







**University of Kentucky**  
College of Agriculture, Food and Environment  
*Cooperative Extension Service*

Dear Community Member,

Thank you for your support and participation in the Kentucky Cooperative Extension Service Community Needs Assessment. The purpose of this assessment is to better serve you through targeted educational programming.

The Kentucky Cooperative Extension Service is the outreach arm of the University of Kentucky College of Agriculture, Food and Environment and Kentucky State University College of Agriculture, Communities and Environment. With offices in all 120 counties of the Commonwealth, Extension provides practical, research-based educational programs and information.

Extension values community input into educational program development and has from its inception more than a century ago. Every four years, each Extension office prepares a plan of work that includes gathering information from community members as well as secondary data to inform the plan.

Our state is changing, and new areas of need are emerging. To standardize our plan of work process, a committee of Extension personnel and community members developed the community needs assessment process to formalize that data gathering portion.

We expected a large response and we were not disappointed. Over 38,000 people completed the survey. More than 500 interviews and focus groups were conducted. We will use this information to develop local plans of work in our counties as well as regional and statewide initiatives to make a positive impact in the lives of Kentuckians.

We look forward to continuing to serve you.

Sincerely,

University of Kentucky Cooperative Extension Service Administration

# ASSESSMENT OVERVIEW

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In the fall of 2018, the University of Kentucky Cooperative Extension Service began a statewide assessment of community issues and priorities from across the Commonwealth. County Extension offices led the effort by collecting feedback from various county residents, stakeholders, and organizations. Each county collected feedback through surveys, focus groups, and interviews with community stakeholders. The goal of this project was to gain a better understanding of the needs and priorities facing communities in Kentucky. Gathering information from each county allowed both a broad view of state community issues and an opportunity to detail and address issues specific to counties. Utilizing the results, the University of Kentucky and Cooperative Extension Service can align resources and improve services and partnerships in response to the priority needs of each county. This report is a summary of the data collected in this county.

## Community Survey

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A community needs assessment survey was developed by a committee representing a mix of county Extension Agents, Extension Specialists from departments across the University of Kentucky, and community stakeholders. The assessment survey was shared with each county Extension office. In turn, Extension Agents invited county residents to participate in the community needs assessment survey. The survey was electronically distributed by social media and email, and was distributed on paper to individuals, groups and organizations to be completed.

## Focus Groups

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County Extension office staff convened community members in interactive focus groups in the fall of 2018. The focus group listening sessions were designed to allow community members to discuss their ideas on the future of the county in more detail than allowed on the survey. Participants in the focus groups were invited to discuss their vision for a more vibrant county, issues for the future, barriers to issue resolution, resources or information that would help the issues, and ideas for an improved future. A summarized reporting of the results of these listening sessions are included in this report.

## Interviews

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In addition to the survey and focus group sessions, county Extension Agents also conducted interviews with individuals in formal leadership roles in the county. The interview questioning followed a similar format to the focus groups, seeking information on pressing needs, long term needs, and exploring the role that Extension might serve to address future issues confronting the county.

## Secondary Data

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To complement the survey, focus groups, and interviews, detailed data profiles have been compiled for each county that correspond to topic areas covered in the survey. This information provides additional context to understand the role of identified issues in each county as well as historical data to highlight trends.

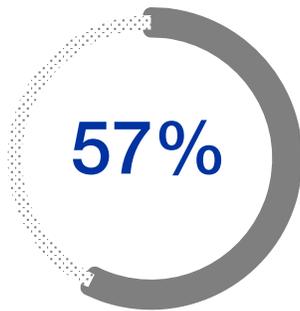
## Next Steps

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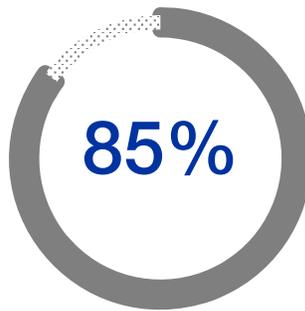
This report summarizes the information collected for this county. The report and the included secondary data compilation can serve as a starting point for deeper investigation into the issues of concern and priority for community members. The University of Kentucky and Cooperative Extension Service will support the county in addressing the priorities identified through this assessment.

# SURVEY RESPONDENTS

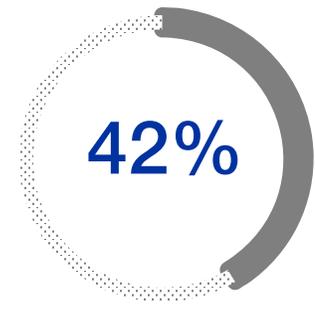
236 Respondents



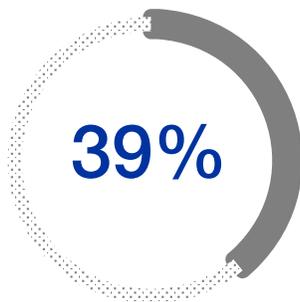
are Female



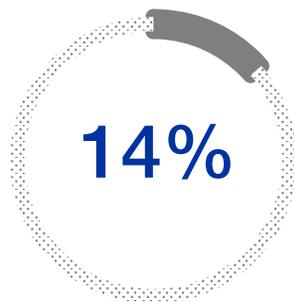
are White  
(non-Hispanic)



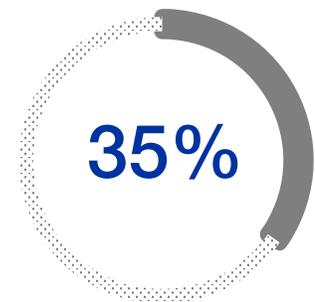
are 25-64 years old  
(working age)



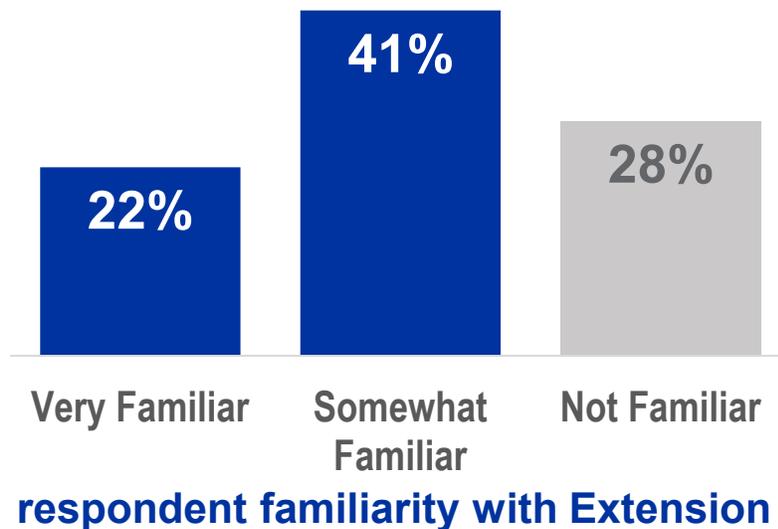
work or are  
self-employed



are retired



currently participate  
in Extension  
programming



## ISSUE IMPORTANCE

235 respondents ranked 62 community issues on a scale of “very important” to “not important.”

