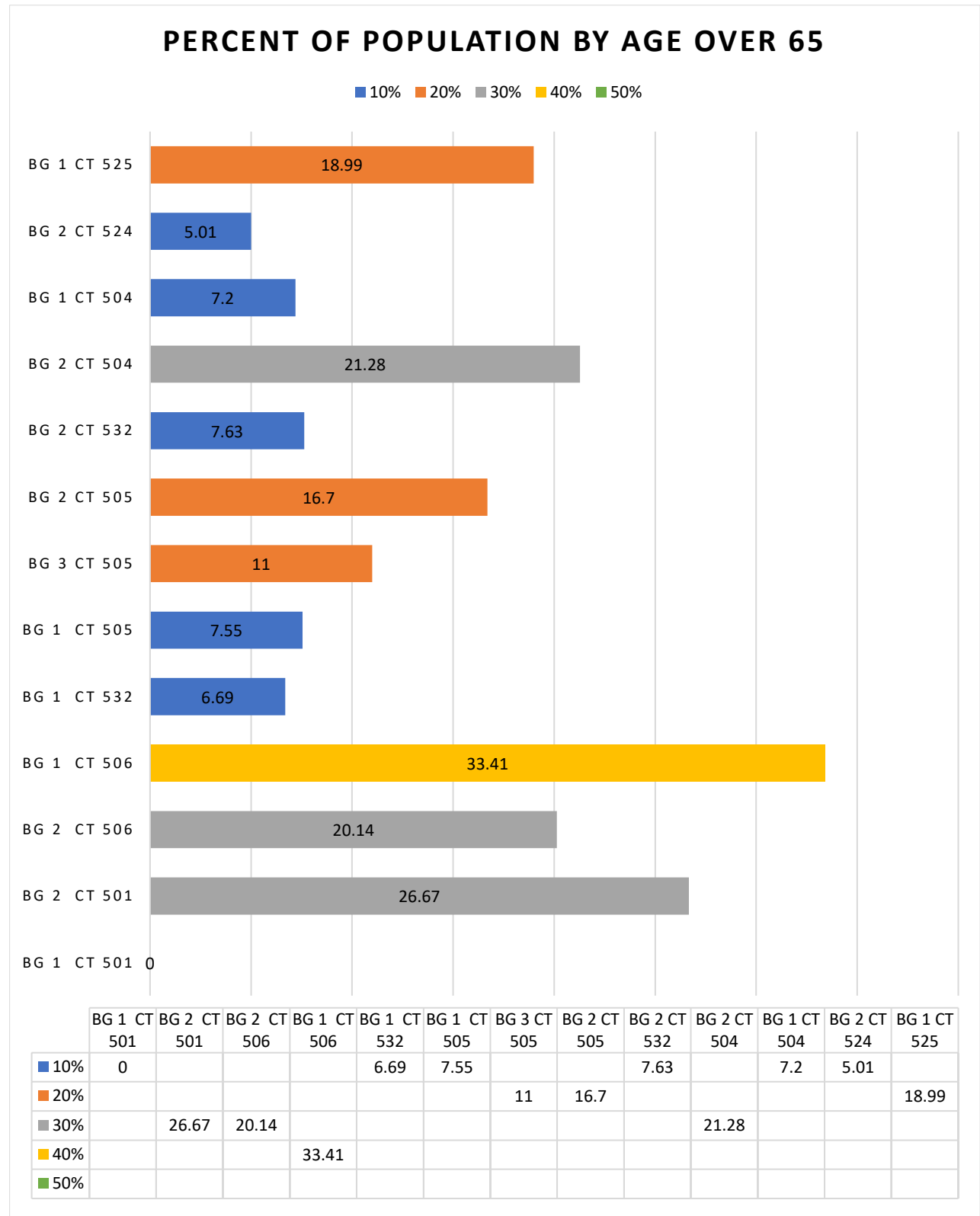
LOW INCOME POPULATIONS



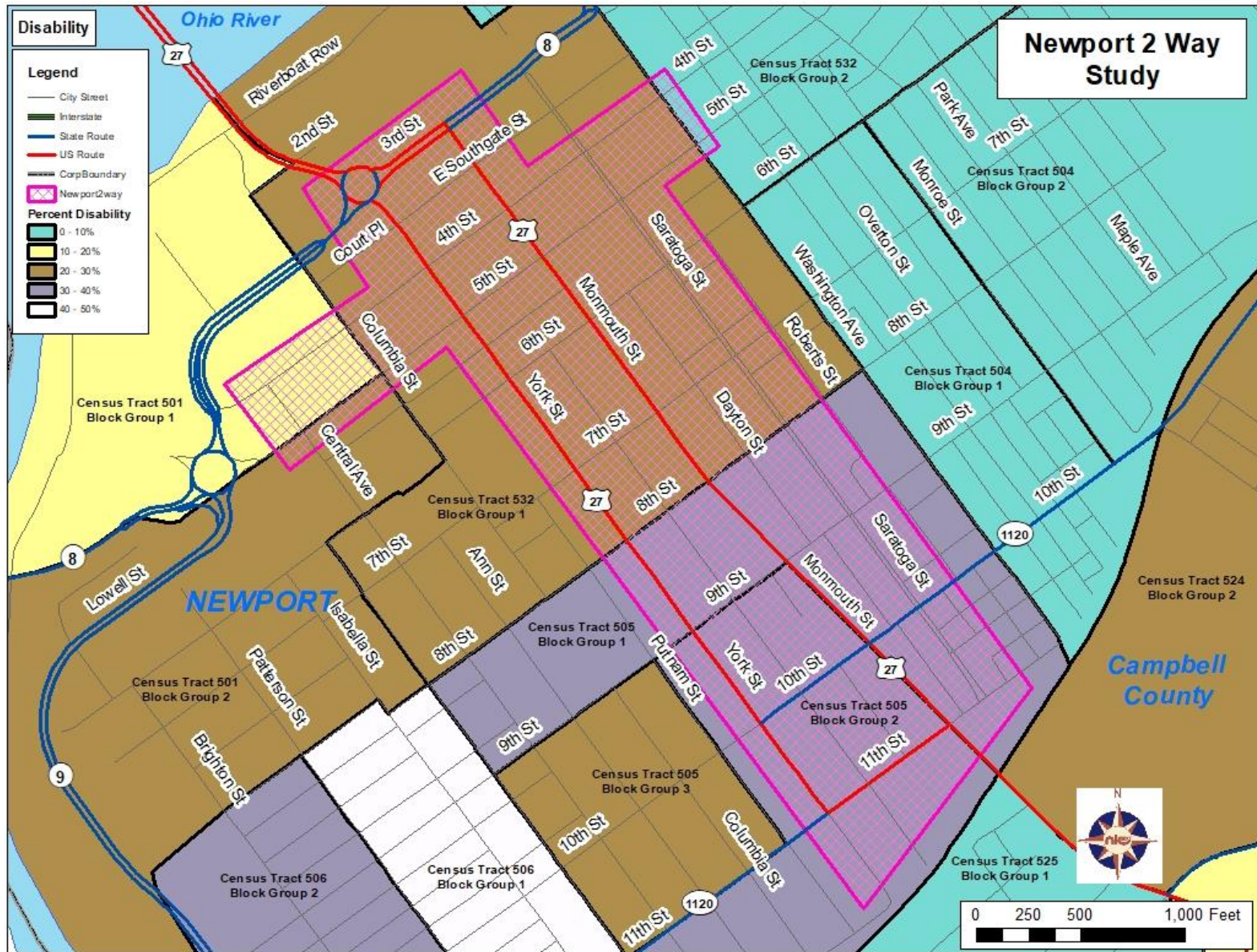
The percentage of persons of low-income populations in the United States (12.60%) is smaller than that of the state of Kentucky (16.30%) but larger than that of Campbell County (12.20%) and the NKADD (11.00%). The percentage of low-income populations in BG 1 CT 501 (19.40%), BG 2 CT 501 (43.18%), BG 2 CT 506 (47.35%), BG 1 CT 506 (49.57%), BG 1 CT 532 (29.73%), BG 1 CT 505 (23.85%), BG 3 CT 505 (68.25%), BG 2 CT 505 (66.66%) are all larger than that of the county, NKADD, state and the U.S. BG 5 CT 532 (5.54%), BG 2 CT 504 (4.37%), BG 1 CT 504 (9.02%), BG 2 CT524 (0.00%), BG 1 CT 525 (5.27%) are all smaller than that of the county, NKADD, state and the U.S.



