







**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

---

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

---

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

---

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

---

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

---

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.

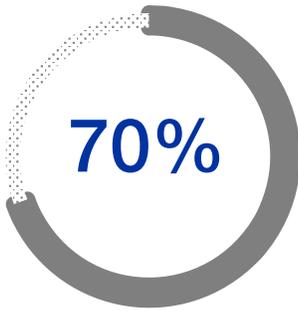
## Next Steps

---

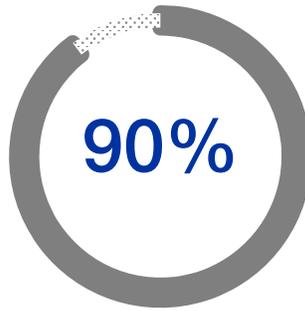
This report summarizes the information collected for this county. The report and the included secondary data compilation can serve as a starting point for deeper investigation into the issues of concern and priority for community members. The University of Kentucky and Cooperative Extension Service will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

# SURVEY RESPONDENTS

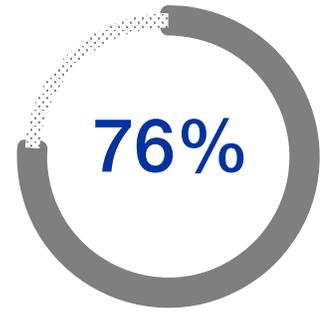
296 Respondents



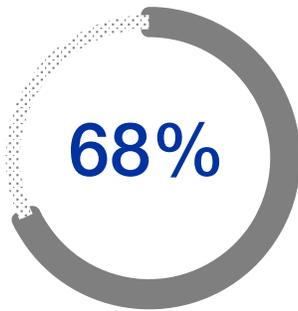
are Female



are White  
(non-Hispanic)



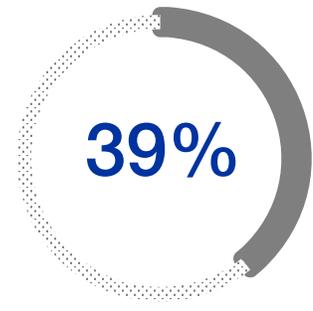
are 25-64 years old  
(working age)