The table below lists all 62 community issues. The numerical value listed next to each issue represents the average rating across all respondents. Below is the scale used to determine the average rating:

Very important = 4      Important = 3      Not that important = 2      Not important = 1

The table is organized into two columns: the most important issue (on average) is listed at the top of the left column.

Category Legend:

▲ Health and Wellness      ♥ Youth and Families      ♦ Agriculture and Environment      ■ Jobs and Infrastructure      ● Community Vitality

3.71 ■ More jobs paying good wages with benefits	3.38 ■ Better utilities (water, sewer, etc.) to attract industry
3.67 ■ Responsive emergency services	3.37 ♥ More senior citizen support programs
3.66 ■ Trustworthy and effective law enforcement	3.36 ● More active community volunteers
3.6 ▲ Fewer chronic diseases (diabetes, heart disease, cancer, etc.)	3.36 ▲ Better use of food safety practices (hand washing, storage, preservation, etc.)
3.57 ■ Access to affordable, reliable high-speed internet service	3.35 ● More effective cooperation between community organizations
3.56 ▲ Improved affordability of health care insurance	3.34 ● More citizens helping to solve local issues
3.55 ▲ Improved access to quality affordable health care providers (medical, dental, etc.)	3.33 ▲ Safer community places to walk, run, bike, etc.
3.53 ▲ Improved availability of health care insurance	3.32 ● More youth community leadership opportunities
3.52 ♥ More youth life skills training (money management, life decision making, etc.)	3.27 ● More community marketing efforts (tourism, industry attraction, etc.)
3.47 ■ Safe and accessible public water and sewer	3.26 ■ Better employee “soft skills” training (communications, team work, etc.)
3.47 ♥ Affordable, quality child care	3.26 ▲ Availability of substance use treatment
3.46 ♥ More support for prevention of school violence and bullying	3.26 ▲ More individual physical activity opportunities
3.45 ♥ More support for families with mental and emotional health issues	3.25 ▲ Better skills for selecting and preparing healthier food
3.45 ▲ Fewer overweight or obese youth and adults	3.24 ♦ Sustainability of family farms
3.44 ■ More part-time and summer job opportunities	3.23 ▲ Availability of substance use prevention programs
3.44 ♥ Better family skills in reducing debt, increasing savings, and financial planning	3.22 ♦ More profitable farms
3.43 ♦ Less illegal dumping and littering	3.2 ♦ More market opportunities for farmers
3.42 ■ Better roads and bridges	3.2 ▲ Improved sidewalks and crosswalks
3.41 ● More qualified leaders to prepare community for the future	3.2 ♦ More awareness and support for agriculture and agribusinesses
3.41 ♥ More affordable, quality elder care options	3.2 ♦ Less pest, disease, and weed issues
3.41 ♥ More child and partner abuse prevention resources	3.15 ♦ More crop and livestock production opportunities
3.41 ▲ More sources for buying safe, affordable, fresh local foods	3.15 ▲ More healthy snacks and food options at restaurants and community events
3.4 ■ Increased support for small business	3.14 ♦ More land available for food production
3.4 ■ More qualified employees for existing or new jobs	3.05 ♦ More farm-related jobs
3.4 ♥ More support for families and individuals with special needs	2.99 ■ More public transportation options
3.39 ♥ Better youth and adult career readiness	2.96 ♦ Increased tree and forestry management
3.39 ▲ Safer use of prescription medications	2.93 ♦ More community parks and green spaces
3.39 ♥ Stronger parenting and relationship building skills	2.9 ♦ Better landscapes for improved home value
3.38 ● More pride in the community and its assets	2.81 ■ More tourism-related businesses
3.38 ♥ More support for relatives raising children of family members	2.78 ♦ More community gardens
3.38 ▲ More sources for buying safe, affordable, fresh food	2.78 ♦ More training for food gardening skills

## TOP PRIORITY ISSUES

After respondents ranked the importance of issues in their community, they were asked to identify the top three priorities for their community in each issue category.

174 respondents chose issues by priority, and the resulting top three priorities for each issue category are listed below.

By prioritizing the issues, respondents are not just identifying how important each issue is for their community, but rather *which issues they would prioritize in their community*.

### Jobs & Infrastructure

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1. More jobs paying good wages and benefits
2. Access to affordable, reliable high-speed internet service
3. Responsive emergency services

### Agriculture & Environment

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1. Less illegal dumping and littering
2. More market opportunities for farmers
3. More profitable farms

### Health & Wellness

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1. Fewer chronic diseases (diabetes, heart disease, cancer, etc.)
2. Improved access to quality, affordable health care providers (medical, dental, etc.)
3. More sources for buying safe, affordable, fresh local foods

### Youth & Families

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1. More youth life skills training (money management, life decision making, etc.)
2. Better youth and adult career readiness
3. More support for prevention of school violence and bullying

### Community Vitality

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1. More qualified leaders to prepare community for the future
2. More citizens helping to solve local issues
3. More youth community leadership opportunities

Three focus group sessions were held in Carlisle County to engage community members in an opportunity to explore community issues more deeply. Focus group attendees included farm representatives, senior citizens, and elected public officials. The conversations focused on identifying the priority issues facing the county and proposed ideas of what residents would like to see in the future. While focus groups only offer a small sample of attitudes within the county, they do provide insightful first-hand perspectives from residents. The results of those focus groups are summarized below.

## Vision for a More Vibrant Community

The following themes were raised by focus group participants when asked about their vision for the future of the county:

- A community with reliable internet accessibility and cellular service
- A community with active citizen engagement with increased social opportunities
- A community that prioritizes youth engagement and senior citizens

## Identified Priorities

- Improve internet access
- Increased job opportunities
- Increased social involvement

## Priorities Discussion

Several priorities were expressed during the focus group sessions. The pressing need for better internet and cellular service was identified as an immediate and long-term issue. It was expressed that a lack of service provider competition has reduced motivation to improve reliability resulting in inadequate communication services. Participants noted lack of internet creates complications for increased industry and revenue, school-age children and their ability to complete assignments at home, and livability in the community.