ELDERLY POPULATIONS

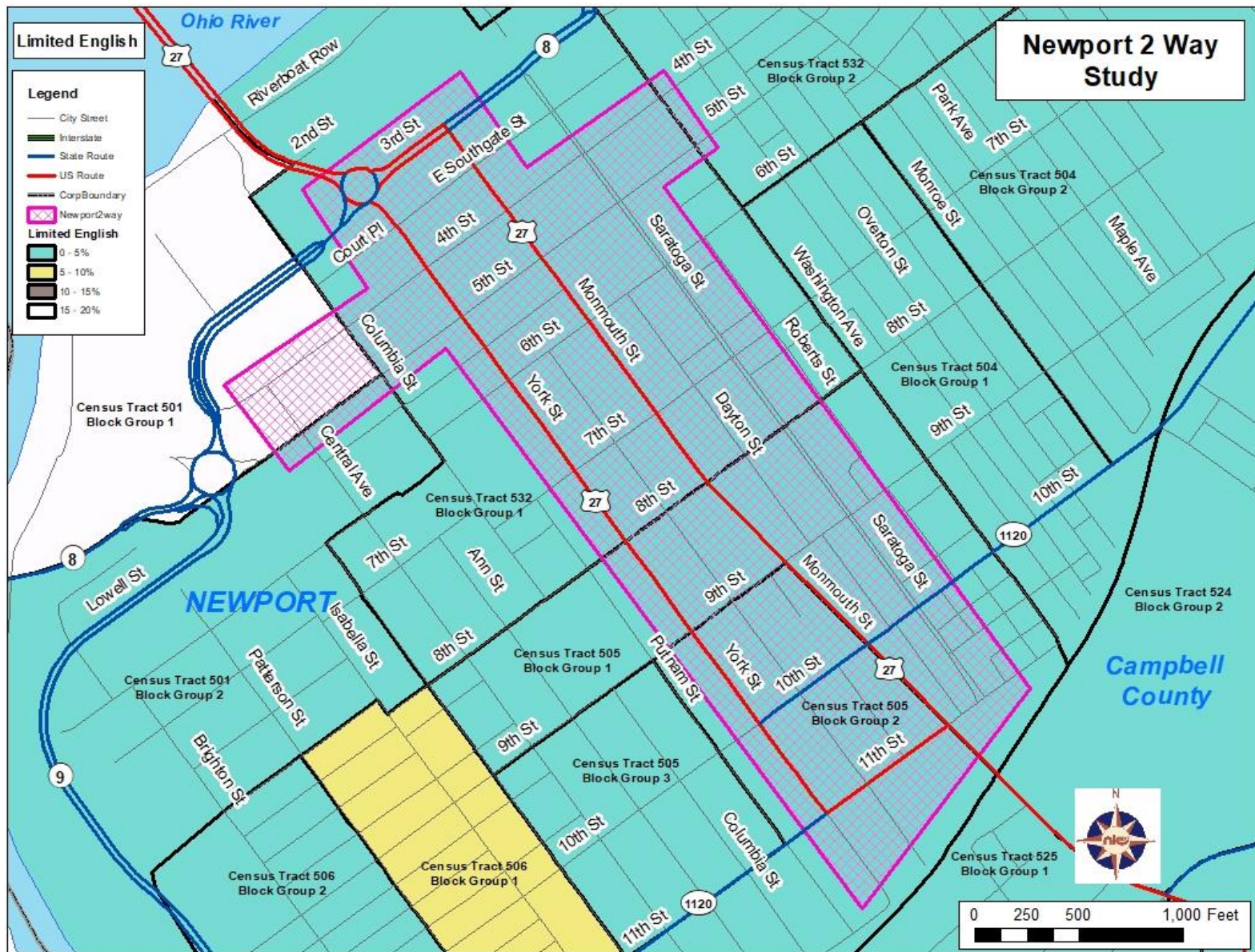


The percentage of persons, age 65 and over in the United States (16.00%) is slightly smaller than that of the state of Kentucky (16.40%). It is the same in Campbell County (16.00%) and larger than the NKADD (14.60%). The percentage of persons, age 65 and over in BG 2 CT 501 (26.67%), BG 2 CT 506 (20.14%), BG 1 CT 506 (33.41%), BG 2 CT 505 (16.07%), BG 2 CT 504 (21.28%), BG 1 CT 525 (18.99%) is larger than that of the county, NKADD, state and the U.S. BG 1 CT 501 (0.00%), BG 1 CT 532 (6.69%), BG 1 CT 505 (7.55%), BG 3 CT 505 (11.00%), BG 2 CT 532 (7.63%), BG 1 CT 504 (7.20%), BG 2 CT 524 (5.01%) are all smaller than that of the county, NKADD, state and the U.S.

