



NORTHERN KENTUCKY ECONOMY IN REVIEW

2025





THE MISSION OF BE NKY

BE NKY is committed to the growth of the Northern Kentucky region and is focused on initiatives that address regional growth barriers—regional industry growth, strategic development, workforce solutions, and community vibrancy—to strengthen both business competitiveness and quality of life. Through Build + Elevate, BE NKY is aligning public and private partners around a shared vision of economic opportunity, investing in site readiness, talent development, and infrastructure that supports sustainable growth. Our guiding principle of “opportunity and prosperity for all” reflects an intentional effort to make economic success possible for all Northern Kentuckians and ensures that new jobs, investments, and amenities benefit residents across Boone, Campbell, and Kenton counties.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Northern Kentucky enters 2026 at a turning point. Over the past decade, the region added 3,600 residents and 1,800 workers annually—but future prosperity now depends less on adding jobs and more on increasing the value each worker creates.

This report provides a comprehensive assessment of the three-county region (Boone, Campbell, and Kenton), examining demographic trends, traded and non-traded sectors, workforce dynamics, and the challenges that will shape economic strategy in the years ahead.

The Region Is Growing—But Growth Alone Isn't Enough

Northern Kentucky's population has reached 413,000, growing steadily across all three counties. The labor force stands at nearly 217,000 workers—a 66% participation rate that exceeds state and national averages. But an aging population (23% over 60, up from 18% in 2014) is tightening the talent pipeline, demanding coordinated strategies to sustain workforce growth.

Productivity Gaps Threaten Long-Term Competitiveness

Across Northern Kentucky's key traded sectors, annual output per worker lags national benchmarks:

Sector	NKY Annual Labor Productivity	U.S. Average	Gap
Manufacturing	\$183,587	\$213,883	-14%
Wholesale Trade	\$187,135	\$218,971	-15%
Transportation and Warehousing	\$96,760	\$123,198	-21%
Information	\$307,173	\$486,098	-37%
Professional Services	\$147,957	\$185,352	-20%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics | Lightcast

These gaps reflect industry mix—what the region produces—and firm-level factors: technology adoption, scale, and business models. Closing them requires targeted investment in innovation, automation, and workforce upskilling.

Manufacturing Remains a Strength—With Caveats

Manufacturing employs 22,855 workers, generates \$4.3 billion in GRP, and pays an average of \$80,475 annually—well above the regional median. At 56%, the sector's labor share of income (the percentage of output workers receive through wages) exceeds the national average (49%), directing more value to workers. But shift-share analysis reveals a negative industry mix effect: Northern Kentucky concentrates in slower-growing manufacturing subsectors, limiting future expansion without strategic repositioning.

Transportation & Warehousing: Scale Without Productivity

The region's most concentrated sector (3.34 LQ) added 19,000 jobs since 2014—a 130% increase—yet generates the lowest value per worker among traded industries, reflecting its labor-intensive, volume-driven nature. DHL's superhub and CVG anchor a competitive logistics cluster, but the sector's 83% labor share of income (vs. 75% nationally) signals limited capital investment and automation.

Housing Affordability Is Eroding

Housing costs have risen 104–150% since 2000—far outpacing the 81% CPI increase. Median household income varies dramatically by zip code (\$50,000 to \$130,000), and affordability gaps persist where housing costs outpace local earnings. The Home for All initiative addresses this challenge, but sustained investment in attainable housing remains essential to retaining the workforce.

The Productivity Imperative

Northern Kentucky's economic foundation remains strong—anchored by logistics excellence, manufacturing depth, and steady population growth. But the region cannot grow its way to prosperity. By investing in innovation, workforce development, infrastructure, and quality of life, Northern Kentucky can convert its scale advantages into broad-based prosperity: not just more jobs, but better jobs.



TABLE OF CONTENTS

- 1** Regional Overview
- 2** Demographics & Economic Indicators
- 3** Traded Sectors
- 4** Non-Traded Sectors
- 5** Outlook and Priorities
- 6** BE NKY Economic Impact



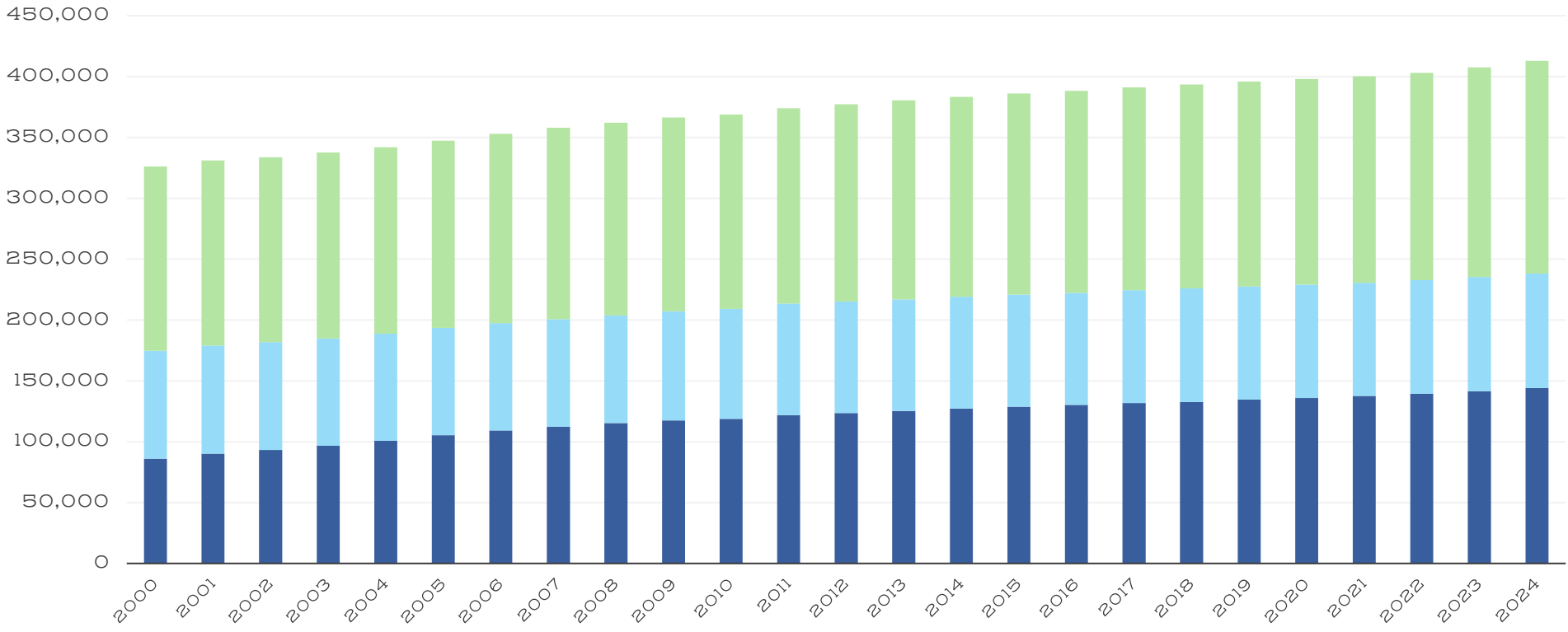
KEY FINDINGS

The three-county region has reached a population of **413,005**, adding an average of **3,600** residents every year. The labor force stands at nearly **217,000** workers with a **66%** participation rate that exceeds both state and national averages.

1. Population growth is steady and diversifying. All three counties are growing, and the region's racial and ethnic diversity has expanded meaningfully over the past decade with Hispanic, Black, and Asian populations all increasing. A growing, diverse population broadens the consumer base, expands the labor force, and strengthens the region's long-term economic resilience.
2. The labor force is strong, and the next phase of growth will come from productivity, not just headcount. With participation rates already above national averages, Northern Kentucky is well-positioned to support business expansion. Sustaining that momentum over the next decade means investing in the value each worker creates — through workforce development, technology adoption, and higher-value industry recruitment — alongside continued efforts to grow the labor force itself.
3. GRP per capita reflects Northern Kentucky's current industry mix and the opportunity to evolve it. At \$74,333 per capita, Northern Kentucky's gross regional product reflects an economy built around goods movement and production — generating value through scale and operational excellence. Peer metros have a higher concentration of knowledge-intensive industries. Closing that gap over time needs to be one of the region's central strategic goals, through the targeted sector development and workforce investment described in this report.

POPULATION

Northern Kentucky adds an average of **3,600** residents per year, strengthening demand for employment, housing, and commercial development across Boone, Campbell, and Kenton counties. Roughly half of those new residents enter the labor force, directly supporting long-term economic vitality.