Increased job opportunities were raised several times in the focus groups as important. Bringing industry to the area was discussed as a way to boost the local economy and encourage additional businesses to locate in the county.

Improved quality of life topics raised included expanding social opportunities to engage youth and support senior citizens. By providing activities to engage children, participants believe that youth will increase their vested interest in the local community. Improving public spaces such as parks and public areas, increasing recreational opportunities, establishing laundromat facilities, and providing affordable and accessible health care transportation/assistance for senior citizens will lead to improved quality of life in the community. Residents appreciate the small town lifestyle, and feel that overall participation in local events would make the county a more vibrant place to live.

In addition to the need for an animal shelter and for a policy to enforce ATV from using the streets, conversation focused on increasing the awareness, communication, and engagement of youth and residents in actively addressing local issues.

Carlisle County Extension conducted two key informant interviews with an agricultural producer and a community leader to gain deeper insight from the perspective of individual community members engaged in agriculture and education. The interview followed a similar format to the focus groups, seeking information on pressing needs, long-term needs, and exploring ways that Extension might serve to address issues confronting the county. The interview perspectives are compiled and summarized to represent key discussion ideas.

## Identified Priorities

- Adult educational opportunities
- Improved animal services

## Priorities Discussion

The importance of improving adult outreach and the importance of having an active animal control and shelter were the two dominant interview conversations. One interviewee emphasized that improving outreach from adult education services to the local community would allow more individuals to take advantage of the higher learning opportunities and create a more work-ready community. Challenges facing adult educational services include financial strain due to limited funds, not enough local jobs for trained residents, and a lack of public computer access. The interviewee emphasized that increasing utilization of adult education services could assist students with accessing a GED+ track that combines GED with certification classes to create a work-ready community, which would lead to reducing the amount of individuals within the county on state assistance. Suggestions to improve the adult education offerings include providing funds for adult services for lower-income individuals, providing transportation to facility from outlying locations, and promoting the revamped adult educational services in the community.

The other interviewee discussed issues pertaining to animal control and animal health. Farmers face issues surrounding prevention of contagious animal parasites/diseases and there is a lack of funds in the county to support the animal shelter. Implications include high euthanization rates, pets not being claimed, inadequate local pet laws/ordinances, and lack of information about animals for rescue/adoption.

Interviewees were asked about how the University of Kentucky and the Cooperative Extension Service could provide information or services to help address the priority issues in Carlisle County. These ideas were suggested:

- Assistance in promoting adult educational offerings
- Increased collaboration with meeting, events, marketing, and fundraising
- Allow adult education students to use computers at the Extension office
- Spread information about local pet laws/ordinances
- Share information about pet health, vaccinations, and parasite control
- Promote community involvement and concern about animal services

## UNDERSTANDING YOUR SECONDARY DATA PROFILE

As part of the Community Assessment process, each county is provided with a profile of secondary data. The goal is to supplement the survey, focus groups and interviews with a wide range of secondary data. The data selected for the profiles correspond to the topics covered in the survey and a list of variables provided by the committee that designed the assessment process.

As counties begin to understand the results from their surveys, focus groups and interviews, these data provide an additional dimension to understanding the role of particular issues in each county.

### Profile Data

Data in each profile are organized as follows: county demographics; families and households; agriculture; jobs, economy and labor force; youth; and health and wellness. Because we all relate to data in different ways, within each section, the data are presented using three different formats:

- Tabular data
- Narrative
- Graphic

Comparison data over time or comparisons with the state as a whole are provided where space allowed.

**County Demographics**

**Families and Households**

**Agriculture**

**Jobs, Economy and  
Labor Force**

**Youth**

**Health and Wellness**

### Finding More Data

If you need additional data, many sources are available. On the back page of each profile, we provide information for each of the data sources we used. We also provide a list of websites where you may access them.

For easy access to a wide array of data, visit [Kentucky: By The Numbers](#), the [Building Strong Families Profiles](#) from Family and Consumer Sciences Extension, and the [County Data Profiles](#) from the Community and Economic Development Initiative of Kentucky (CEDIK).

If you need help in finding more data or if you need assistance in understanding this secondary data profile, please feel free to contact Dr. Julie N. Zimmerman ([jzimm@uky.edu](mailto:jzimm@uky.edu)) in the Department of Community and Leadership Development.



# Carlisle County Data Profile

**Carlisle County's Data Profile** is provided by the **Kentucky: By The Numbers** program in the Department of Community and Leadership Development for the Community Assessments conducted by the University of Kentucky's Cooperative Extension Service. These secondary data profiles supplement the survey, focus groups, and key informant interviews conducted in each county across the state through the County Extension Offices and coordinated by Community and Economic Development Initiative of Kentucky (CEDIK).

The overall goals for the Community Assessments are:

- To gain a better understanding of the county's pressing issues;
- To enhance Extension's place-based approach by providing information on locally relevant issues in counties;
- To gain a better understanding of how Extension can support important community change to improve Kentucky;
- To provide a statewide view of how top issues are distributed across the state.

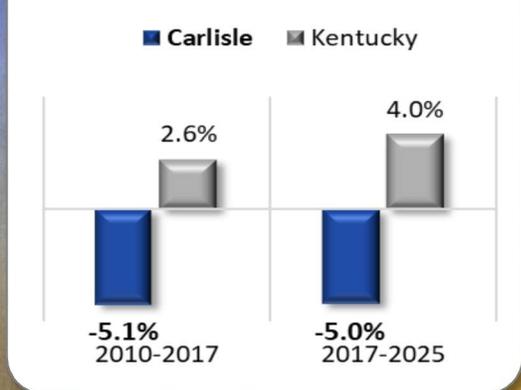
For more information on the Community Assessment process, visit <https://extension.ca.uky.edu/communityassessment>

For additional data or other data-related assistance, contact: Dr. Julie N. Zimmerman ([jjimm@uky.edu](mailto:jjimm@uky.edu))

