

Moving Louisville into the top tier of American cities requires more than incremental improvements.

It requires significantly accelerating the pace of change to achieve sizable gains in key areas for 21st Century success. This report provides a quick statistical update on Louisville's standing on the three Deep Drivers of Change identified in 2006—educational attainment, 21st Century jobs, and regional growth. The goal is to move Louisville by 2010 into the top tier among its peer cities on key indicators in those critical areas.

UPDATE

2008



Long Wave of Education Progress

Substantial progress in education over the last four decades is transformational for Louisville, but more improvement is needed. The Deep Driver education goal calls for improving attainment at all levels—and adding 10,000 more college graduates by 2010.

Louisville now ranks in the middle tier in the percentage of its young adults who hold a bachelor's degree, although the actual number has declined here and in many other cities.

Closer analysis reveals that the challenge lies more in finishing degrees than in starting them: local students enter post-secondary school at rates comparable to those in more educated communities, but fewer finish—creating a ready audience for an orchestrated boost toward graduation.

Progress in K-12 education continues with implementation of new math and science curricula designed to push higher achievement and substantial strides toward the goal of Every1Reads.

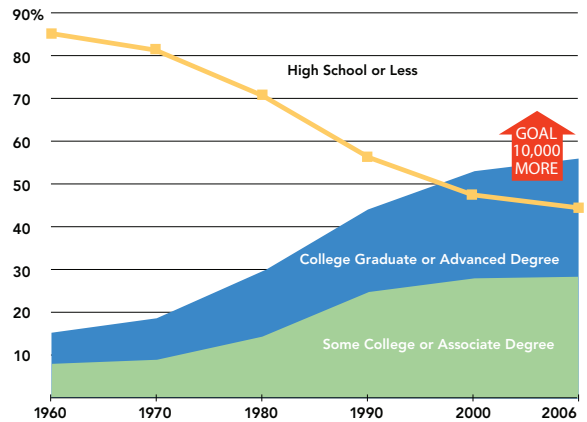


Growing 21st Century Jobs

2006 data show that Louisville gained on the goal to grow more 21st Century jobs, moving to the middle tier in the percentage of residents employed in professional and technical jobs.

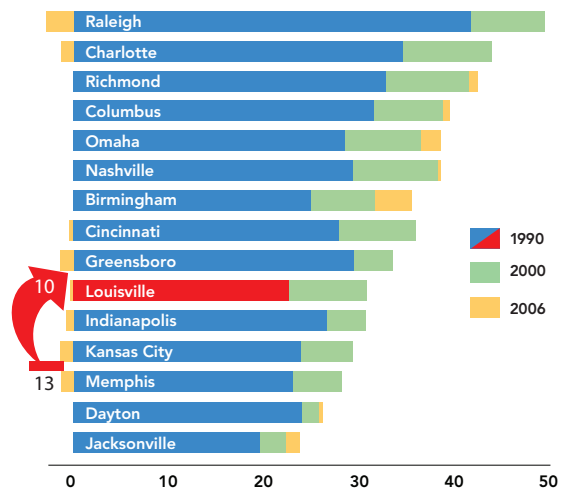
Jobs in that category increased by more than 7,000 between 2000 and 2006 and now make up 36% of the total, advancing the Deep Driver goal to reach 40%, which will require adding 15,000 more by 2010.

Education Attainment Among Adults Age 25 Years and Older Louisville Metro: 1960 to 2006



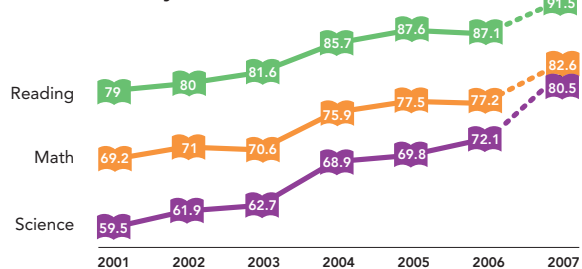
Source: U.S. Census Bureau and 2006 American Community Survey

Peer City Comparison, Percent Adults Age 25 to 34 with Bachelor's Degree or Higher: 2006



Source: U.S. Census Bureau and 2006 American Community Survey
Analysis by Kentucky Population Research University of Louisville

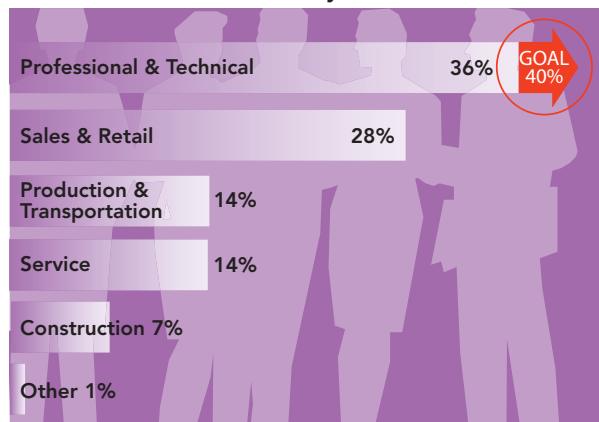
Percent of Students Performing At or Above Grade Level, Kentucky CATS Test: 2001 to 2007



2007 testing changed, making year-to-year correlation indirect rather than direct.