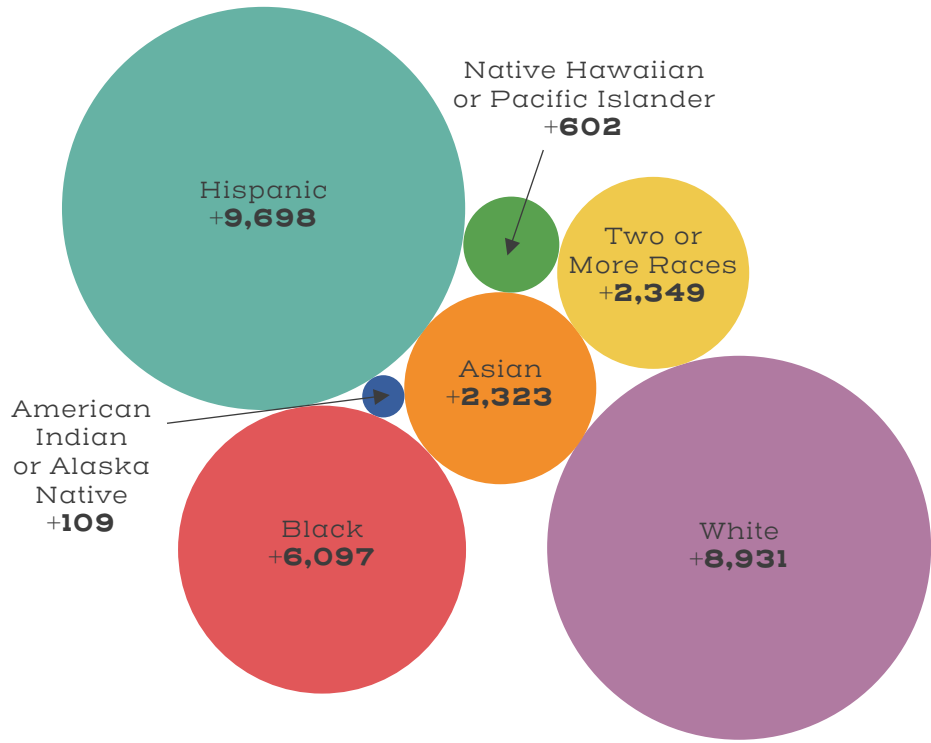


DEMOGRAPHICS & POPULATION

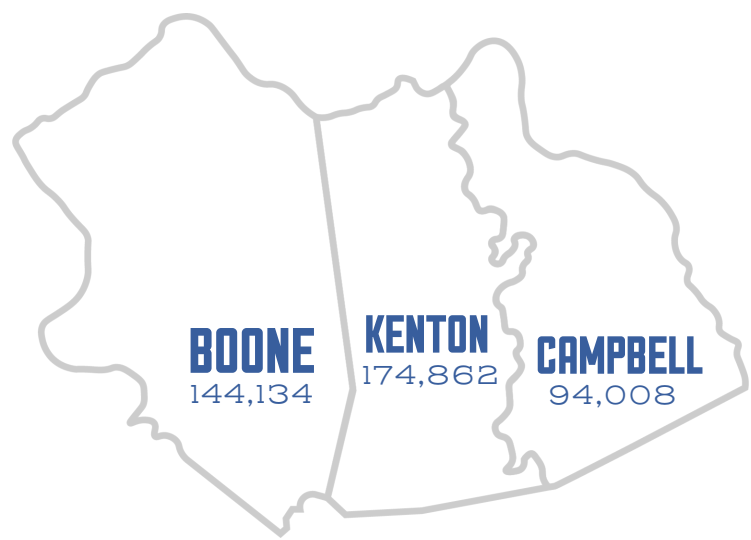
Population growth directly fuels economic development: a larger population broadens the consumer base, expands the labor force, and attracts employers seeking both workers and markets. Growth also raises the stakes—requiring sufficient housing, transportation, education, and infrastructure to keep pace with demand, and increasing the investment that regional economic development organizations must make to sustain a growing economy.

TEN-YEAR POPULATION GROWTH BY RACE

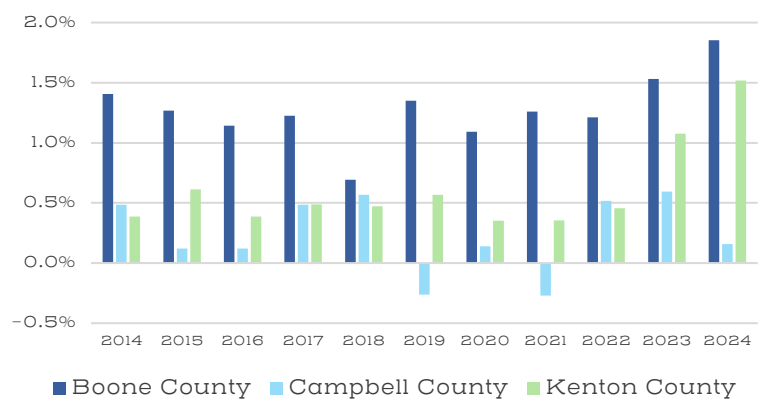
2014-2024



TOTAL POPULATION 413,005



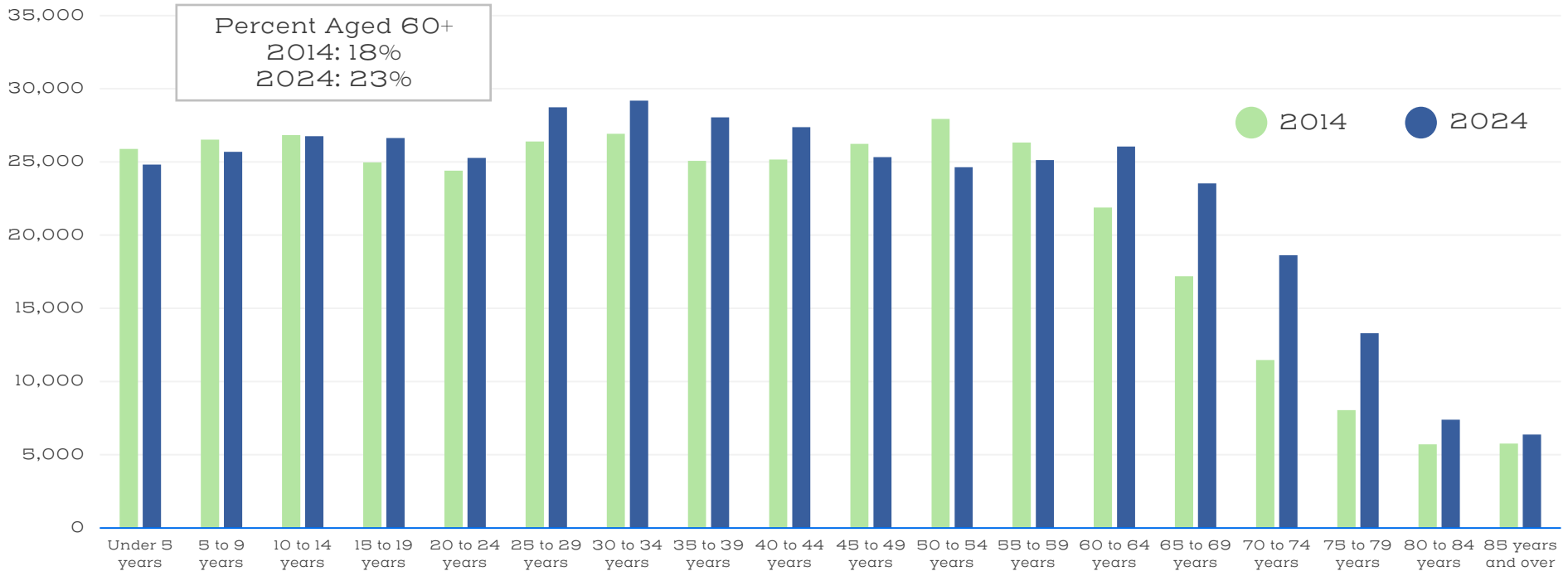
ONE-YEAR POPULATION CHANGE



Data shown is Northern Kentucky three-county total

AGING POPULATION

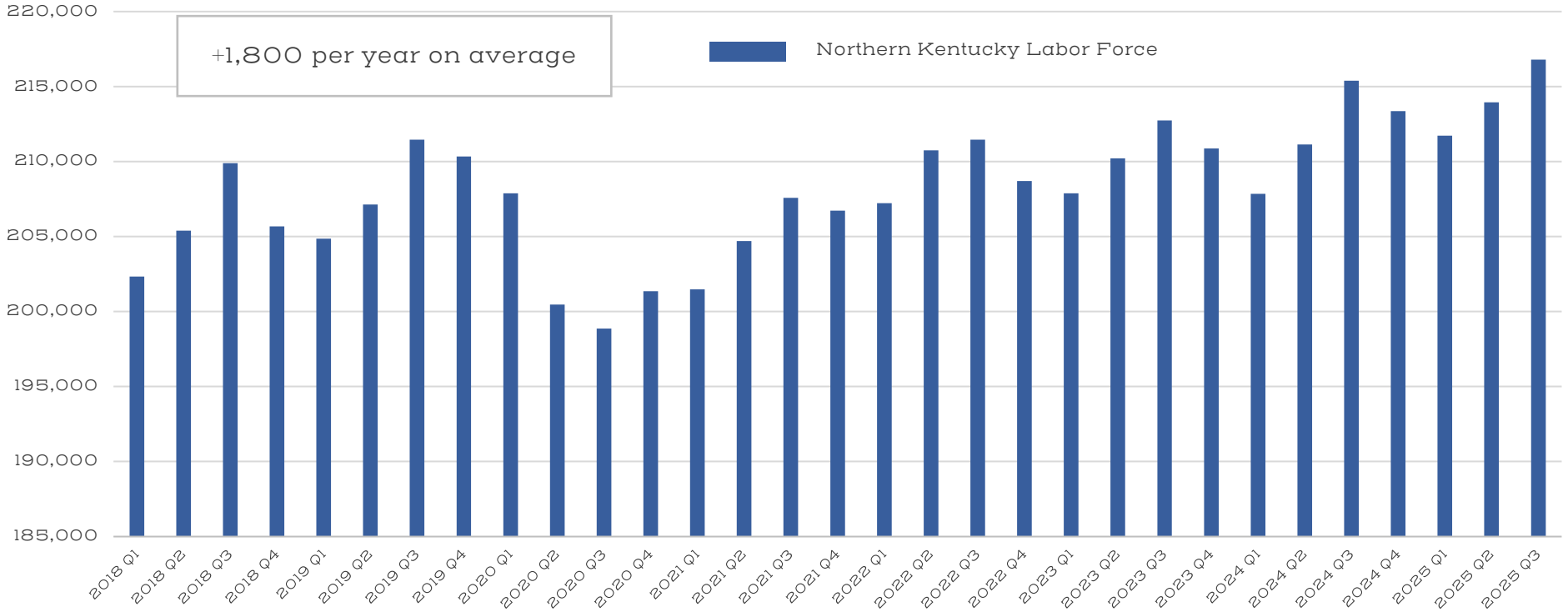
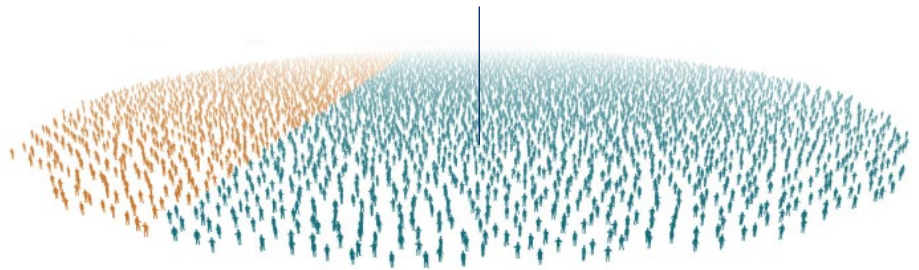
Like much of the nation, Northern Kentucky faces an aging population that strains economic growth and long-term development. As the share of working-age adults shrinks, the region faces slower GDP growth, softer consumer spending, and rising demand on healthcare, social services, and workforce development. These trends further tighten the talent pipeline in a region where workforce availability already limits expansion. Responding requires coordinated strategies to retain older workers, attract younger residents, and strengthen participation across all age groups.