## County Demographics

Population	2010 <sup>1</sup>	2017 <sup>2</sup>	2025 <sup>3</sup>
Total	5,104	4,846	4,604
Ages 65 and over	965		1,066
	<b>2010-2017<sup>4</sup></b>		
Net Migration (in/out)	-261		
Race/Ethnicity	2010 <sup>1</sup>	2016 <sup>5</sup>	
White	4,908	4,574	
Black or African American	35	65	
Asian	14	14	
Other and 2 or more races	64	90	
Hispanic	83	112	

**Percent Change Total Population<sup>6</sup>**  
2010-2017 and 2017-2025

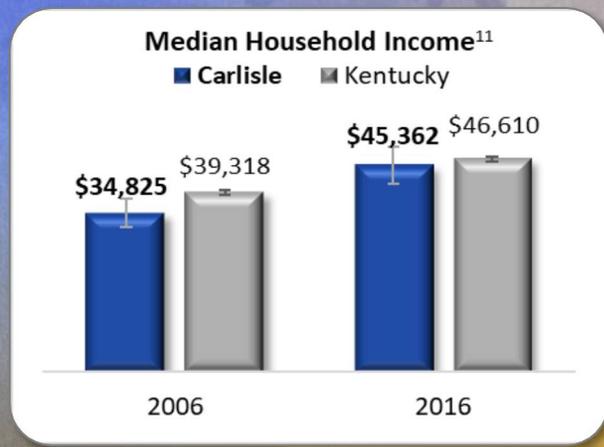


- From 2010 to 2017, the total population in Carlisle County **decreased** by **-258** people.<sup>2</sup>
- Between April 2010 and June 2017, there was an estimated **net out migration** of **-261** people.<sup>4</sup>
- In 2016, the composition of Carlisle County's population is estimated to be **94.2%** White, **1.3%** Black/African American, **0.3%** Asian, **1.9%** other and 2 or more races, and **2.3%** Hispanic.<sup>5</sup>
- From 2017 to 2025, the total population in Carlisle County is **projected to decrease** by **-242** people.<sup>3</sup>
- As baby boomers are entering retirement, between 2010 and 2025 the population ages 65 and over in Carlisle County are **projected to increase** by **10.5%** compared to 51.9% for the state as a whole.<sup>3</sup>

# Carlisle County Data Profile

## Families and Households

Families	2010 <sup>1</sup>	2012-2016 <sup>7</sup>
Married couple		
... with own children	417	359 (+/- 63)
Female householder		
... with own children	126	66 (+/- 32)
Male householder		
... with own children	41	62 (+/- 31)
Nonfamily households (live alone/unrelated)	662	707 (+/- 83)
<b>Poverty</b>		<b>2012-2016<sup>7</sup></b>
Percent of families with related children who are below poverty		26.4% (+/- 8.4%)
Percent 65 and over below poverty		7.4% (+/- 3.2%)

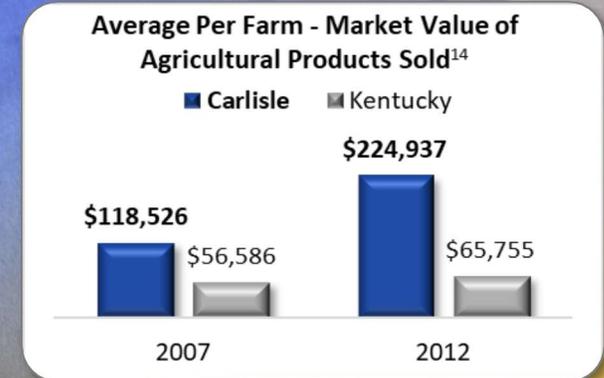


Grandparents living with and raising grandchildren <sup>3</sup>	2012-2016 <sup>7</sup>
	83 (+/- 40)

- In 2016, Carlisle County's official poverty rate was **14.5%** (11.3% - 17.7%), compared to 18.2% (17.9% - 18.6%) for the state as a whole.<sup>8</sup>
- In 2017, there were **1** child care centers in Carlisle County. Of these **1** were STARS certified.<sup>9</sup>
- Between 2012-2016, **0.9%** (+/- 0.6%) of people ages 5 and over spoke a language other than English at home.<sup>7</sup>
- The Urban Institute estimates that **9%** people in Carlisle County with a credit bureau record in 2016 had student loan debt compared to 16% for the state.<sup>10</sup>

## Agriculture (Data from the 2017 Ag Census will be available in 2019)

Farms*	2007 <sup>12</sup>	2012 <sup>13</sup>
Total number of farms	408	325
Percent of land in farms	79.0%	81.3%
Average farm size (acres)	235	303
		<b>2012<sup>13</sup></b>
Income from agri-tourism and recreational services		N/A
Number of farms marketing products directly to retail outlets		9
Average value per farm of agricultural products sold directly to individuals for human consumption		\$4,879



Percent of Principal Operators	2012 <sup>13</sup>
... who are female	11.1%
... under age 35	8.0%
... farming as primary occupation	39.7%

- In 2012, the total market value of agricultural products sold in Carlisle County was **\$73,105,000**.<sup>13</sup>
- Of the total market value of agricultural products sold, **46.6%** was the value of crops and **53.4%** was the value of livestock, poultry, and their products.<sup>13</sup>
- The total farm production expenses (average per farm) was **\$188,942** compared to \$62,002 for the state.<sup>13</sup>
- In Carlisle County, there were **252** hired farm labor workers on **80** farms.<sup>13</sup>
- **85.5%** of farms were operated by a family or an individual compared to 91.0% for the state.<sup>13</sup>

\* A farm must sell at least \$5,000 to be defined as a farm operation.

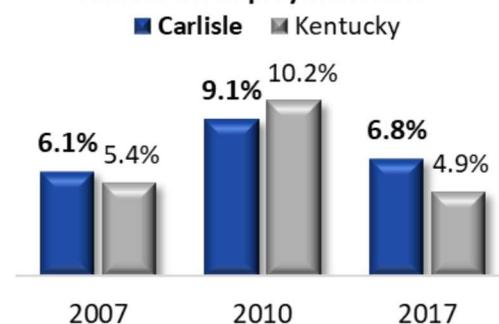
# Carlisle County Data Profile

## Jobs, Economy, and Labor Force

Jobs and Businesses	2010	2016
Total Employment (# of jobs) <sup>15</sup>	1,890	2,334
Total Establishments (w/ employees) <sup>16</sup>	68	93
... % with 1-9 employees	77.9%	82.8%
... % with 10-20 employees	17.6%	11.8%
Total NonEmployer Establishments (w/o employees) <sup>17</sup>	465	404