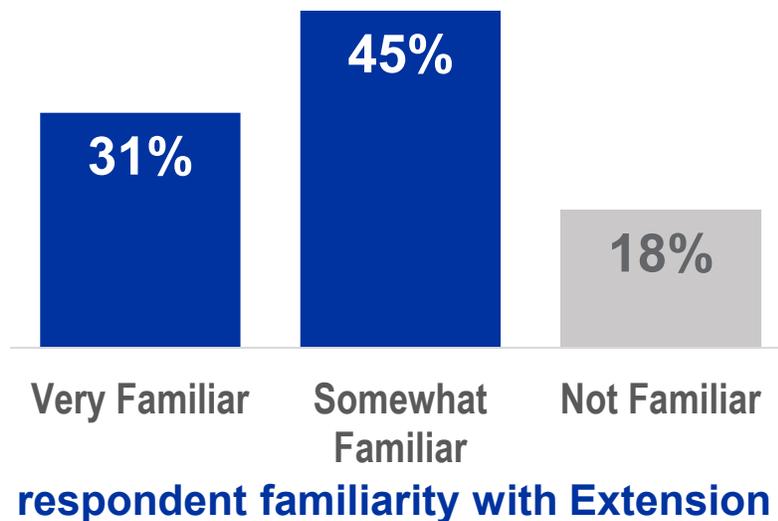
work or are  
self-employed



are retired



currently participate  
in Extension  
programming



## ISSUE IMPORTANCE

296 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

3.77 ■ Trustworthy and effective law enforcement	3.49 ● More pride in the community and its assets
3.74 ■ Responsive emergency services	3.48 ▲ Better use of food safety practices (hand washing, storage, preservation, etc.)
3.73 ▲ Fewer overweight or obese youth and adults	3.47 ● More citizens helping to solve local issues
3.72 ▲ Fewer chronic diseases (diabetes, heart disease, cancer, etc.)	3.47 ♥ Stronger parenting and relationship building skills
3.71 ♥ More youth life skills training (money management, life decision making, etc.)	3.47 ♦ More profitable farms
3.68 ▲ Improved affordability of health care insurance	3.47 ♥ More child and partner abuse prevention resources
3.66 ▲ Improved access to quality affordable health care providers (medical, dental, etc.)	3.46 ● More active community volunteers
3.64 ▲ More sources for buying safe, affordable, fresh local foods	3.46 ▲ Safer community places to walk, run, bike, etc.
3.62 ■ Access to affordable, reliable high-speed internet service	3.46 ▲ More individual physical activity opportunities
3.62 ♦ Sustainability of family farms	3.45 ♥ More support for relatives raising children of family members
3.62 ♥ Better family skills in reducing debt, increasing savings, and financial planning	3.44 ♥ More senior citizen support programs
3.6 ▲ Improved availability of health care insurance	3.44 ● More effective cooperation between community organizations
3.6 ■ Safe and accessible public water and sewer	3.41 ■ More qualified employees for existing or new jobs
3.59 ♥ Affordable, quality child care	3.38 ● More community marketing efforts (tourism, industry attraction, etc.)
3.58 ■ More jobs paying good wages with benefits	3.38 ▲ Better skills for selecting and preparing healthier food
3.57 ♥ Better youth and adult career readiness	3.37 ■ Better employee “soft skills” training (communications, team work, etc.)
3.56 ▲ Safer use of prescription medications	3.35 ▲ More healthy snacks and food options at restaurants and community events
3.56 ♦ Less illegal dumping and littering	3.35 ♦ More crop and livestock production opportunities
3.56 ■ Better roads and bridges	3.26 ▲ Improved sidewalks and crosswalks
3.56 ▲ More sources for buying safe, affordable, fresh food	3.26 ♦ Less pest, disease, and weed issues
3.56 ■ Increased support for small business	3.23 ♦ More land available for food production
3.55 ♥ More affordable, quality elder care options	3.21 ♦ Increased tree and forestry management
3.55 ♥ More support for prevention of school violence and bullying	3.21 ■ Better utilities (water, sewer, etc.) to attract industry
3.55 ● More qualified leaders to prepare community for the future	3.2 ♦ More training for food gardening skills
3.55 ♥ More support for families with mental and emotional health issues	3.19 ♦ More community parks and green spaces
3.52 ● More youth community leadership opportunities	3.1 ■ More part-time and summer job opportunities
3.51 ♥ More support for families and individuals with special needs	3.1 ♦ More farm-related jobs
3.5 ♦ More awareness and support for agriculture and agribusinesses	3.09 ♦ More community gardens
3.5 ♦ More market opportunities for farmers	3.03 ■ More tourism-related businesses
3.49 ▲ Availability of substance use treatment	3.02 ■ More public transportation options
3.49 ▲ Availability of substance use prevention programs	2.91 ♦ Better landscapes for improved home value

## 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.

251 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

---

1. More jobs paying good wages and benefits
2. Better roads and bridges
3. Access to affordable, reliable high-speed internet service

### Agriculture & Environment

---

1. Sustainability of family farms
2. More market opportunities for farmers
3. More support for Kentucky agriculture and agribusiness

### Health & Wellness

---

1. Improved affordability of health care insurance
2. Fewer chronic diseases (diabetes, heart disease, cancer, etc.)
3. Improved access to quality, affordable health care providers (medical, dental, etc.)

### Youth & Families

---

1. More youth life skills training (money management, life decision making, etc.)
2. Better youth and adult career readiness
3. Better family skills in reducing debt, increasing savings and financial planning

### Community Vitality

---

1. More qualified leaders to prepare community for the future
2. More youth community leadership opportunities
3. More pride in the community and its assets

Two focus group sessions were held in Scott County to engage community members in an opportunity to explore community issues more deeply. Facilitators spoke with participants who worked in some public service capacity, including law enforcement, education, government, and parks, as well as people in agriculture, and retirees. 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. Responses from the 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:

- Build on existing successes of the drug court and angel program, and create more opportunities for substance abuse treatment
- Orderly growth with appropriate infrastructure for storm water management, sanitary sewer, water, and roads, while protecting agricultural land and character
- Residential and commercial development, with affordable housing well distributed in the community, and parks and green spaces
- Community youth are active participants, develop good life skills, and have the education and background to secure employment
- The community lifts everybody up and values diversity
- Strong community partnerships with good information and communication, working together
- Programs and activities that get involvement, and are unifying events

## Identified Priorities

- Land development
- Infrastructure – landfill, sewer, water
- Population pressure on services
- Creating partnerships/unity
- Youth issues

## Priorities Discussion

The impacts of population growth and rapid development in the county were raised as priority concerns. The county is wrestling with infrastructure issues, and participants discussed how infrastructure systems are very stressed, including roads, and sewers. Participants raised concern about the county landfill, about human and environmental health as well as the economic and quality of life impacts of a poorly managed landfill. Participants expressed concern about water quality and suggested that more water sources would be beneficial for development.