LABOR FORCE

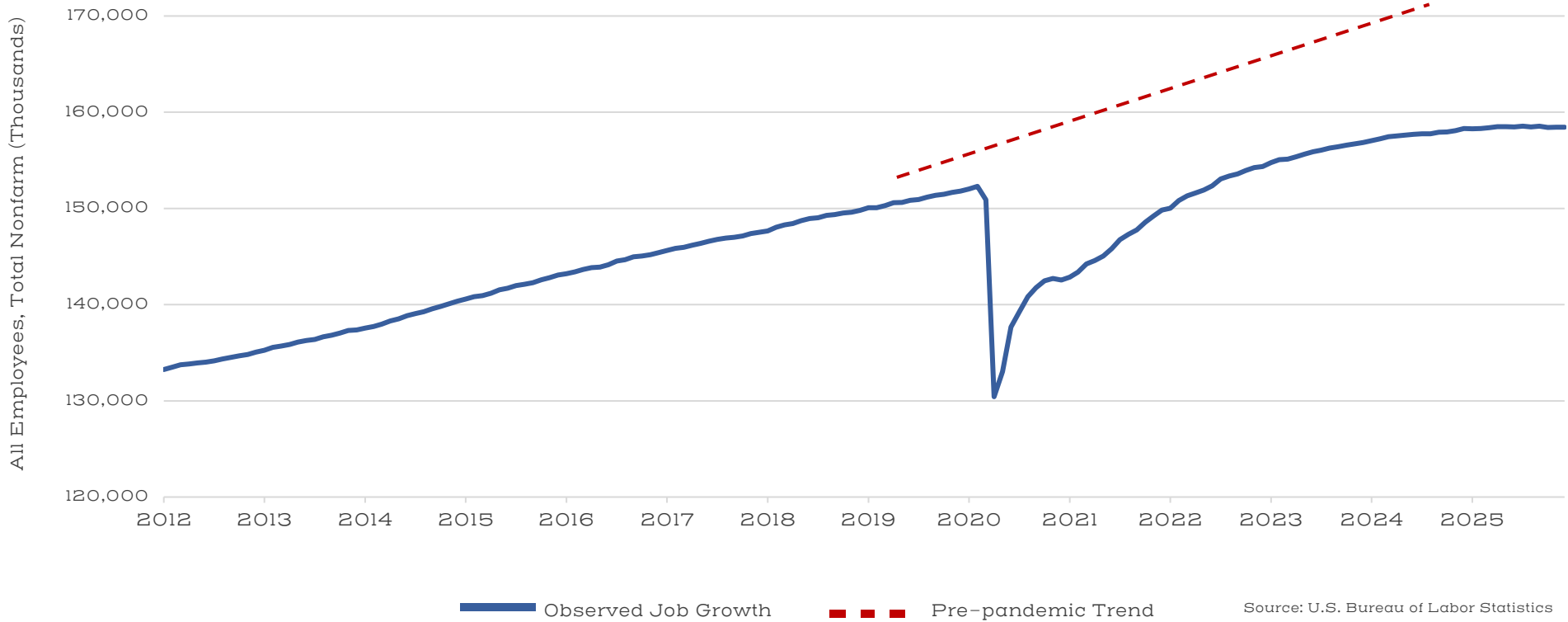
Northern Kentucky's labor force adds an average of 1,800 workers per year—steady growth that reflects the region's strong economic fundamentals and appeal to employers and talent alike. With participation rates outpacing state and national averages, the region supports business expansion and attracts new investment but will be limited in creating labor force growth without population in-migration. Sustaining the labor force requires ongoing investment in workforce development, education, and quality of place.

66% LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION



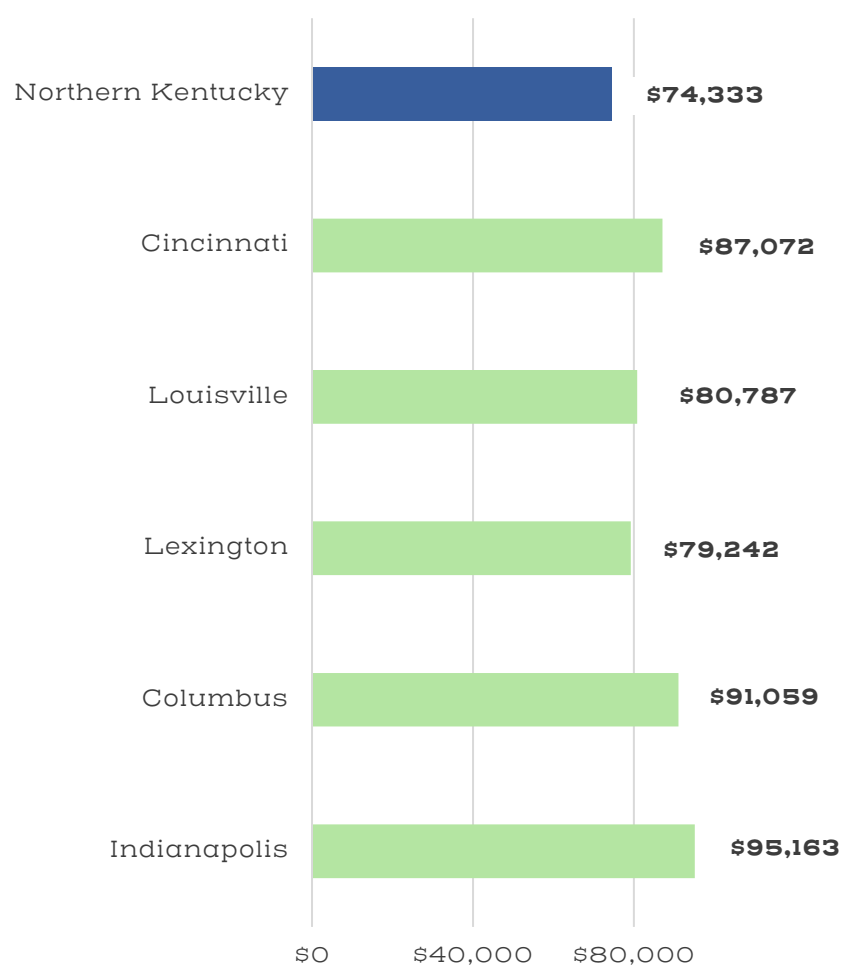
NATIONAL JOB GROWTH

The relationship between job growth and economic growth is shifting. Historically, employment metrics served as one of the most reliable indicators of economic health in the United States. But since the pandemic, the accelerating pace of automation and the rise of AI have begun to decouple the two — raising fundamental questions about how we measure prosperity going forward.

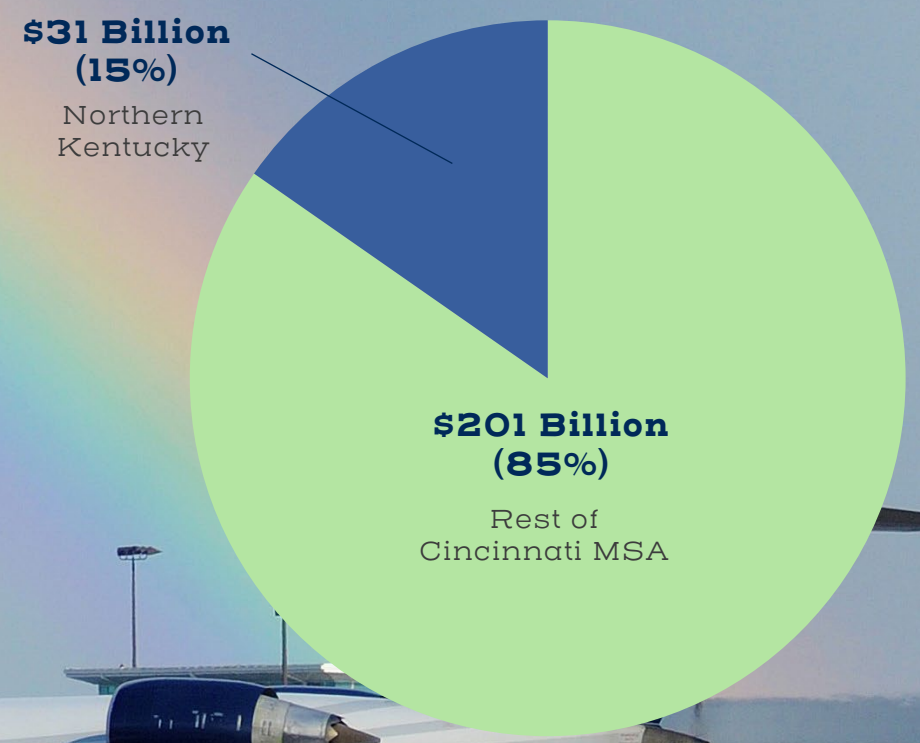


GROSS REGIONAL PRODUCT

Per Capita



TOTAL GROSS REGIONAL PRODUCT



Northern Kentucky makes up roughly 15% of the region's GRP while representing 18% of its population.

The region's GRP per capita trails all major peer metros, reflecting a structural gap rather than a productivity failure.

The region's economy is oriented around goods movement and production — industries that generate value through scale and logistics efficiency rather than R&D intensity and innovation.