Source: Jefferson County Public Schools

Balance of Jobs in the Economy: Louisville Metro, 2006



Source: U.S. Census Bureau and 2006 American Community Survey

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Median family income also shows a steady increase since 2000, confirming the link between better jobs and better incomes.



Healthy Regional Growth

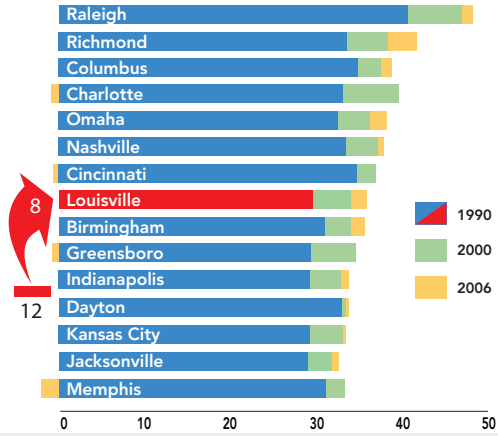
Louisville is the strong urban hub for an expanding economic region that covers 13 counties on both sides of the river. Preserving this vital asset, the third Deep Driver goal, calls for strengthening the urban core through revitalization while at the same time developing effective regional partnerships.

The outward spread of population across the region continued in 2006 data, with the concentration of jobs in Louisville holding steady but its dominance in population declining from 60% to 57% since 2000. That continuing trend underscores the question of what vision Louisville and its neighboring counties seek for their future landscape.

The urgency of the transportation challenge continues to mount, as shown by the latest data from the Urban Mobility Study. Delays in travel time for commuters in the Louisville region are growing at a faster pace than in comparable cities. In fact, Louisville's rush-hour congestion now ranks third worst among the nation's mid-sized cities.

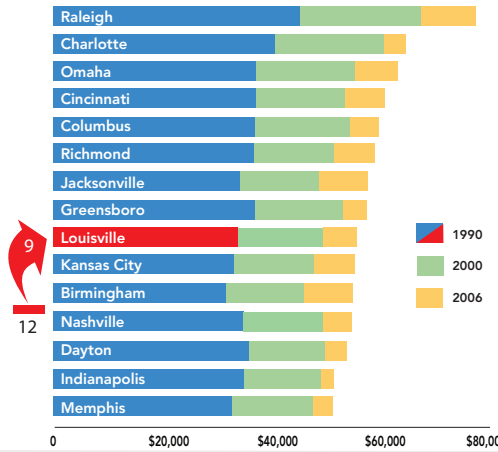
The Greater Louisville Project is a non-partisan civic initiative organized by The Community Foundation of Louisville and supported by a consortium of philanthropic foundations. It acts as a catalyst for civic action, providing research, data, and analytic tools for others' use in pursuing the agenda for long-term progress outlined in the 2002 Brookings Institution report "Beyond Merger: A Competitive Vision for the Regional City of Louisville."

Peer City Comparison, Percent Employed in Professional or Technical Occupations



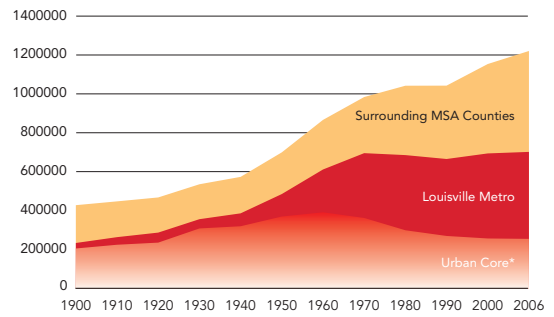
Source: U.S. Census Bureau and 2006 American Community Survey
Analysis by Kentucky Population Research University of Louisville

Peer City Comparison, Median Family Income



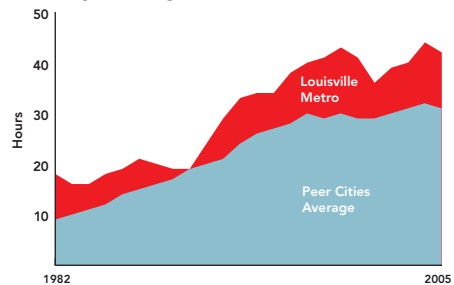
Source: U.S. Census Bureau and 2006 American Community Survey
Analysis by Kentucky Population Research University of Louisville

Population Growth in the Louisville MSA Compared to Louisville Metro: 1900 to 2006



Source: U.S. Census Bureau and 2006 American Community Survey
* Former City of Louisville

Traffic Delay for Rush Hour Travelers Compared to Peer City Average: 1982 to 2005



Source: Texas Transportation Institute, 2007 Urban Mobility Study

www.greaterlouisvilleproject.org • (502) 693-8585



Call to Action: Good to Greater Louisville

Efforts to attain the Deep Driver goals are being undertaken by groups and institutions of all sorts across the region. Go to www.greaterlouisvilleproject.org to learn more and to become part of the network focused on lifting Louisville into the top tier of American cities.