Another challenge of rapid population growth is that county and city services are understaffed in comparison to the population and needs. Non-profit services aren't able to keep up with demand. Food insecurity has increased.

Focus group participants identified the importance of leadership to think ahead and plan. It was suggested that there is no training for politicians to help them know how to deal properly with development, including proper investigation of land capacity before building and subdivision permits are issued. Development was seen by some as threatening our identity as an agriculture community, and participants were concerned that more fertile land was being used for non-agricultural use. Future development needs include school and business locations, and additional affordable housing.

Participants suggested there be more partnerships between non-profits and community services to meet the needs of the county and to increase community unity. It was recommended that they build a network so everyone is informed on what others are doing.

The needs of youth were a major theme in the focus groups. Participants mentioned keeping youth engaged in positive things and ensuring strong education to secure employment; both job skills and life skills were identified. Developing more positive parental role models and establishing diverse mentors, that can relate based on background, experiences, etc., were noted as pressing priorities.

When asked about resources that can help the county, participants listed: information and training, including information geared to specific groups like woman farmers, as well as job skills development, and financial planning, budgeting, and other life skills. Funding was mentioned, and participants also suggested having a community coalition to bring together agencies.

Scott County Extension conducted six interviews with representatives in county, municipal, and organizational positions of leadership. These interviews allowed deeper insight from the perspectives of people highly engaged in community level activities. The interviews 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

- Growth management/infrastructure
- Reducing substance use impacts
- Sense of community/communication
- Qualified workforce

## Priorities Discussion

Informants spoke about challenges that population growth and land development were creating for Scott County, adapting to growth while maintaining the quality of life. Balancing opportunity and community history, and respecting urban and rural ways of life were reported as key issues. Another pressing issue was upgrading old infrastructure to handle recent growth, and the financial impact of that. Growth is causing expenses rapidly to exceed income, but having infrastructure in place, being prepared for growth, was seen as important to increasing the quality of life. The challenge is to fund infrastructure, services and schools when folks are very reluctant to consider any fees or tax increases. One informant spoke about figuring out a way to let growth pay for the results of growth, i.e., sprawl, an over-taxed sewer system, through developer fees/impact fees. The need for housing and public transportation, and absentee home ownership, were other challenges mentioned. Historic preservation, developing commerce by the interstate, and trail development and tourism, were suggested as opportunities.

Another theme in stakeholder interviews was coping with drug abuse. Respondents spoke of the need for more resources for drug education, as well as programs to combat the increase in drug abuse. Training people on the use of Narcan was mentioned, as was the need for education on proper medication disposal. Stakeholders spoke of the need for expansion of school-wide drug education programs, but also of lacking staff for all the needed efforts.

Communication and sense of community came up in several interviews, such as learning to have better dialogue and communication between urban and rural residents, the loss of sense of community due to consolidation of schools, lack of citizen involvement in local affairs, and poor communication or coordination between agencies. At least one interviewee felt that relations between the county and other jurisdictions have been improving.

Interviewees remarked on labor force issues; there are plenty of jobs but there are not qualified people with essential skills such as team building, communication, and work ethic, for example. It was suggested that the school system could do more to teach soft skills, as well as trades, and that there was a lack of career pathway options.

Interviewees had many thoughts about how the University of Kentucky and Cooperative Extension could contribute to Scott County progress. Several mentioned help with data, demographics and statistics, technical assistance, and data/science based approaches. Information about best management practices also is useful, along with watershed-based planning. One person mentioned that Extension helps address emerging issues and fills gaps in the education system. Interviewees thought that UK and Extension could help support downtown revitalization efforts, trail development and promotion, tourism, and other commerce and economic development. Other contributions include team building and leadership support, programs on subjects from camping to gardening, and processing soil samples. Extension could help develop more materials for drug abuse prevention. Development of safe driving programs, to be presented through 4-H, was another interest.