KEY FINDINGS

Northern Kentucky's economic indicators reflect a region with genuine quality-of-life advantages and real opportunities to strengthen economic equity across all three counties.

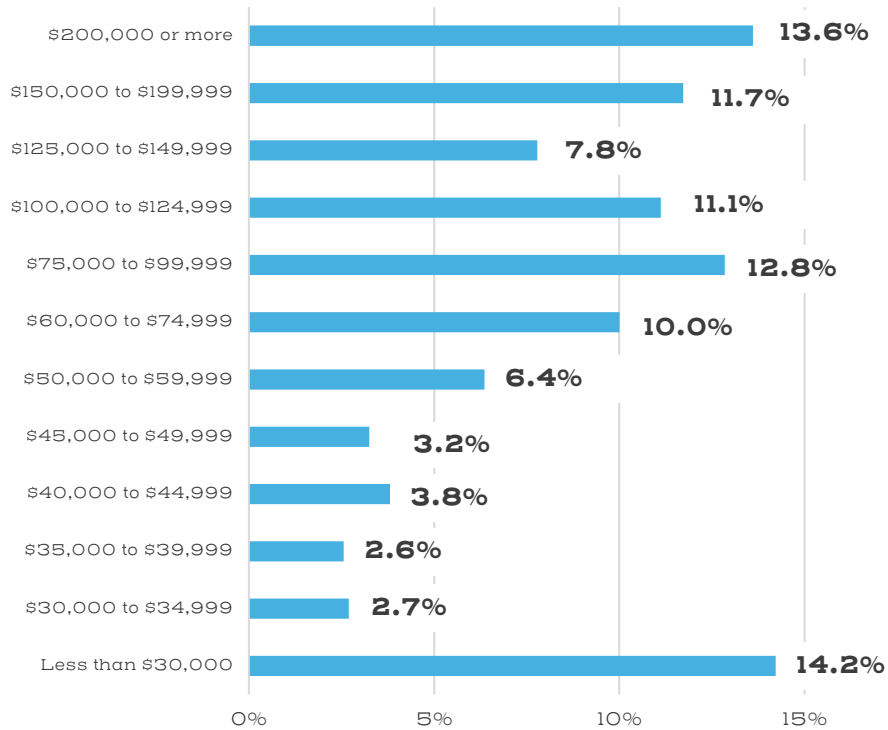
1. Income varies across the region and reflects different investment needs. Median household income ranges from approximately \$50,000 to over \$130,000 across the region's zip codes. This variation reflects the region's economic diversity and reinforces that economic opportunity must reach every corner of the region, not just its highest-income areas.
2. Housing costs are rising, and workforce housing is a regional priority. Since 2000, housing prices have risen 104-150% across the three counties, outpacing income growth and the broader Consumer Price Index. The region is actively working to address this through the Home for All initiative and coordinated housing development efforts — recognizing that affordable, attainable housing is essential infrastructure for workforce attraction and retention.
3. Childcare access is an economic development priority, not just a social services issue. Across all three counties, high-quality childcare capacity falls well short of the number of children under five. This gap directly affects workforce participation, particularly among working parents, and represents one of the most actionable opportunities to expand labor force participation and support working families across the region while also setting children on paths of success through early education.

HOUSEHOLD INCOME

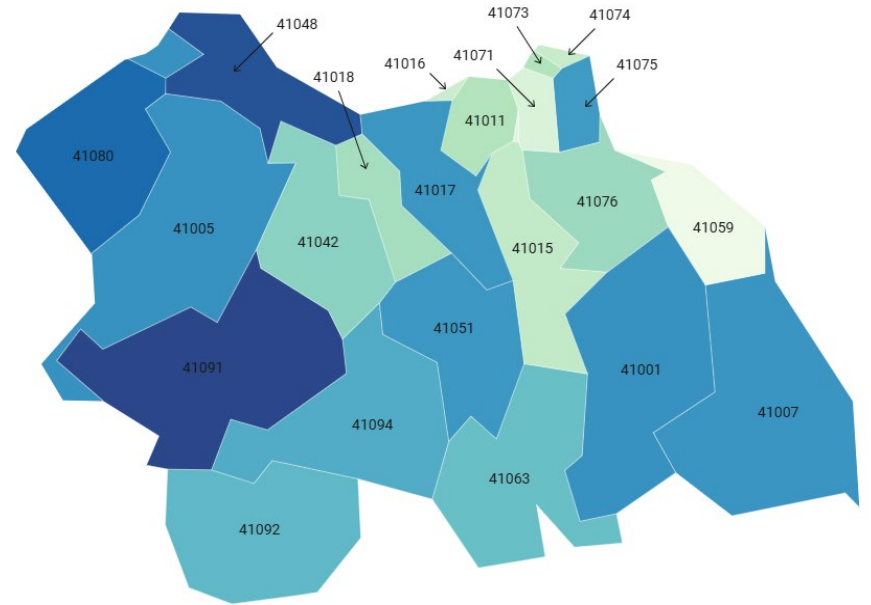
Household income distribution maps the region's economic landscape—showing how financial circumstances vary across the three-county area and how those differences shape spending power, workforce capacity, and community needs. These patterns guide planning, resource allocation, and strategies to strengthen economic resilience.

HOUSEHOLD INCOME DISTRIBUTION

Data shown is Northern Kentucky total



MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY ZIP CODE



Median household income reflects the midpoint of household earnings, providing a clearer picture of typical income levels than averages.

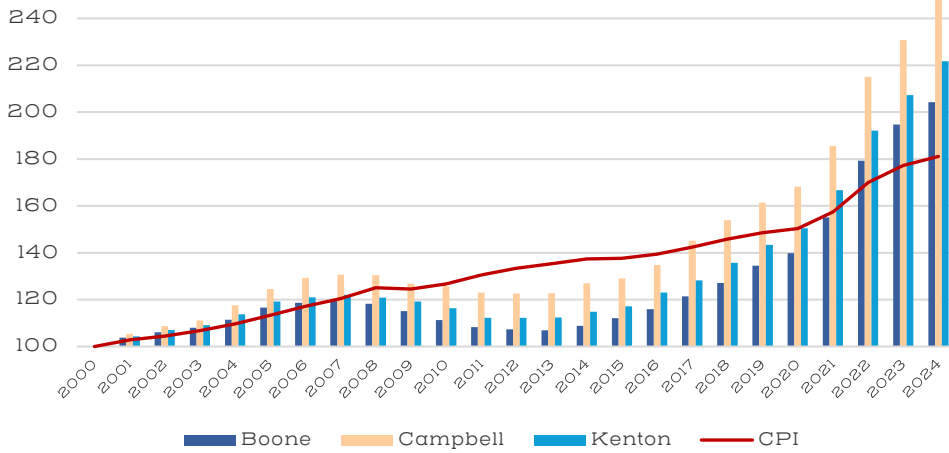
This measure helps identify income disparities across neighborhoods and zip codes, highlighting areas of relative strength and need.

Lower median income areas need targeted investment in education, job training, infrastructure, and workforce development.

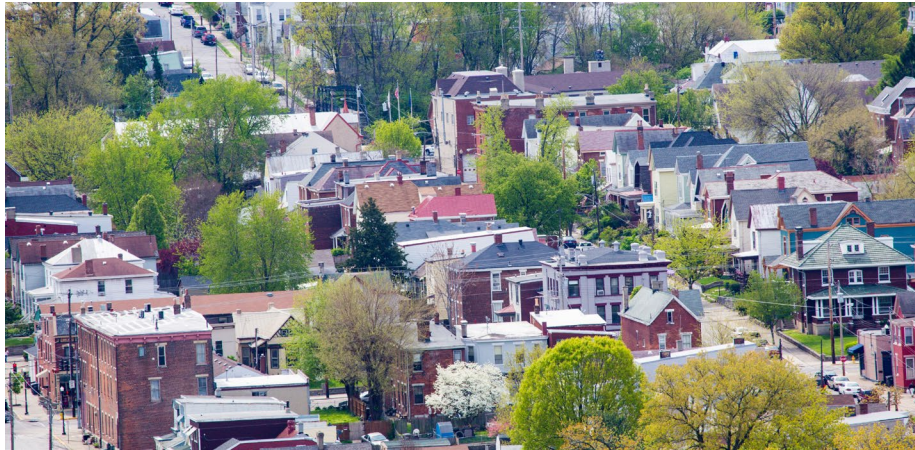
Median household income varies significantly across Northern Kentucky zip codes, ranging from approximately \$50,000 to over \$130,000.

HOUSING

HOUSING PRICE INDEX AND CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

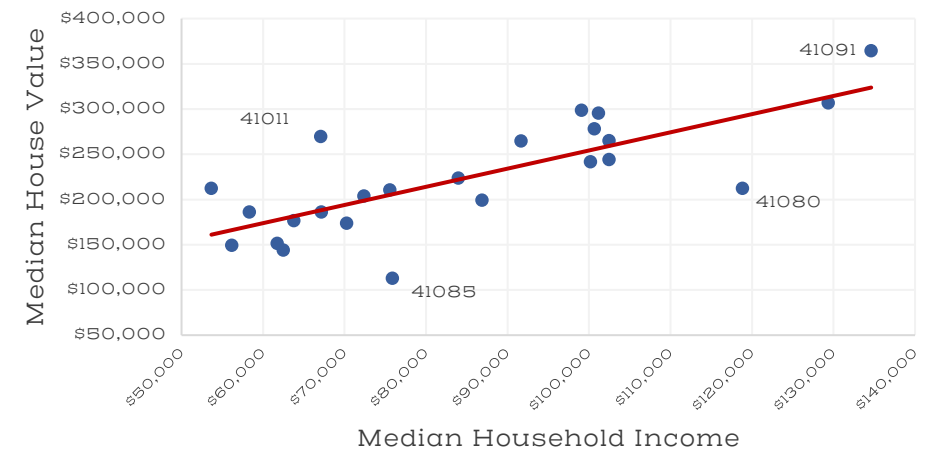


Housing has become a defining factor in workforce retention as demographic pressures mount. Northern Kentucky housing costs have risen far faster than inflation since 2020—and the scatterplots below confirm that higher incomes correlate with higher rents and home values, yet affordability gaps persist where housing costs outpace local earnings. These patterns reflect nationwide headwinds: limited supply, high construction costs, and population-driven demand. The Home for All initiative and coordinated housing efforts are driving attainable development and infrastructure investment to support equitable growth.