Education	2012-2016 <sup>7</sup>	
Percent of population 25 and over		
... with HS or higher	81.8% (+/- 2.5%)	
... with bachelors or higher	15.7% (+/- 2.9%)	
	Men	Women
Median Earnings (2012-16) <sup>7</sup>	\$32,301 (+/- \$5,196)	\$20,846 (+/- \$2,931)

Annual Unemployment Rate<sup>20</sup>



Avg Weekly Wage<sup>18</sup>

	2017
... All Industries (Private & Govt)	\$588
... Goods-producing (Private)	\$637
... Service-providing (Private)	\$579

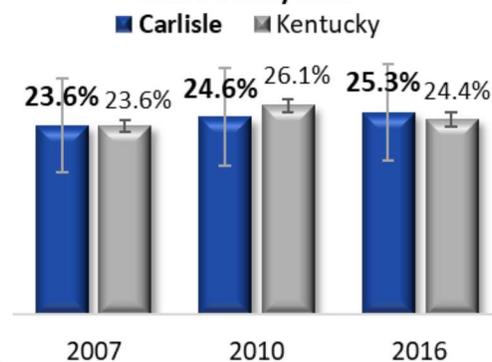
- In 2017, the number of private establishments covered by unemployment insurance in Carlisle County was **31** for goods-producing, **81** for service-providing, and **7** for hospitality & leisure.<sup>18</sup>
- Between 2012 and 2016, of the **2,063** (+/- 117) workers ages 16 and over, **38.6%** (+/- 4.8%) worked inside the county, **56.3%** (+/-1.7%) worked outside the county and **5.1%** (+/-1.7%) worked outside Kentucky.<sup>7</sup>
- Between 2012 and 2016, **3.6%** (+/-2.1%) of workers ages 16 and over who worked full-time year round were below poverty compared to 3.5% (+/- 0.1%) for the state as a whole.<sup>7</sup>
- **2.0%** of 2016 HS graduates in the county earned an industry certificate compared to 19.2% for the state.<sup>19</sup>

## Youth

Population by Age	2010 <sup>1</sup>	2017 <sup>2</sup>	2025 <sup>3</sup>
Under 5 years old	323	338	298
5-9 years old	313	294	319
10-14 years old	314	315	284
15-19 years old	309	270	289

Children by Relationship to Householder	2012-2016 <sup>7</sup>
... Own Children (Biological, Adopted, Stepchild)	919 (+/- 67)
... Grandchild	128 (+/- 61)
... Other Relative	19 (+/- 17)
... Foster/Unrelated	25 (+/- 22)

Child Poverty Rate<sup>23</sup>



**25.0%** of students entered KY public postsecondary institutions underprepared in one or more subjects (2015).<sup>21</sup>

- Between 2012-2016, there were an estimated **42** (+/-24) youth ages 5-17 who had a disability.<sup>7</sup>
- **36.5%** of 3<sup>rd</sup> grade students in Carlisle County scored proficient or distinguished on math in the 2015-16 school year compared to 47.7% for the state.<sup>22</sup>
- **398** (+/- 106) youth under age 18 lived in households that received supplemental security income (SSI), cash public assistance, or food stamps/SNAP in the past 12 months (2012-2016).<sup>7</sup>

# Carlisle County Data Profile

## Health and Wellness

### Percent of Adults

... reporting poor or fair health (2016) <sup>24</sup>	21.0% (20.1%-21.9%)
... with hypertension (2013-15) <sup>25</sup>	23.7% (10.9%-44.1%)
... with obesity (2014-16) <sup>25</sup>	21% (10.9%-37.6%)
... with diabetes (2014-16) <sup>25</sup>	12.7% (6.1%-24.5%)

### Number of Individuals

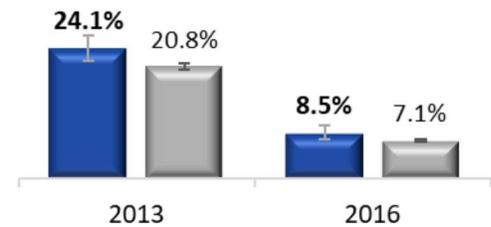
... receiving SNAP (food stamps) (2017) <sup>26</sup>	687
... who are food insecure (2016 estimate) <sup>27</sup>	650

### Number of Overdoses<sup>28</sup>

	2008-2010	2015-2017
... fatal overdoses	< 5	0
... nonfatal overdoses	35	59

### Percent of Population Ages 18-64 who are Uninsured<sup>29</sup>

■ Carlisle ■ Kentucky



### Number of Care Providers<sup>24</sup>

... Primary Care Physicians (2015)	2
... Dentists (2016)	1
... Mental Health Providers (2017)	N/A

- The estimated food insecurity rate for Carlisle County is **13.2%**, compared to 15.5% for the state.<sup>27</sup>
- From 2010 to 2016, the number of grocery stores **did not change** by **0.0%**, from **1** to **1** stores.<sup>16</sup>
- In 2013-2015, **33.6%** (25.7%-43.4%) of adults ages 20 and over reported no leisure time physical activity.<sup>24</sup>
- The Urban Institute estimates that **13%** of people in Carlisle County with a credit bureau record in 2016 had medical debt in collections compared to 27% for the state as a whole.<sup>10</sup>
- **4.7%** (1.1%-18.0%) of adults reported that there was a time in past year when they needed to see a doctor but could not because of the cost.<sup>25</sup>

