



A Path Forward: One Year Later

Introduction

The Digital Divide

Full digital access is an integral facet of life today. It is vital for remote work, job upskilling, academic enrichment, digital health literacy, social connection, and much more.

Digital Access in Black Louisville (2019)



*More information on the data used in this figure and our definitions of these categories can be found in the full report here.

Early Childhood

Children who are kindergarten ready are more likely to thrive than those who are not. Increasing readiness requires access to affordable, quality, and culturally-responsive child care and supportive parent and caregiver engagement. Access to child care also removes barriers to parents and caretakers in the workforce.



38.1% of Black children are not enrolled in a certified childcare setting or a JCPS program the year before they enter kindergarten. There are many barriers to childcare enrollment such as location, hours, and price. Families must also feel confident that their child is in a safe, welcoming, and culturally supportive environment.

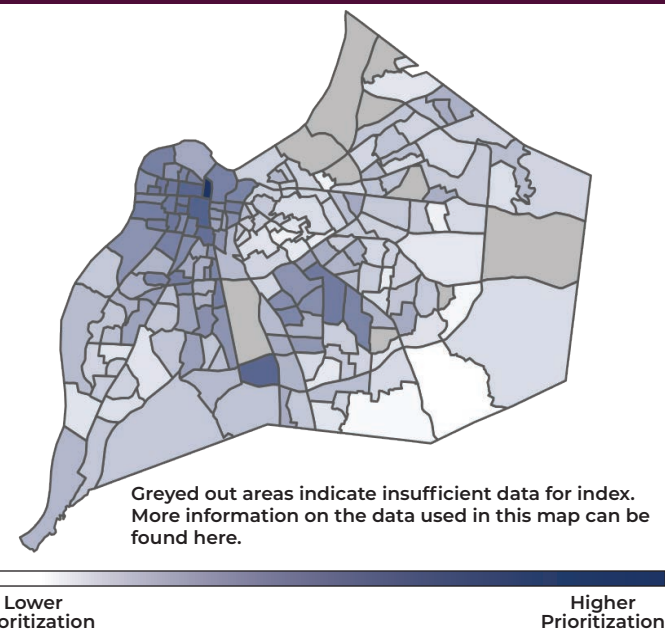
There are wide disparities in kindergarten readiness across Louisville, ranging from **30% in Fairdale** (zip: 40118) to **81% in the Highlands** (zip: 40205).

Housing Justice

Housing stability is an essential component of academic success, employment, and health. The COVID-19-exacerbated eviction highlights immediate need and inequities in the cost-burden of housing, housing availability, homeownership, and property values.

Housing instability is highly concentrated in specific neighborhoods within Louisville, particularly those with a high percentage of Black and foreign-born people. The rental assistance prioritization index uses data from several sources to highlight neighborhoods that have experienced a combination of housing instability, discriminatory housing policies, and job loss due to COVID.

Equitable housing appreciation is also a critical component of economic and housing justice and growth in home equity is unequal across Louisville. Click [here](#) to use our interactive housing price tool.



Black Wealth

Racial wealth disparities have not budged for over half a century. The main vehicles to create intergenerational wealth—homeownership and business creation—are significantly more available to those with preexisting wealth.

2.3% of businesses with employees are owned by Black people despite making up 21.9% of the population.

Home values in Black neighborhoods are **27.1% lower** than comparable homes in other Louisville neighborhoods. Homes in primarily-Black zip codes appreciate slower than homes in primarily white zip codes and are taxed at a higher rate (1.03% in white neighborhoods vs. 1.08% in Black neighborhoods).

Majority-Black Neighborhood*

Median Home Value
(current, devalued) :
\$84,666
(27.1%
undervaluation)

Majority-White Neighborhood**

Median Home Value
(more equitably valued):
\$107,610



*This follows Dr. Andre Perry's (Brookings Institute) methodology in defining a majority Black neighborhood as one with $\geq 50\%$ Black residents.

**The data on the right reflects a home price without devaluation. This difference is likely not a completely just or equitable reality, but one that moves us closer to that.

Conclusion