INCOME AND HOUSE VALUE BY ZIP CODE

2024



Source: U.S. Census Bureau



CHILDCARE

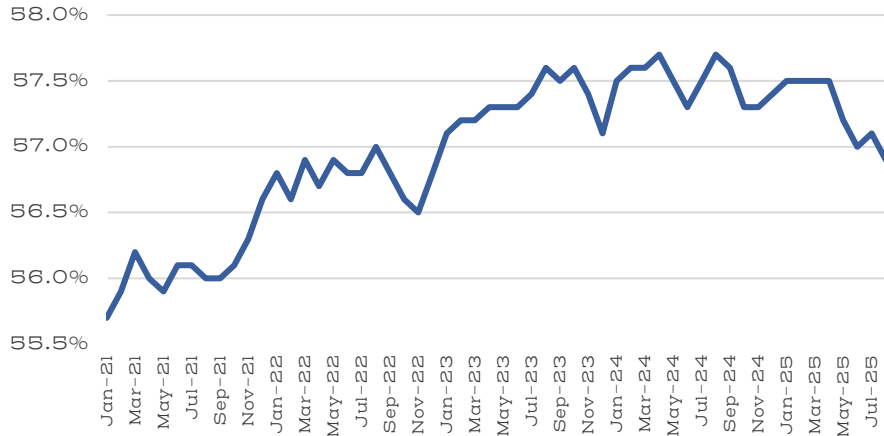
As remote and hybrid work stabilizes, new trends are reshaping women's labor force participation. Although 67% of U.S. firms still offer flexibility, large employers are shifting toward office-centered policies—full-time, in-office requirements among Fortune 500 companies nearly doubled from 13% in late 2024 to 24% in late 2025, a clear signal that structured hybrid models now define much of corporate America.

These shifts, intended to strengthen collaboration and productivity, are slowing the post-pandemic recovery for women. Caregivers in particular report that growing in-office expectations make it harder to stay in or return to work. As flexibility declines, women's labor force participation has leveled off, underscoring the link between workplace policy, family balance, and long-term economic growth.

NATIONAL LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION

Women Ages 16+

-250,000 left the labor force in 2025



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

	Boone	Campbell	Kenton
Number of children under the age of 5	8,870	4,970	10,704
Total childcare capacity	5,867	4,306	7,335
Total high-quality capacity	2,258	1,830	3,740

Child Care Aware of Kentucky – Child Care Landscape Report



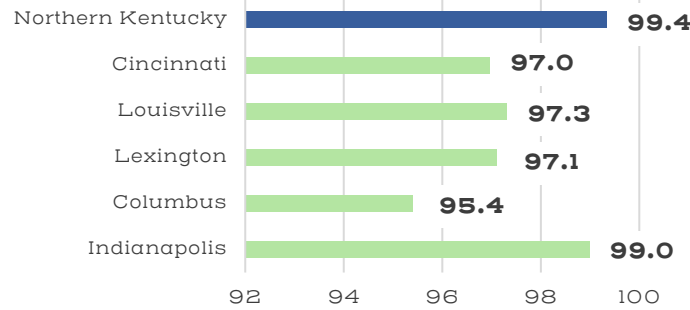
Northern Kentucky has childcare capacity, but not enough high-quality options. The region must expand access to high-quality early childhood care to support working families, school readiness, and long-term workforce participation.



QUALITY OF LIFE

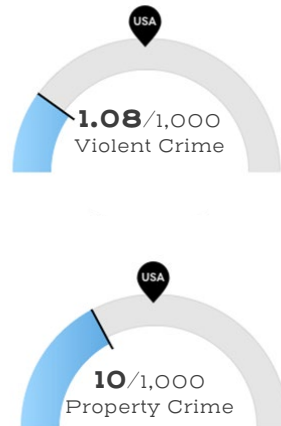
Quality-of-life amenities—parks, cultural venues, recreational facilities, and vibrant public spaces—are now a strategic imperative for economic development. As job creation and wage growth face demographic headwinds, attracting and retaining talent hinges on offering a compelling place to live. The Urban Land Institute reports that 55% of Americans cite park and open space access as a key factor in relocation decisions, and the International Economic Development Council finds that quality-of-life investment directly correlates with stronger business and talent attraction.

COST OF LIVING INDEX COMPARISON



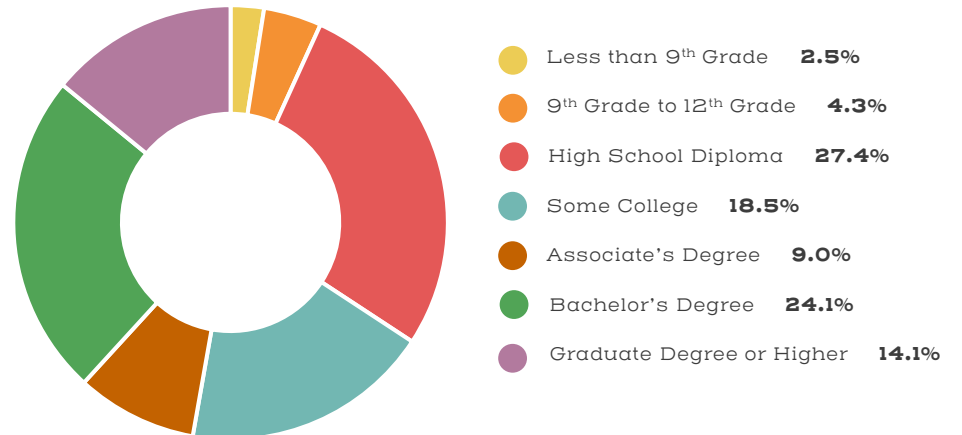
Northern Kentucky's violent crime rate (1.08 per 1,000) runs far below the U.S. average of 4.0. Property crime follows the same pattern at 10 per 1,000, versus a national rate of about 20—a strong safety advantage for residents and employers.

CRIME RATES



While 24.1% of residents hold a bachelor's degree and 14.1% hold a graduate degree, a large portion stop at a high school diploma or some college. In a knowledge-driven economy, raising educational attainment is essential for local prosperity—it opens doors to better jobs, attracts employers, and keeps the region competitive.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT



Source: U.S. Census Bureau | Lightcast | C2ER

HEALTH

Population health directly drives economic performance—shaping workforce productivity, business attraction, and quality of life. Northern Kentucky benefits from strong healthcare infrastructure anchored by St. Elizabeth Healthcare, one of the region's largest employers, plus robust public health services across all three counties. Yet the region faces challenges common to Kentucky: elevated rates of chronic disease, substance use, and behavioral health needs that reduce workforce participation and long-term resilience.

HEALTHCARE INFRASTRUCTURE



910

Hospital Beds



180

Primary Physicians



8,500+

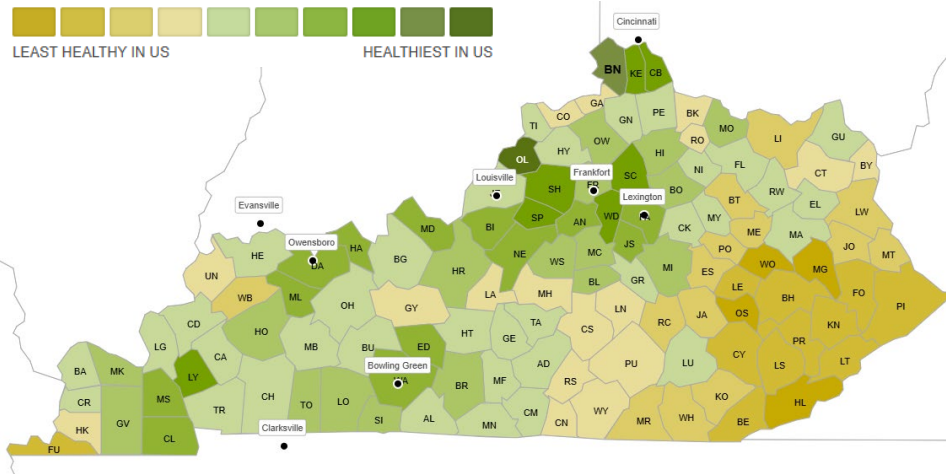
Naloxone Kits (2024)



15,000+

Patients Served

COUNTY HEALTH COMPARISON



COMMUNITY RANKINGS BY HEALTH OUTCOMES (OUT OF 120 KY COUNTIES)

BOONE

#2

CAMPBELL

#4

KENTON

#14

Access to care, workforce health, and the ability to attract healthcare investment are central to economic development. The healthcare and social assistance sector employs nearly 25,000 workers and generates \$2.4 billion in GRP—making it both a top employer and an essential support system for the broader economy.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau | Northern Kentucky Health Department | County Health Rankings

3 TRADED SECTORS

Traded sectors sell goods and services beyond the local market, competing nationally and globally. Manufacturing, wholesale trade, transportation and warehousing, information, and professional services bring outside dollars into Northern Kentucky, raise productivity, and support higher wages.

When traded industries grow, they inject new income that circulates through retail, healthcare, and education—creating a multiplier effect that supports jobs, infrastructure investment, and resilience. Prioritizing traded sectors also strengthens competitiveness, attracts investment, and connects local firms to broader supply chains.

Traded sectors anchor BE NKY's business attraction strategy. Recruiting and expanding companies in advanced manufacturing, supply chain management, and information technology diversifies the economy, builds the region's export base, and generates ripple effects for local suppliers and service providers.

SPOTLIGHT: LIFE SCIENCES

Northern Kentucky's life sciences cluster is emerging as a key driver of innovation and growth. Leading healthcare institutions, research organizations, and LifeSciKY are building regional strength in biotech, pharmaceuticals, and medical research—creating high-value jobs and partnerships that advance healthcare innovation.