## 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.



# Scott County Data Profile

**Scott 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.

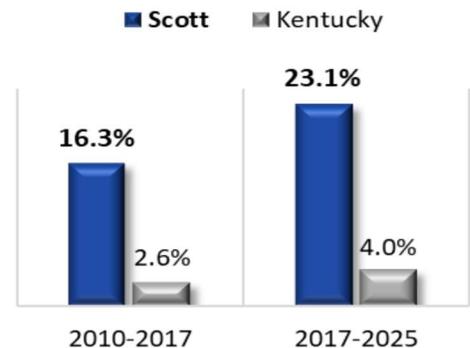
For more information on the Community Assessment process, visit <https://extension.ca.uky.edu/communityassessment>

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	47,173	54,873	67,570
Ages 65 and over	4,367		9,888
	<b>2010-2017<sup>4</sup></b>		
Net Migration (in/out)	5,250		
Race/Ethnicity	2010 <sup>1</sup>	2016 <sup>5</sup>	
White	41,512	47,051	
Black or African American	2,459	2,917	
Asian	416	644	
Other and 2 or more races	792	1,026	
Hispanic	1,994	2,334	

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



- From 2010 to 2017, the total population in Scott County **increased** by **7,700** people.<sup>2</sup>
- Between April 2010 and June 2017, there was an estimated **net in migration** of **5,250** people.<sup>4</sup>
- In 2016, the composition of Scott County's population is estimated to be **87.2%** White, **5.4%** Black/African American, **1.2%** Asian, **1.9%** other and 2 or more races, and **4.3%** Hispanic.<sup>5</sup>
- From 2017 to 2025, the total population in Scott County is **projected** to **increase** by **12,697** people.<sup>3</sup>
- As baby boomers are entering retirement, between 2010 and 2025 the population ages 65 and over in Scott County are **projected** to **increase** by **126.4%** compared to 51.9% for the state as a whole.<sup>3</sup>



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

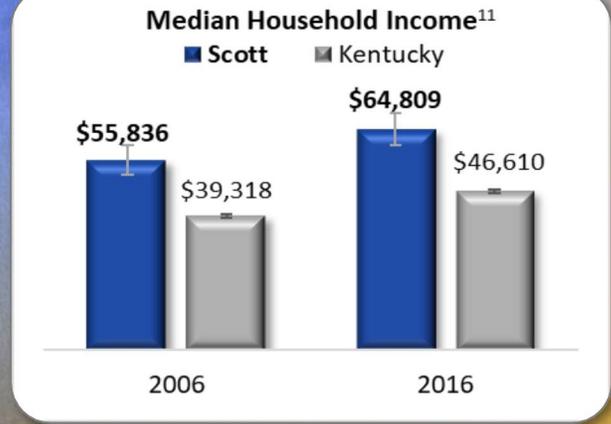
Scott County Extension Assessment 2019

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

## Scott County Data Profile

### Families and Households

Families	2010 <sup>1</sup>	2012-2016 <sup>7</sup>
Married couple		
... with own children	4,484	4,943 (+/- 346)
Female householder		
... with own children	1,290	1,429 (+/- 235)
Male householder		
... with own children	511	391 (+/- 115)
Nonfamily households (live alone/unrelated)	4,743	4,840 (+/- 358)
<b>Poverty</b>		<b>2012-2016<sup>7</sup></b>
Percent of families with related children who are below poverty		12.8% (+/- 2.4%)
Percent 65 and over below poverty		6.7% (+/- 2.1%)

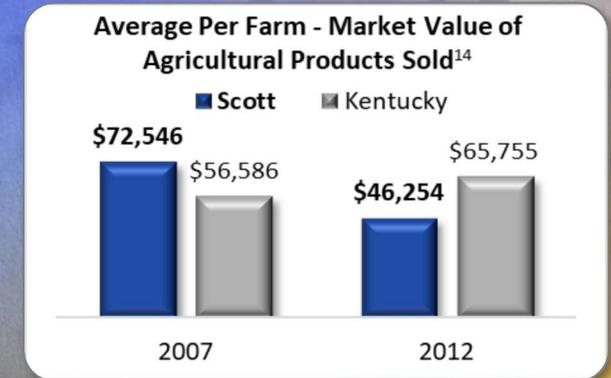


Grandparents living with and raising grandchildren <sup>3</sup>	2012-2016 <sup>7</sup>
	475 (+/- 144)