### Sources

- 2010 Decennial Census. U.S. Census Bureau. American FactFinder.
- 2017 Population Estimates. Kentucky State Data Center.
- Population Projections – Vintage 2016. Kentucky State Data Center.
- 2017 Population Estimates Components of Change. Kentucky State Data Center.
- 2016 Population Estimates. U.S. Census Bureau. American FactFinder.
- Chart: 2010 Decennial Census, 2017 Population Estimates, Population Projections – Vintage 2016. Kentucky State Data Center.
- 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. U.S. Census Bureau. American FactFinder.
- 2016 Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE). U.S. Census Bureau.
- 2017 Early Childhood Profile. Kentucky Center for Statistics (Formerly KCEWS).
- Debt in America: An Interactive Map. Urban Institute.
- Chart: 2006 and 2016 Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE). U.S. Census Bureau.
- 2007 Census of Agriculture. U.S. Department of Agriculture.
- 2012 Census of Agriculture. U.S. Department of Agriculture.
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- Regional Economic Accounts. Bureau of Economic Analysis.
- County Business Patterns. U.S. Census Bureau. American FactFinder.
- NonEmployer Statistics. U.S. Census Bureau. American FactFinder.
- Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW). Bureau of Labor Statistics.
- 2018 High School Feedback Report. Kentucky Center for Statistics (Formerly KCEWS).
- Chart: 2007, 2010, and 2017 Annual Unemployment Rate. Local Area Unemployment Statistics. Bureau of Labor Statistics.
- Kentucky Council on Postsecondary Education. Kids Count Data Center.
- 2017 Early Childhood Profile. Kentucky Center for Statistics (Formerly KCEWS).
- Chart: 2007, 2010, and 2016 Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE). U.S. Census Bureau.
- 2018 County Health Rankings. Robert Wood Johnson Foundation.
- Kentucky Health Facts. Foundation for a Healthy Kentucky.
- Food and Nutrition Service. U.S. Department of Agriculture.
- Map the Meal Gap. Feeding America.
- Custom Data Request. Kentucky Injury Prevention and Research Center (KIPRC).
- Chart: 2013 and 2016 Small Area Health Insurance Estimates (SAHIE). U.S. Census Bureau.

### Websites

- 2012 Census of Agriculture.  
<https://www.agcensus.usda.gov/Publications/2012/>
- American FactFinder. <https://factfinder.census.gov>
- BEA Regional Economic Accounts.  
<https://apps.bea.gov/itable/iTable.cfm?ReqID=70&step=1>
- County Health Rankings. <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/>
- Debt in America: An Interactive Map.  
<https://apps.urban.org/features/debt-interactive-map/>
- Food and Nutrition Service. <https://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/supplemental-nutrition-assistance-program-snap>
- Kentucky Center for Statistics (Formerly KCEWS). <https://kystats.ky.gov/>
- Kentucky Health Facts. <http://www.kentuckyhealthfacts.org/>
- Kentucky State Data Center. <https://factfinder.census.gov>
- Kids Count Data Center. <https://datacenter.kidscount.org/>
- Local Area Unemployment Statistics. <https://www.bls.gov/lau/>
- Map the Meal Gap. <http://map.feedingamerica.org/>
- Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW).  
<https://www.bls.gov/cew/>
- Small Area Health Insurance Estimates (SAHIE).  
<https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/sahie.html>
- Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE).  
<https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/saie.html>

Additional data are also available at:

Kentucky: By The Numbers (<http://www2.ca.uky.edu/snar/index.htm>), the FCS Building Strong Families profiles (<http://hes.uky.edu/StrongFamilies>), and the CEDIK county profiles (<https://cedik.ca.uky.edu/CountyDataProfiles>).

Carlisle County Priority Responses  
174 Respondents

## Jobs and Infrastructure

More jobs paying good wages and benefits	45.34%
Access to affordable, reliable high-speed internet service	12.71%
Responsive emergency services	12.29%
More part-time and summer job opportunities	11.44%
Trustworthy and effective law enforcement	10.17%
More qualified employees for existing and new jobs	7.2%
Increased support for small businesses	6.36%
Safe and accessible public water and sewer	4.66%
Better employee "soft skills" training (communications, team work, etc.)	4.66%
Better roads and bridges	4.66%
Better utilities (water, sewer, etc.) to attract industry	3.81%
More public transportation options	2.12%
More tourism-related businesses	1.69%

## Agriculture and Environment

Less illegal dumping and littering	27.97%
More market opportunities for farmers	17.8%
More profitable farms	17.37%
Sustainability of family farms	16.53%
More farm-related jobs	16.1%
Less pest, disease, and weed issues	13.98%
More community parks and green spaces	13.14%
More support for Kentucky agriculture and agribusiness	12.29%
More crop and livestock production opportunities	11.02%
Increased tree and forestry management	9.75%
Better landscapes for improved home value	9.32%
More land available for food production	8.47%
More community gardens	8.47%
More training for food gardening skills	5.08%

## Health and Wellness

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Fewer chronic diseases (diabetes, heart disease, cancer, etc.)	19.49%
Improved access to quality, affordable health care providers (medical, dental, etc.)	16.53%
<b>More sources for buying safe, affordable, fresh local foods</b>	<b>13.98%</b>
Improved affordability of health care insurance	11.86%
Fewer overweight or obese youth and adults	10.17%
Better skills for selecting and preparing healthier food	10.17%
Availability of substance use prevention programs	9.32%
More sources for buying safe, affordable, fresh food	8.47%
Availability of substance use treatment	8.05%
Safer community places to walk, run, bike, etc.	8.05%
Better use of food safety practices (hand washing, storage, preservation, etc.)	7.2%
More healthy snack and food options at restaurants and community events	6.78%
Safer use of prescription medications	6.36%
Improved availability of health care insurance	4.66%
Improved sidewalks and crosswalks	4.66%
More individual physical activity opportunities	2.97%

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## Youth and Families

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More youth life skills training (money management, life decision making, etc.)	23.31%
Better youth and adult career readiness	18.64%
<b>More support for prevention of school violence and bullying</b>	<b>17.37%</b>
Better family skills in reducing debt, increasing savings and financial planning	13.56%
More support for families with mental and emotional health issues	12.71%
More child and partner abuse prevention resources	11.44%
Stronger parenting and relationship building skills	9.75%
Affordable quality child care	9.32%
More support for families and individuals with special needs	8.05%
More affordable, quality elder care options	7.2%
More senior citizen support programs	6.36%
More support for relatives raising children of family members	5.08%

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## Community Vitality

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More qualified leaders to prepare community for the future	28.39%
More citizens helping to solve local issues	20.76%
<b>More youth community leadership opportunities</b>	<b>19.92%</b>
More pride in the community and its assets	18.64%
More active community volunteers	16.53%
More community marketing efforts (tourism, industry attraction, etc.)	13.14%
More effective cooperation between community organizations	11.44%

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## COOPERATIVE EXTENSION



DATE

NAME  
ADDRESS  
CITY, KY ZIP

### Cooperative Extension Service

(Your) County  
Street address  
City, KY zip-speed  
(000) 000-0000  
Fax: (000) 000-0000  
<http://extension.ca.uky.edu>

Re: \_\_\_\_\_ County Extension Community Survey

Dear \_\_\_\_\_,

The **Kentucky Cooperative Extension Service (Extension)** is the local outreach arm of the **University of Kentucky** College of Agriculture, Food and Environment and **Kentucky State University** College of Agriculture, Communities, and the Environment. The goal is to provide practical, research-based education that helps individuals, families and communities solve problems and improve lives. Extension provides value to communities through educational programs and information in areas like farming, gardening, parenting, budgeting, healthy living, and youth, community, and economic development.