MANUFACTURING

Produces for national and global markets, driving exports and innovation.

WHOLESALE TRADE

Connects producers to buyers across regions, improving supply-chain efficiency.

TRANSPORTATION AND WAREHOUSING

Leverages Northern Kentucky's hub assets to move goods nationally and globally.

INFORMATION

Software, media, and telecom; key drivers of digital transformation.

PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND TECHNICAL SERVICES

Specialized expertise in engineering, R&D, and consulting.

SUBSECTOR SPOTLIGHT LIFE SCIENCES

Emerging cluster in biotech and healthcare innovation.

KEY FINDINGS

Northern Kentucky's traded sectors are the economic engine that drives regional prosperity — and the report shows both the depth of existing strengths and the clear path to making those sectors more productive.

- 1.** Manufacturing is a cornerstone of Northern Kentucky's economy and a platform for strategic growth. With 22,855 jobs, \$4.3B in GRP, and average wages of \$80,475, manufacturing is one of Northern Kentucky's most important economic assets. Local manufacturers are outperforming national trends on a competitive basis. The opportunity ahead is to complement that strength by attracting manufacturers in higher-value subsectors that build on Northern Kentucky's existing infrastructure and supply chain advantages.
- 2.** Transportation and warehousing is Northern Kentucky's greatest job creation success story and its most significant productivity gap. A 3.34 location quotient and 19,000 jobs added since 2014 reflect a logistics cluster of genuine national standing. But the sector generates less value per job than any other traded sector in the region. The opportunity is to match Northern Kentucky's logistics scale with logistics excellence and higher levels of labor productivity.
- 3.** Life sciences is Northern Kentucky's most exciting emerging industry cluster. 161% job growth, \$195,000 in annual labor productivity, and the LifeSciKY incubator as a commercialization platform — the foundation is strong and the trajectory is compelling. Accelerating this cluster's development through anchor employer recruitment and capital infrastructure investment will allow life sciences to transform from emerging to established and become a long-term asset to the region.

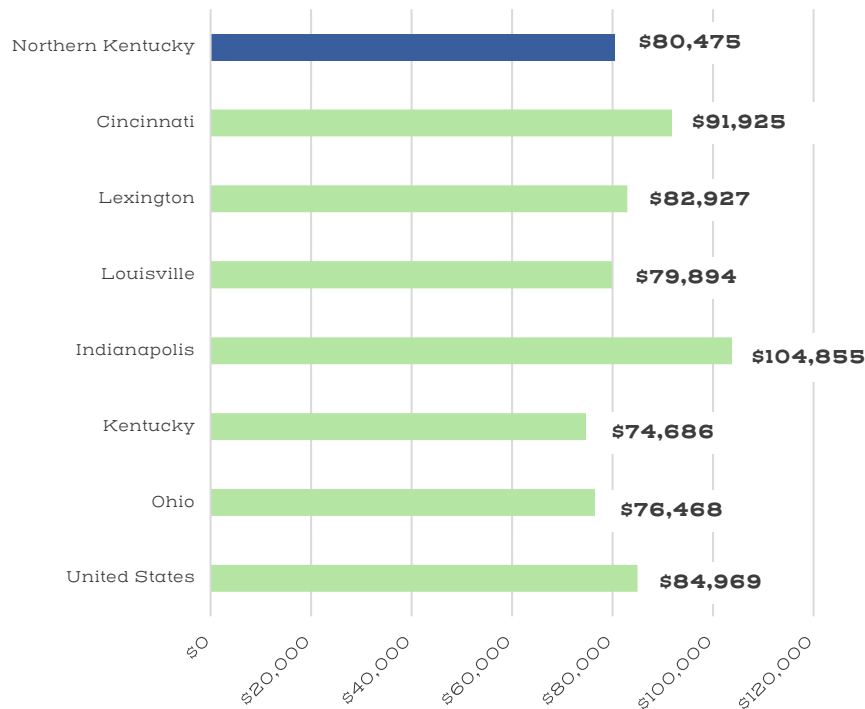
MANUFACTURING

Manufacturing drives Northern Kentucky's economy—paying competitive wages averaging \$80,475 and directing a higher share of income to workers than the national average. The sector fuels exports, attracts investment, and supports regional supply chains with ripple effects across local businesses and communities. Automation, global competition, and workforce shortages demand ongoing innovation and talent development to sustain long-term growth.

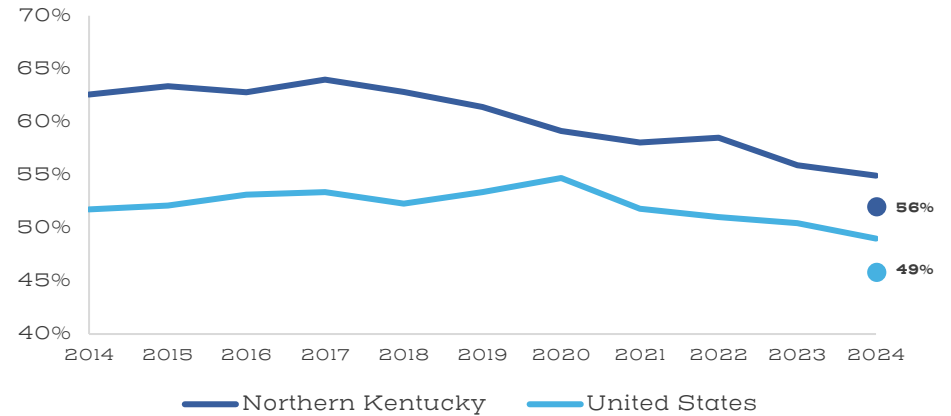


SECTOR WAGE COMPARISON

Average annual wages for 2024



LABOR SHARE OF INCOME



Labor share of income measures the percentage of manufacturing output that reaches workers through wages and benefits—a key indicator of how productivity gains translate to employee earnings. In manufacturing, shifts in labor share reflect changes in automation, capital investment, and global competitiveness. At 56%, Northern Kentucky's labor share exceeds the national average, signaling that local manufacturers direct more income to their workforce and sustain strong household earnings even as industry dynamics evolve.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics | Lightcast



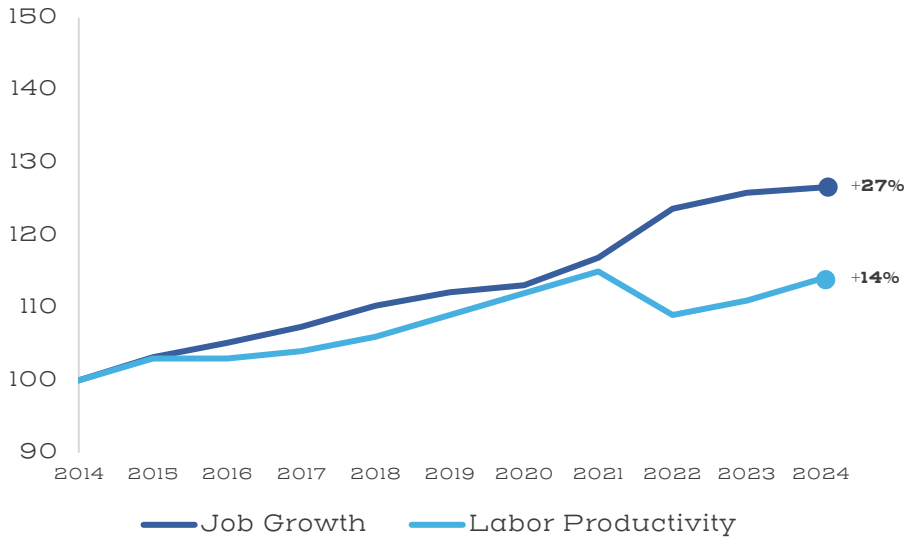
MANUFACTURING

Data shown is Northern Kentucky's three-county total



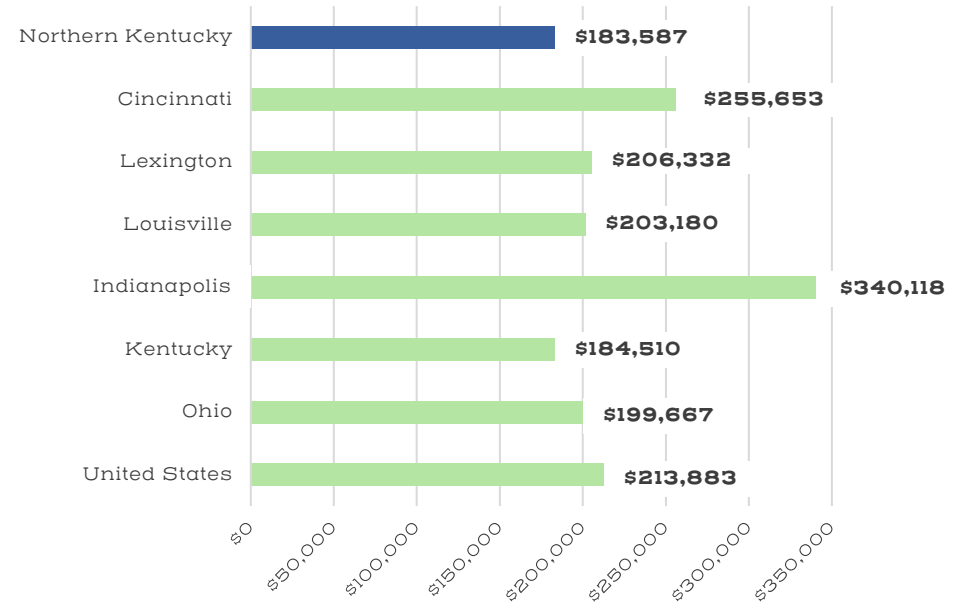
NATIONAL SECTOR INDEX

Comparing national job and productivity growth



LABOR PRODUCTIVITY COMPARISON

Annual gross value add per worker in sector



At \$183,587 per employee, Northern Kentucky's annual productivity trails the U.S. average (\$213,883) and peers like Cincinnati (\$255,653). Indianapolis leads at \$340,118—marking clear opportunities for advanced processes and workforce development.