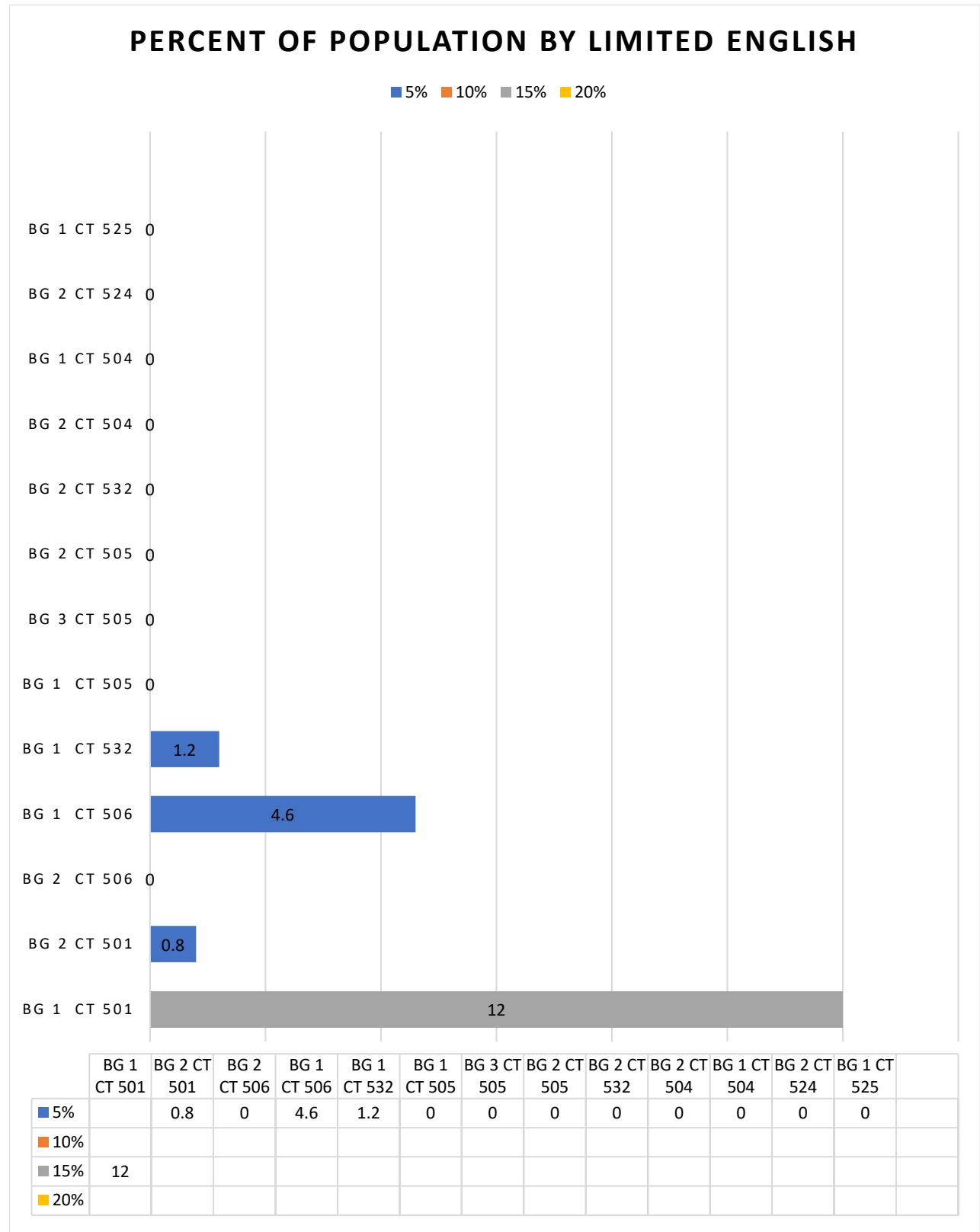


[illegible]

The percentage of persons of disability populations in the United States (12.6%) is smaller than that of the state of Kentucky (17.40%) and the NKADD (13.10%). The percentage of persons of persons of disability populations in Campbell County (12.5%) is smaller than that of the NKADD, state and the U.S. The percentage of persons of disability populations in BG 2 CT 501 (23.31%), BG 2 CT 506 (38.20%), BG 1 CT 506 (46.69%), BG 1 CT 532 (26.69%), BG 1 CT 505 (38.45%), BG 3 CT 505 (21.08%), BG 2 CT 505 (37.98%), BG 2 CT 524 (22.53%) are all larger than that of the county, NKADD, state and the U.S. The percentage of persons of disability populations in BG 1 CT 501 (10.47%), BG 2 CT 532 (6.75%), BG 2 CT 504 (8.54%), BG 1 CT 504 (9.98%), BG 1 CT 525 (8.53%) are all smaller than that of the county, NKADD, state and the U.S.



LIMITED ENGLISH POPULATIONS



The percentage of persons of limited English proficiency in the United States (4.20%) is significantly larger than that of the State of Kentucky (1.40%), The NKADD (1.10%), and Campbell County (0.50%). Limited English proficiency populations in BG 1 CT 501 (12.00%) and BG 1 CT 506 (4.60%) is larger than that of the United States, the State of Kentucky, the NKADD and Campbell County. Limited English proficiency populations in BG 1 CT 532 (1.20%) is smaller than that of the United States and the State of Kentucky but larger than that of the NKADD and Campbell County. Limited English proficiency populations in BG 2 CT 501 (0.80%) is smaller than that of the United States, the State of Kentucky and the NKADD but larger than that of Campbell