We are interested in better understanding the issues that are important to you in your community. In response, the Kentucky Cooperative Extension System can tailor new and existing programs to address the highest priority issues that directly impact you, your family and your community. You do NOT need to be familiar with Cooperative Extension to complete this survey. The survey should take no more than 15 minutes to complete and all of your responses will be completely anonymous and confidential.

**Please return this survey to (Local office name and address) by \_\_\_\_\_.**

Thank you for taking the time to complete this survey. If you have any questions or concerns, please contact (local office name and phone number).

Sincerely,

**Cooperative Extension Service**  
Agriculture and Natural Resources  
Family and Consumer Sciences  
4-H Youth Development  
Community and Economic Development

Educational programs of Kentucky Cooperative Extension serve all people regardless of economic or social status and will not discriminate on the basis of race, color, ethnic origin, national origin, creed, religion, political belief, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, pregnancy, marital status, genetic information, age, veteran status, or physical or mental disability. University of Kentucky, Kentucky State University, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Kentucky Counties, Cooperating.  
LEXINGTON, KY 40546



Disabilities  
accommodated  
with prior notification.

1. Please rate each of the following community issues on a scale of "Not Important" to "Very Important" by placing a check mark or "X" in the corresponding space. If you are uncertain if an issue is important to your community, select "I don't know."
2. After evaluating the importance of each issue within this category, please select the **TWO** issues you consider the highest priority for your community.

### Jobs and Public Infrastructure

	1.					2.	
	Not Important	Not that Important	Important	Very Important	I don't know	Select 2 issues	
More jobs paying good wages with benefits	<input type="radio"/>						
More tourism-related businesses	<input type="radio"/>						
Increased support for small businesses	<input type="radio"/>						
More part-time and summer job opportunities	<input type="radio"/>						
More qualified employees for existing or new jobs	<input type="radio"/>						
Better employee "soft skills" training (communications, team work, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>						
Better utilities (water, sewer, etc.) to attract industry	<input type="radio"/>						
Access to affordable, reliable high-speed internet service	<input type="radio"/>						
Safe and accessible public water and sewer	<input type="radio"/>						
Responsive emergency services	<input type="radio"/>						
Trustworthy and effective law enforcement	<input type="radio"/>						
Better roads and bridges	<input type="radio"/>						
More public transportation options	<input type="radio"/>						
Other _____	<input type="radio"/>						

### Agriculture and Environment

	Not Important	Not that Important	Important	Very Important	I don't know	Select 2 issues	
More farm-related jobs	<input type="radio"/>						
More market opportunities for farmers	<input type="radio"/>						
More crop and livestock production opportunities	<input type="radio"/>						
More profitable farms	<input type="radio"/>						
Sustainability of family farms	<input type="radio"/>						
More awareness and support for agriculture and agribusinesses	<input type="radio"/>						
More land available for food production	<input type="radio"/>						
Less pest, disease and weed issues	<input type="radio"/>						
More community gardens	<input type="radio"/>						

*This section continues on the next page.*

**Please rate each of the following community issues** on a scale of "Not Important" to "Very Important" by placing a check mark or "X" in the corresponding space. If you are uncertain if an issue is important to your community, select "I don't know." After evaluating the importance of each issue within this category, **please select the TWO issues** you consider the highest priority for your community.

### **Agriculture and Environment, continued**

	Not Important	Not that Important	Important	Very Important	I don't know		Select 2 issues
More training for food gardening skills	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>				
More community parks and green spaces	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>				
Increase tree and forestry management	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>				
Less illegal dumping and littering	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>				
Better landscapes for improved home value	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>				
Other _____	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>				

### **Health and Wellness**

	Not Important	Not that Important	Important	Very Important	I don't know		Select 2 issues
Better skills for selecting and preparing healthier food	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>				
More healthy snacks and food options at restaurants and community events	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>				
Better use of food safety practices (hand washing, storage, preservation, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>				
More sources for buying safe, affordable, fresh food	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>				
More sources for buying safe, affordable, fresh local foods	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>				
Fewer chronic diseases (diabetes, heart disease, cancer, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>				
Fewer overweight or obese youth and adults	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>				
Improved access to quality affordable health care providers (medical, dental, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>				
Improved availability of health care insurance	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>				
Improved affordability of health care insurance	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>				
Safer use of prescription medications	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>				
More individual physical activity opportunities	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>				
Safer community places to walk, run, bike, etc.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>				
Improved sidewalks and crosswalks	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>				
Availability of substance use prevention programs	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>				
Availability of substance use treatment	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>				
Other _____	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>				

**Please rate each of the following community issues** on a scale of "Not Important" to "Very Important" by placing a check mark or "X" in the corresponding space. If you are uncertain if an issue is important to your community, select "I don't know." After evaluating the importance of each issue within this category, **please select the TWO issues** you consider the highest priority for your community.

### Youth and Families

	Not Important	Not that Important	Important	Very Important	I don't know		Select 2 issues
Better youth and adult career readiness	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>				
More youth life skills training (money management, life decision making, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>				
Better family skills in reducing debt, increasing savings and financial planning	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>				
More support for prevention of school violence and bullying	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>				
More support for families with mental and emotional health issues	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>				
More support for families and individuals with special needs	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>				
More support for relatives raising children of family members	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>				
More child and partner abuse prevention resources	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>				
Stronger parenting and relationship building skills	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>				
Affordable quality child care	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>				
More senior citizen support programs	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>				
More affordable, quality elder care options	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>				
Other _____	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>				

### Overall Community Vitality

	Not Important	Not that Important	Important	Very Important	I don't know		Select 2 issues
More qualified leaders to prepare community for the future	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>				
More youth community leadership opportunities	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>				
More citizens helping to solve local issues	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>				
More effective cooperation between community organizations	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>				
More active community volunteers	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>				
More pride in the community and its assets	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>				
More community marketing efforts (tourism, industry attraction, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>				
Other _____	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>				

## Demographics

Please select your age:

Under 18	18-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over
<input type="radio"/>				

Please select your gender?

Male	Female	Non-binary
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Please select your Race/Ethnicity?