- In 2016, Scott County's official poverty rate was **10.4%** (8.7% - 12.1%), compared to 18.2% (17.9% - 18.6%) for the state as a whole.<sup>8</sup>
- In 2017, there were **29** child care centers in Scott County. Of these **21** were STARS certified.<sup>9</sup>
- Between 2012-2016, **4.9%** (+/-0.5%) of people ages 5 and over spoke a language other than English at home.<sup>7</sup>
- The Urban Institute estimates that **18%** people in Scott 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	930	838
Percent of land in farms	77.2%	70.7%
Average farm size (acres)	150	152
		<b>2012<sup>13</sup></b>
Income from agri-tourism and recreational services		\$259,000
Number of farms marketing products directly to retail outlets		22
Average value per farm of agricultural products sold directly to individuals for human consumption		\$3,359



Percent of Principal Operators	2012 <sup>13</sup>
... who are female	18.1%
... under age 35	4.7%
... farming as primary occupation	50.5%

- In 2012, the total market value of agricultural products sold in Scott County was **\$38,761,000**.<sup>13</sup>
- Of the total market value of agricultural products sold, **34.6%** was the value of crops and **65.4%** was the value of livestock, poultry, and their products.<sup>13</sup>
- The total farm production expenses (average per farm) was **\$61,192** compared to \$62,002 for the state.<sup>13</sup>
- In Scott County, there were **1,284** hired farm labor workers on **298** farms.<sup>13</sup>
- **88.1%** 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.

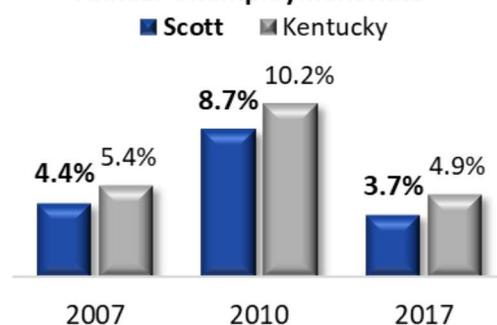
## Scott County Data Profile

### Jobs, Economy, and Labor Force

Jobs and Businesses	2010	2016
Total Employment (# of jobs) <sup>15</sup>	28,176	33,403
Total Establishments (w/ employees) <sup>16</sup>	841	939
... % with 1-9 employees	73.6%	74.2%
... % with 10-20 employees	11.7%	11.6%
Total NonEmployer Establishments (w/o employees) <sup>17</sup>	3,107	3,308

Education	2012-2016 <sup>7</sup>	
Percent of population 25 and over		
... with HS or higher	90.0% (+/- 1.1%)	
... with bachelors or higher	28.4% (+/- 1.8%)	
	Men	Women
Median Earnings (2012-16) <sup>7</sup>	\$39,806 (+/- \$2,431)	\$24,613 (+/- \$1,809)

Annual Unemployment Rate<sup>20</sup>



Avg Weekly Wage<sup>18</sup>

	2017
... All Industries (Private & Govt)	\$1,037
... Goods-producing (Private)	\$1,407
... Service-providing (Private)	\$740

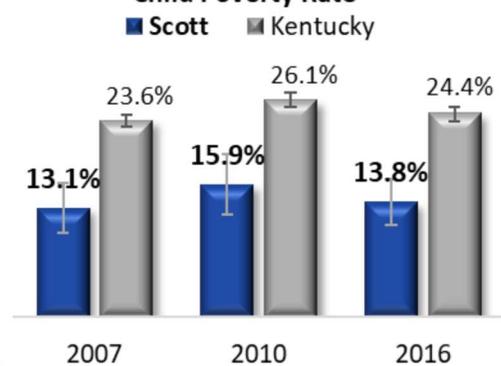
- In 2017, the number of private establishments covered by unemployment insurance in Scott County was **188** for goods-producing, **980** for service-providing, and **107** for hospitality & leisure.<sup>18</sup>
- Between 2012 and 2016, of the **25,972** (+/- 516) workers ages 16 and over, **59.8%** (+/- 1.8%) worked inside the county, **38.9%** (+/- 0.4%) worked outside the county and **1.3%** (+/- 0.4%) worked outside Kentucky.<sup>7</sup>
- Between 2012 and 2016, **2.8%** (+/- 0.8%) 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>
- **10.2%** 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	3,544	3,752	4,413
5-9 years old	3,664	3,879	4,429
10-14 years old	3,452	4,063	4,465
15-19 years old	3,438	3,760	4,741