Productivity gains—not job growth—will drive manufacturing competitiveness

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics | U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis | Lightcast



MANUFACTURING

EMPLOYMENT SHIFT SHARE

Shift share job projections are for the years 2014 – 2024

A national growth effect of 2,486 suggests a demand tailwind. National manufacturing is expanding, so Northern Kentucky manufacturing would be expected to grow even if Northern Kentucky had no special advantage. If Northern Kentucky manufacturing grew exactly at the same rate as U.S. manufacturing since 2014, Northern Kentucky would have gained about 2,486 jobs.

A negative industry mix effect means Northern Kentucky concentrates employment in nationally slower-growing manufacturing sub-industries—a portfolio problem, not a worker problem. Expected job growth runs 1,409 lower than it would with a typical U.S. mix.

Northern Kentucky manufacturing might have:

- Slower innovation cycles
- More exposure to automation
- Lower productivity growth

Expected change represents the baseline manufacturing job change Northern Kentucky would be predicted to experience based only on national manufacturing growth and the region’s industry mix. It is calculated as the sum of the national growth and industry mix effects, showing what Northern Kentucky’s job change “should have been” if local performance matched the national average. In this case, the expected change is +1,077 jobs.

The competitive effect measures Northern Kentucky's local manufacturing advantage. A positive result means Northern Kentucky manufacturing outperforms national trends and the regional industry mix—after accounting for both, the region added 1,665 more jobs than expected.

This positive effect could come from:

- Higher plant-level efficiency
- Better logistics and supply chain positioning
- Stronger lean and Six Sigma
- High capital investment
- Regional clustering benefits

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics | Lightcast



EMPLOYMENT SHIFT SHARE

Shift share job projections are for the years 2014 – 2024

National Growth Effect
+2,486

Industry Mix Effect
-1,409

Expected Change
+1,077

Competitive Effect
+1,665

MANUFACTURING PRODUCTIVITY GAP

Understanding long-run prosperity requires looking beyond job counts. This analysis evaluates manufacturing through a productivity lens—measuring Gross Value Added (GVA) per worker to ask a practical question: does Northern Kentucky generate as much economic output per manufacturing job as comparable regions?

Northern Kentucky manufacturing generates \$184,000 in annual productivity per job, compared to \$214,000 nationally—a productivity gap of \$30,000 per manufacturing job. To explain this difference, we decompose manufacturing into 3-digit NAICS subsectors (e.g., food manufacturing, machinery, fabricated metals) to capture meaningful variation in output per worker.

Using this subsector detail, we separate the overall productivity gap into two drivers:

1. an industry mix (structure) effect, which reflects whether Northern Kentucky is concentrated in manufacturing subsectors that tend to produce less output per worker
2. a within-industry (performance) effect, which measures whether Northern Kentucky produces less output per worker within the same manufacturing industries as the U.S. benchmark



WHY DOES THE GAP EXIST?

A decomposition of the productivity gap between Northern Kentucky and the U.S.

**Productivity Gap
\$30,000 Per Job**

INDUSTRY MIX EFFECT

Are Northern Kentucky jobs concentrated in lower-value manufacturing subsectors?

- \$21,300 of the productivity gap comes from the Industry Mix Effect
- This accounts for 71% of the productivity gap

WITHIN-INDUSTRY EFFECT

Do Northern Kentucky firms produce less value within the same subsectors?

- \$8,700 of the productivity gap comes from the Within-Industry Effect
- This accounts for 29% of the productivity gap

Industry mix drives nearly three-quarters of Northern Kentucky's manufacturing productivity gap—not differences in firm-level performance within the same industries. Controlling for industry mix, Northern Kentucky manufacturing runs about 4.5 percentage points below the U.S. average. The gap reflects what the region makes, not how efficiently it operates.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics | U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis | Lightcast

WHOLESALE TRADE

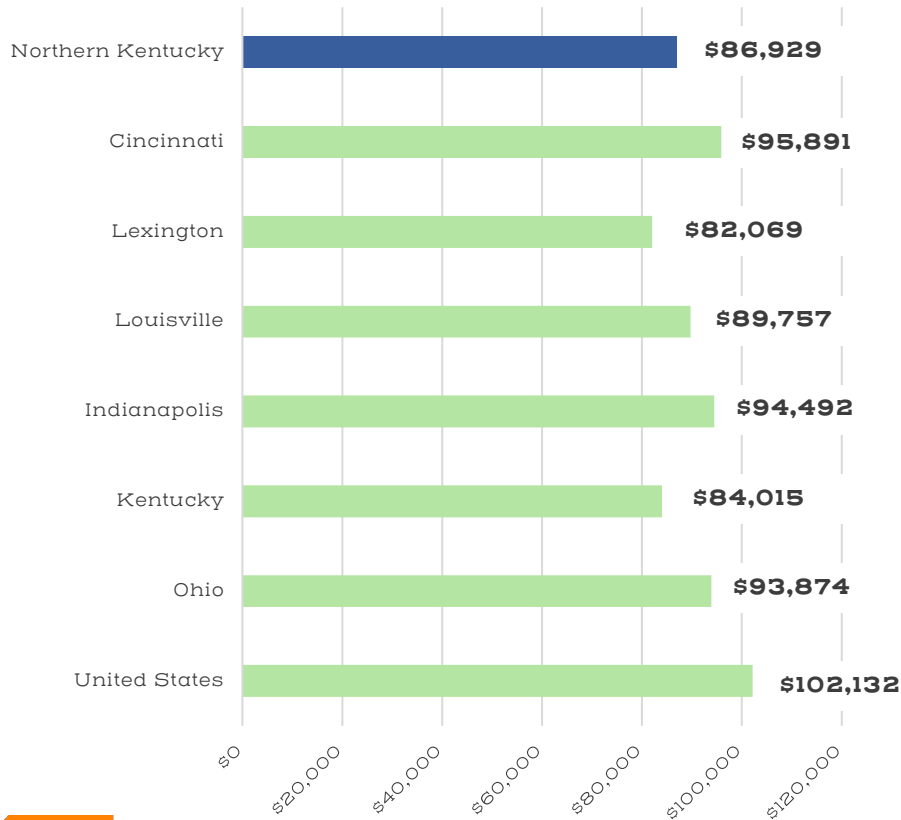
Wholesale trade connects producers to markets and supports regional supply chains—benefiting from proximity to major logistics assets but facing pressure from rising transportation costs and digitalization. At \$86,929, average wages trail the U.S. benchmark (\$102,132) and peers like Cincinnati (\$95,891), signaling a need to attract specialized talent and strengthen competitiveness.

Mubea

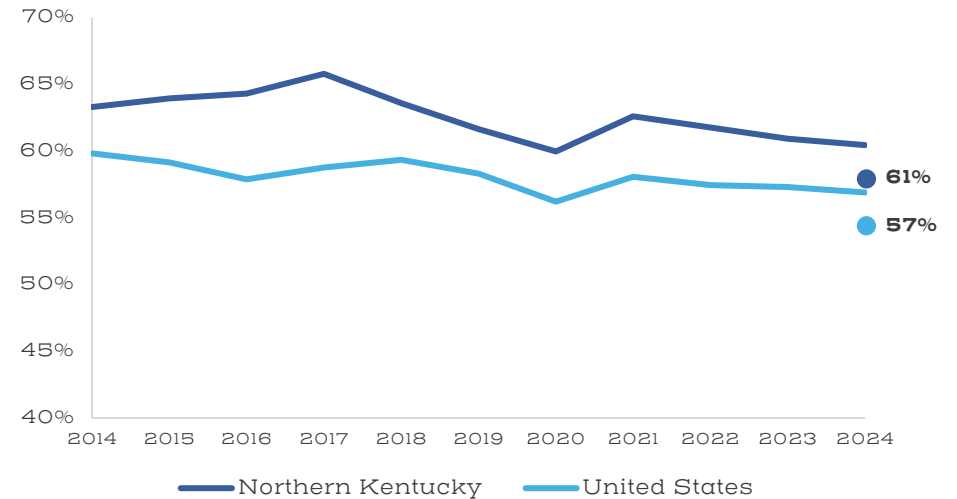


SECTOR WAGE COMPARISON

Average annual wages for 2024



LABOR SHARE OF INCOME



Northern Kentucky's wholesale trade labor share (61%) exceeds the national average (57%), showing that local employers direct more income to workers even as automation and digital platforms reshape operations. Maintaining this advantage requires balancing efficiency with talent retention. Closing wage gaps and investing in digital capabilities will keep the sector competitive in an increasingly technology-driven distribution landscape.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics | Lightcast