White, Non-Hispanic	<input type="radio"/>
African-American	<input type="radio"/>
Hispanic, Latino	<input type="radio"/>
Asian-American	<input type="radio"/>
Two or more races	<input type="radio"/>
Other	<input type="radio"/>

What is the highest level of education?

Some high school	<input type="radio"/>
High school degree	<input type="radio"/>
Some college	<input type="radio"/>
Associate's degree	<input type="radio"/>
Bachelor's degree	<input type="radio"/>
Advanced degree (Masters, Doctorate, JD, MD, etc)	<input type="radio"/>

Please select the option that best describes your current employment status:

Retired	Unemployed	Self-employed	Do not work	Work full-time	Work part-time	Student
<input type="radio"/>						

How familiar are you with the programs and services of the Cooperative Extension Service?

Very familiar 
                         
 Somewhat familiar 
                         
 Not familiar

Do you, or someone in your family, currently participate in any Kentucky Cooperative Extension Service program?

Yes 
                         
 No

What county do you live? \_\_\_\_\_ Do you live in the county seat?

Yes 
                         
 No

What other comments and/or suggestions do you have about important issues in your county?

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## FOCUS GROUP PROCESS

Focus groups are a commonly used method for gathering feedback or perspectives from a sampling of stakeholders. For this initiative, county Extension educators convened two or more small group meetings of community members to facilitate discussion on community priorities. Participants were invited to discuss their vision for a more vibrant county, issues the county is experiencing, barriers to issue resolution, resources or information that would help address the issues, and ideas for an improved future.

The questions were not intended to focus solely on Extension related priorities. Rather, the questions sought to learn about what county residents were concerned about and how those issues impact residents. The focus group also sought to learn what quality of life issues residents are most interested in addressing.

## FOCUS GROUP QUESTIONS

- What is your vision for a more vibrant county?
- Based on your experiences, what would you say are the most pressing issues for this county in the next four years?
  - Follow up questions: How do these issues affect you or your neighbors? What other quality of life aspects does this issue affect?
- Based on your experiences, what barriers prevent us from addressing these issues?
- What type of information or resources would help to address the issues?
- Given everything discussed, what final thoughts would you add on being a vibrant county? Have we left anything out?

## INTERVIEW PROCESS

County Extension Educators were asked to conduct interviews with individuals in formal leadership roles in each county. These could include elected or appointed government leadership, public service or business organizational leaders, or leaders of healthcare or education institutions. The interview questioning followed a similar format to the focus groups, seeking perspectives on pressing needs, long term needs, and exploring the role that Extension might serve to address future issues confronting the county.

## INTERVIEW QUESTIONS

- Based on your experiences, what would you say are the most pressing issues for this county in the next year?
- Based on your experiences, what would you say are the most pressing issues for this county in the next four years?
- What do you see as the broad (county wide) implications of the priorities you have identified?
- Based on your experience, what barriers obstruct addressing the issues?
- What type of information or resources could the University of Kentucky/Extension provide to help address these issues?

## UNDERSTANDING SECONDARY DATA RELIABILITY

A key issue in understanding the secondary data profiles is to be aware of the ways in which sources report the reliability of their data. Both margins of error (+/- ##) and confidence intervals (### - ###) tells us the range within which the estimate most likely falls. The American Community Survey provides a margin of error for each estimate. Health data often report a confidence interval as do estimates on poverty and income from the Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates and those on health insurance from the Small Area Health Insurance Estimates.

Because their reliability can vary, we always need to look at the margin of error or confidence interval when we use data from these sources.

While we might not realize it, we encounter margins of error every time we hear about a poll in the news. When we see poll results and they say “plus or minus 5 points,” they are telling us the margin of error.

One way to think about margins of error or confidence intervals is to think of them as our “grain of salt.” We often use this phrase when we need to be cautious about taking something at face value. For instance, if the estimate is 30 (+/- 25), you will want to use a larger “grain of salt” than if your estimate is 30 (+/- 1).



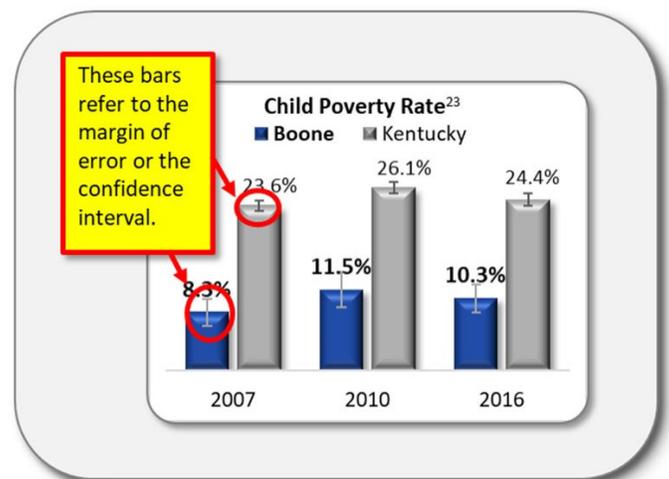
We can also think of margins of error and confidence intervals as “wobble room.” The larger the range, the more “wobble room” there is for the estimate. In other words, when the margin of error is smaller, the estimate is more precise or the focus is sharper. When the margin of error is larger, the estimate is more ‘fuzzy’ or ‘blurry.’

While a confidence interval gives us the actual range, for margins of error (or simply MOE) the plus/minus number gives us the information we need to determine the range. Since the estimate is generally the midpoint, finding the range represented by the margin of error is as straightforward as it seems.

To find the top of the range, add the margin of error to your number. To find the bottom of the range, subtract the margin of error from your number. (Remember, since confidence intervals already give the range, the math is already done.)

In the secondary data profiles, you will see the margins of error (+/- ##) or confidence intervals (### - ###) when they are part of the original data source. You will also see these reflected in the charts. They are called error bars. They look like the letter “I” and are located at the top of each bar.

One reason that margins of error and confidence intervals are important is because there will be times when they can be VERY large. This is especially the case for small groups or small places. Remember that “grain of salt?” The larger the range represented by the margin of error or confidence interval, the more cautious we need to be when it comes to interpreting the data.



# *It starts with us*

Educational programs of Kentucky Cooperative Extension serve all people regardless of economic or social status and will not discriminate on the basis of race, color, ethnic origin, national origin, creed, religion, political belief, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, pregnancy, marital status, genetic information, age, veteran status, or physical or mental disability. UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY, KENTUCKY STATE UNIVERSITY, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, AND KENTUCKY COUNTIES, COOPERATING