County. Limited English proficiency in BG 2 CT 506, BG 1 CT 505, BG 3 CT 505, BG 2 CT 505, BG 2 CT 532, BG 2 CT 504, BG 1 CT 504, BG 2 CT 524 and BG 1 CT 525 all with (0.00%) populations are smaller than that of the United States, the State of Kentucky, the NKADD and Campbell County.

CONCLUSION

In four of five categories examined, at least one block group exceeded the County, NKADD, State and the United States threshold. In one category at least 1 block group exceeded the County, NKADD and State threshold. All five categories had a minimum of four block groups over the threshold. One of the categories had eleven block groups over the threshold. **(See Appendix A)**

One Category

Three block groups exceeded the threshold in one category.

- BG 2 CT 532 – Minority Population
- BG 1 CT 504 – Minority Population
- BG 2 CT 524 – Disability Population

Two Categories

Three block groups exceeded the threshold in two categories.

- BG 1 CT 505 – Disability and Low-Income Populations
- BG 2 CT 504 - Minority and Age 65 and Over
- BG 1 CT 525 – Minority and Age 65 and Over

Three Categories

Two block groups exceeded the threshold in three categories.

- BG 1 CT 501 – Minority, Low-Income, Limited English
- BG 3 CT 505 – Disability, Minority, Low-Income

Four Category

Three block groups exceeded the threshold in four categories.

- BG 2 CT 506 – Disability, Minority, Age 65 and Over, Low-Income Population
- BG 1 CT 532 – Disability, Minority, low-Income, Limited English Population
- BG 2 CT 505 – Disability, Minority, Age 65 and Over, Low-Income Population

Five Categories

Two block groups exceeded the threshold in five categories.