Children by Relationship to Householder	2012-2016 <sup>7</sup>
... Own Children (Biological, Adopted, Stepchild)	12,002 (+/- 261)
... Grandchild	614 (+/- 168)
... Other Relative	150 (+/- 92)
... Foster/Unrelated	480 (+/- 195)

Child Poverty Rate<sup>23</sup>



**20.2%** of students entered KY public postsecondary institutions underprepared in one or more subjects (2015).<sup>21</sup>

- Between 2012-2016, there were an estimated **492** (+/- 107) youth ages 5-17 who had a disability.<sup>7</sup>
- **54.5%** of 3<sup>rd</sup> grade students in Scott County scored proficient or distinguished on math in the 2015-16 school year compared to 47.7% for the state.<sup>22</sup>
- **3,090** (+/- 409) 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>

# Scott County Data Profile

## Health and Wellness

### Percent of Adults

... reporting poor or fair health (2016) <sup>24</sup>	16.7% (16.0%-17.4%)
... with hypertension (2013-15) <sup>25</sup>	29.2% (18.8%-42.4%)
... with obesity (2014-16) <sup>25</sup>	37% (25.4%-49.9%)
... with diabetes (2014-16) <sup>25</sup>	12.4% (6.2%-23.2%)

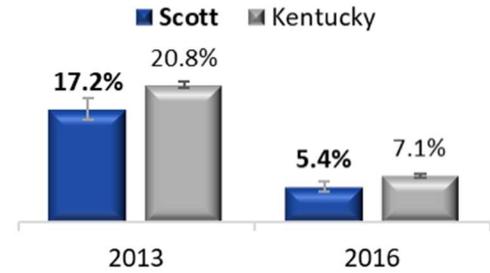
### Number of Individuals

... receiving SNAP (food stamps) (2017) <sup>26</sup>	4,964
... who are food insecure (2016 estimate) <sup>27</sup>	5,750

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

	2008-2010	2015-2017
... fatal overdoses	13	46
... nonfatal overdoses	359	660

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



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

... Primary Care Physicians (2015)	25
... Dentists (2016)	19
... Mental Health Providers (2017)	29

- The estimated food insecurity rate for Scott County is **11.2%**, compared to 15.5% for the state.<sup>27</sup>
- From 2010 to 2016, the number of grocery stores **decreased** by **25.0%**, from **8 to 6** stores.<sup>16</sup>
- In 2013-2015, **25.4%** (20.1%-30.9%) of adults ages 20 and over reported no leisure time physical activity.<sup>24</sup>
- The Urban Institute estimates that **26%** of people in Scott 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>
- **8.9%** (4.2%-17.9%) 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.
- Chart: 2007 and 2012 Census of Agriculture. U.S. Department of Agriculture.
- 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>).

Scott County Priority Responses  
251 Respondents

## Jobs and Infrastructure

More jobs paying good wages and benefits	31.76%
Better roads and bridges	12.5%
Access to affordable, reliable high-speed internet service	11.49%
Better employee "soft skills" training (communications, team work, etc.)	11.49%
More tourism-related businesses	10.14%
Responsive emergency services	9.8%
Trustworthy and effective law enforcement	8.45%
More qualified employees for existing and new jobs	6.08%
Safe and accessible public water and sewer	6.08%
Increased support for small businesses	5.41%
More public transportation options	3.38%
More part-time and summer job opportunities	1.69%
Better utilities (water, sewer, etc.) to attract industry	1.01%

## Agriculture and Environment

Sustainability of family farms	30.74%
More market opportunities for farmers	29.73%
More support for Kentucky agriculture and agribusiness	19.26%
Less illegal dumping and littering	18.92%
More profitable farms	13.85%
More crop and livestock production opportunities	12.5%
More training for food gardening skills	10.81%
More community parks and green spaces	10.81%
More community gardens	7.77%
More farm-related jobs	7.77%
Less pest, disease, and weed issues	5.41%
More land available for food production	4.39%
Increased tree and forestry management	4.39%
Better landscapes for improved home value	3.38%