- BG 2 CT 501 – Disability, Minority, Age 65 and Over, Low-Income, Limited English
- BG 1 CT 506 – Disability, Minority, Age 65 and Over, Low-Income, Limited English

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Affected Block Group and Census Tract Table

Location	Disability	Minority	Over 65	Low Income	Limited English
United States	12.60%	40.60%	16.00%	12.60%	4.20%
Kentucky	17.40%	16.40%	16.40%	16.30%	1.40%
NKADD	13.10%	11.20%	14.60%	11%	1.10%
Campbell	12.50%	8.40%	16.00%	12.20%	0.50%
BG 1 CT 501	10.47%	24.76%	0.00%	19.04%	12.00%
BG 2 CT 501	23.31%	28.65%	26.67%	43.18%	0.80%
BG 2 CT 506	38.20%	27.50%	20.14%	47.35%	0.00%
BG 1 CT 506	46.69%	37.57%	33.41%	49.57%	4.60%
BG 1 CT 532	26.69%	20.99%	6.69%	29.73%	1.20%
BG 1 CT 505	38.45%	1.30%	7.55%	23.85%	0.00%
BG 3 CT 505	21.08%	18.53%	11.00%	68.25%	0.00%
BG 2 CT 505	37.98%	11.13%	16.70%	66.66%	0.00%
BG 2 CT 532	6.75%	20.17%	7.63%	5.54%	0.00%
BG 2 CT504	8.54%	10.20%	21.28%	4.37%	0.00%
BG 1 CT 504	9.98%	11.11%	7.20%	9.02%	0.00%
BG 2 CT 524	22.53%	7.61%	5.01%	0.00%	0.00%
BG 1 CT 525	8.53%	14.81%	18.99%	5.27%	0.00%

APPENDIX B: Methodology for Assessing Potential Environmental Justice Concerns for KYTC Planning Studies

The methodologies used in this planning document are appropriate for identifying possible areas of concern in small urban areas and potential project corridors. However, during future phases of project development, a more detailed and robust analysis would be required for the NEPA documentation when assessing the potential for adverse and disproportionate impacts to low-income and minority populations.

A map or shapefile of the alternatives will be provided by the consultant or KYTC to the applicable Area Development District (ADD). KYTC, in conjunction with the consultant, will review the ADD data for quality and completeness. The consultant will summarize the information provided by the ADD in the final report. The full Socioeconomic analysis should be placed in an Appendix for reference as necessary.

Maps should be included with the analysis that depict the project area in relation to the Block Groups and Census Tracts included in the analysis. Maps should be symbolized utilizing an appropriate range dependent on the relevant data being studied.

Applicable Laws, Acts and Executive Orders

Civil Rights Act of 1964, Title VI (42 USC 2000d et seq.) -This title declares it to be the policy of the United States that discrimination on the grounds of race, color, or national origin shall not occur in connection with programs and activities receiving federal financial assistance and authorizes and directs the appropriate federal departments and agencies to take action to carry out this policy. The Presidential Memorandum accompanying Executive Order 12898 states that in accordance with this title, each federal agency should ensure that all programs or activities receiving federal financial assistance that affect human health or the environment do not directly, or through contractual or other arrangements, use criteria, methods, or practices that discriminate on the basis of race, color, or national origin.

Age Discrimination Act of 1975 - 42 U.S.C. 6101, provides: No person in the United States shall, on the basis of age, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance.

Rehabilitation Act of 1973, Section 504 - 42 U.S.C. 794, et seq., provides: No qualified handicapped person shall, solely by reason of his handicap, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity that receives or benefits from Federal financial assistance.

Americans With Disabilities Act of 1990 - 42 U.S.C. 12131, et seq., provides: No qualified individual with a disability shall, by reason of such disability, be excluded from the participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination by a department, agency, special purpose district, or other instrumentality of a State or local government.

Executive Order #12898 - (Environmental Justice) directs federal agencies to develop strategies to address disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of their programs on minority and low-income populations.

Executive Order #13166 - (Limited-English-Proficiency) directs federal agencies to evaluate services provided and implement a system that ensures that Limited English Proficiency persons are able to meaningfully access the services provided consistent with and without unduly burdening the fundamental mission of each federal agency.