## Health and Wellness

Improved affordability of health care insurance	22.64%
Fewer chronic diseases (diabetes, heart disease, cancer, etc.)	15.54%
Improved access to quality, affordable health care providers (medical, dental, etc.)	14.19%
More sources for buying safe, affordable, fresh local foods	13.85%
Availability of substance use treatment	13.51%
Improved availability of health care insurance	12.16%
Availability of substance use prevention programs	11.82%
Safer community places to walk, run, bike, etc.	10.47%
Better skills for selecting and preparing healthier food	9.8%
More sources for buying safe, affordable, fresh food	8.78%
Fewer overweight or obese youth and adults	8.45%
More healthy snack and food options at restaurants and community events	8.11%
Safer use of prescription medications	5.41%
Better use of food safety practices (hand washing, storage, preservation, etc.)	5.07%
Improved sidewalks and crosswalks	3.04%
More individual physical activity opportunities	3.04%

## Youth and Families

More youth life skills training (money management, life decision making, etc.)	33.11%
Better youth and adult career readiness	20.95%
Better family skills in reducing debt, increasing savings and financial planning	19.59%
Affordable quality child care	14.86%
More support for prevention of school violence and bullying	14.53%
More support for families with mental and emotional health issues	14.19%
Stronger parenting and relationship building skills	13.18%
More affordable, quality elder care options	10.14%
More support for relatives raising children of family members	9.12%
More child and partner abuse prevention resources	7.09%
More support for families and individuals with special needs	6.42%
More senior citizen support programs	4.73%

## Community Vitality

More qualified leaders to prepare community for the future	34.46%
More youth community leadership opportunities	23.99%
More pride in the community and its assets	23.31%
More citizens helping to solve local issues	22.97%
More effective cooperation between community organizations	19.59%
More community marketing efforts (tourism, industry attraction, etc.)	18.24%
More active community volunteers	14.19%

## 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"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

How familiar are you with the programs and services of the Cooperative Extension Service?		
Very familiar <input type="radio"/>	Somewhat familiar <input type="radio"/>	Not familiar <input type="radio"/>

Do you, or someone in your family, currently participate in any Kentucky Cooperative Extension Service program?	
Yes <input type="radio"/>	No <input type="radio"/>

What county do you live?	Do you live in the county seat?
<hr/>	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>

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

## 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?

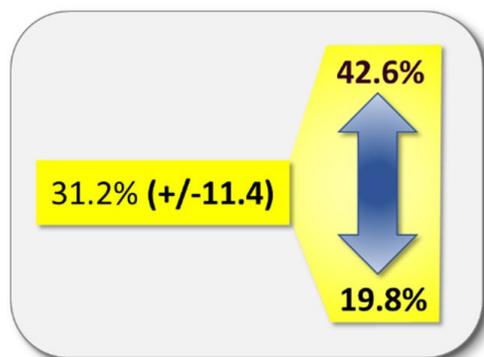
## UNDERSTANDING SECONDARY DATA RELIABILITY

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).



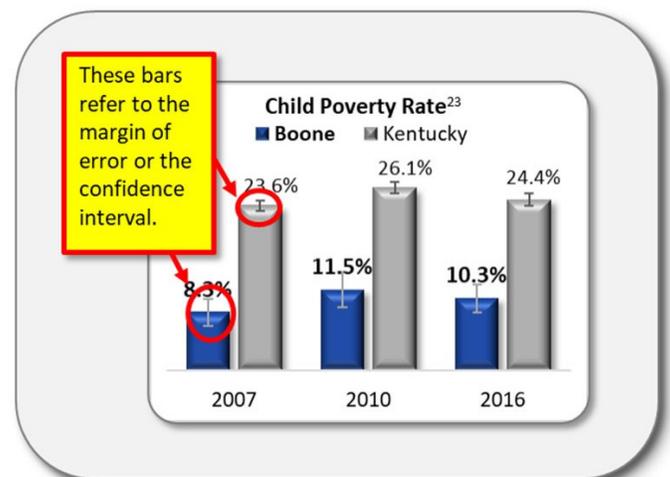
We can also think of margins of error and confidence intervals as “wobble room.” The larger the range, the more “wobble room” there is for the estimate. In other words, when the margin of error is smaller, the estimate is more precise or the focus is sharper. When the margin of error is larger, the estimate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