WHOLESALE TRADE

Data shown is Northern Kentucky's three-county total

 **11,845 JOBS**

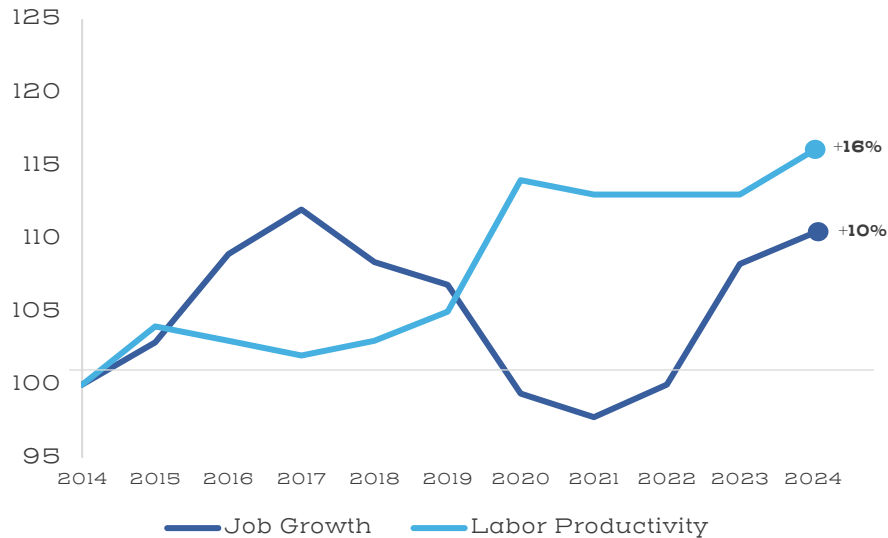
 **+10% JOB CHANGE** 2014-2024

 **\$2.6B GRP**

 **1.45 LQ**
Location Quotient

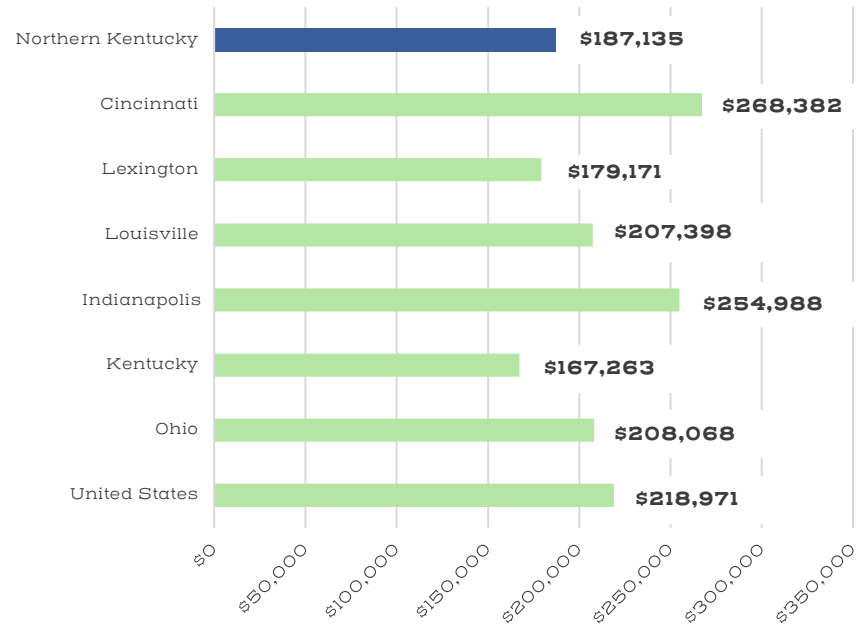
NATIONAL SECTOR INDEX

Comparing national job and productivity growth



LABOR PRODUCTIVITY COMPARISON

Annual gross value add per worker in sector



Northern Kentucky's wholesale trade productivity is \$187,135, below the U.S. average (\$218,971) and peers like Cincinnati (\$268,382). Closing this gap requires investments in automation, data systems, and workforce training.

Efficiency and innovation is driving wholesale trade growth—technology and skills will shape the sector's future

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics | U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis | Lightcast



WHOLESALE TRADE

PRODUCTIVITY GAP

A decomposition of the productivity gap between Northern Kentucky and the U.S.

Productivity Gap
\$32,000 Per Job

INDUSTRY MIX EFFECT

Are Northern Kentucky jobs concentrated in lower-value wholesale trade subsectors?

- \$5,700 of the productivity gap comes from the Industry Mix Effect
- This accounts for 18% of the productivity gap

WITHIN-INDUSTRY EFFECT

Do Northern Kentucky firms produce less value within the same subsectors?

- \$26,300 of the productivity gap comes from the Within-Industry Effect
- This accounts for 82% of the productivity gap

In wholesale trade, the productivity gap is driven primarily by within-industry performance, not industry mix. More than 80 percent of the \$32,000 gap reflects lower productivity within the same wholesale subsectors, suggesting that firm-level scale, technology, and operating models play a larger role than industry composition.

Northern Kentucky wholesale trade is about 12.3 percentage points less productive than the US when considering the region's industry mix.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics | U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis | Lightcast



EMPLOYMENT SHIFT SHARE

Shift share job projections are for the years 2014 – 2024

National Growth Effect
+1,327



Industry Mix Effect
-857



Expected Change
+470



Competitive Effect
+642

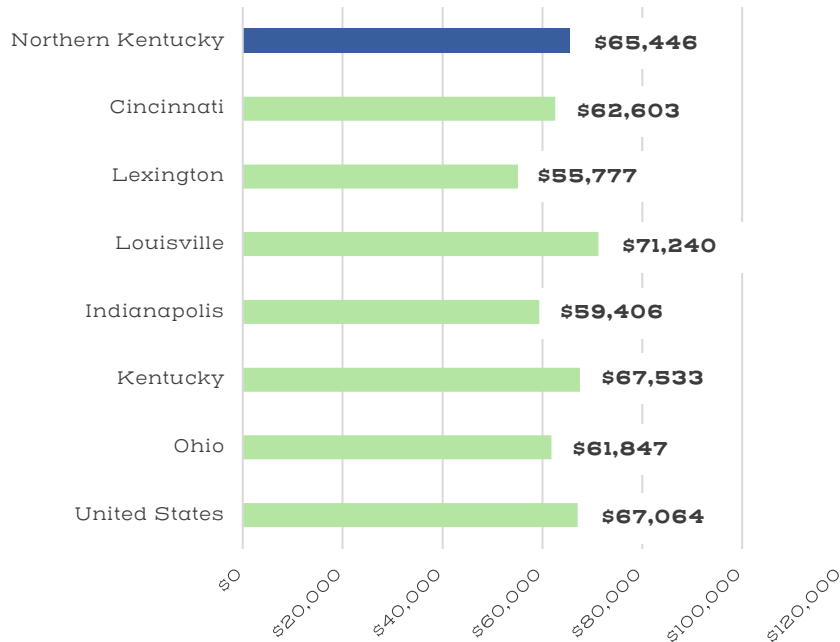
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics | Lightcast

TRANSPORTATION & WAREHOUSING

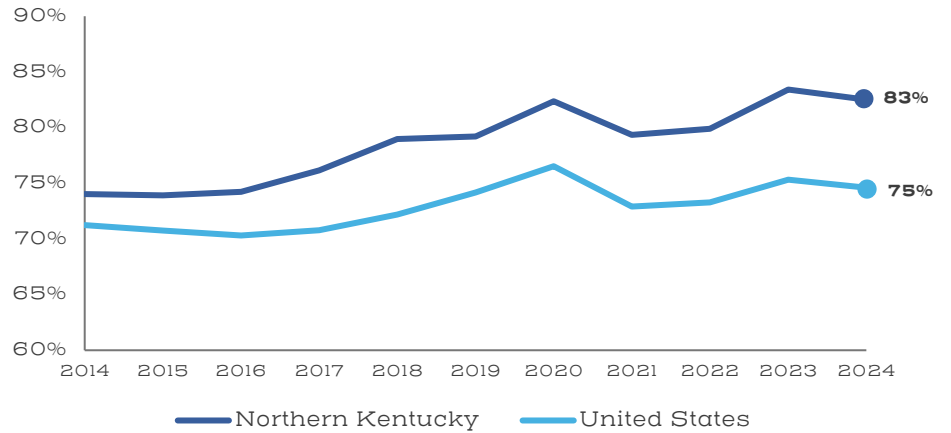
Northern Kentucky's transportation and warehousing sector is built for speed, anchored by CVG—one of America's top air-cargo hubs. The region moves goods globally and powers daily logistics for manufacturers and e-commerce. Recent investments at DHL's superhub and growth in local 3PLs have strengthened network effects and deepened the talent pool, reinforcing Northern Kentucky's fast-to-market edge. Direct access to I-71/75 and I-275 gives employers a bi-state labor shed—advantages reflected in the wage and labor share trends below.

SECTOR WAGE COMPARISON

Average annual wages for 2024



LABOR SHARE OF INCOME



Transportation and warehousing carries one of the highest labor shares of income among traded sectors, driven by its reliance on frontline workers rather than technology or capital. Unlike automation-driven sectors, this industry creates value primarily through people—directing a larger share of income to employees.

Yet average wages remain among the region's lowest in traded sectors, underscoring the labor-intensive nature of the work and the competitive pressures that shape compensation.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics | Lightcast



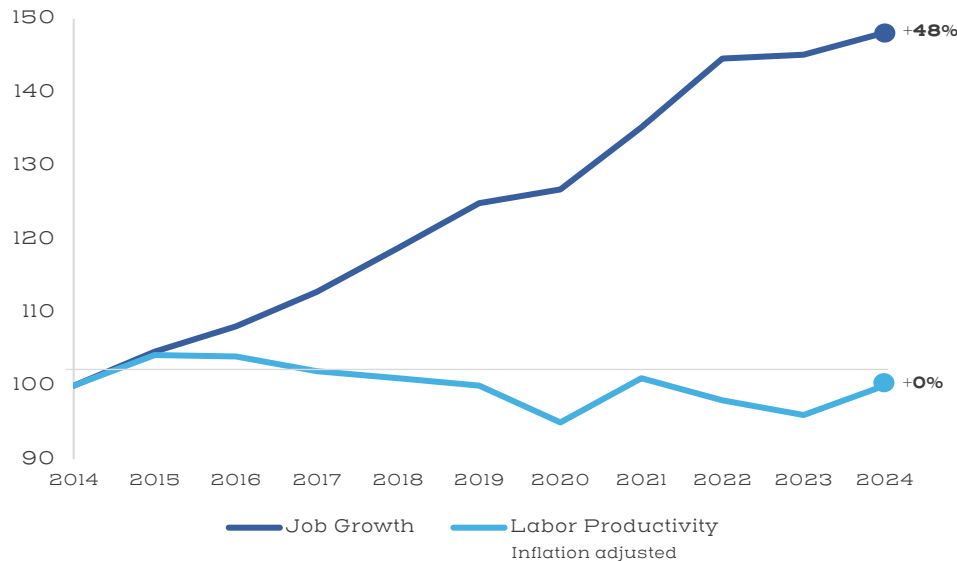
TRANSPORTATION & WAREHOUSING

Data shown is Northern Kentucky's three-county total



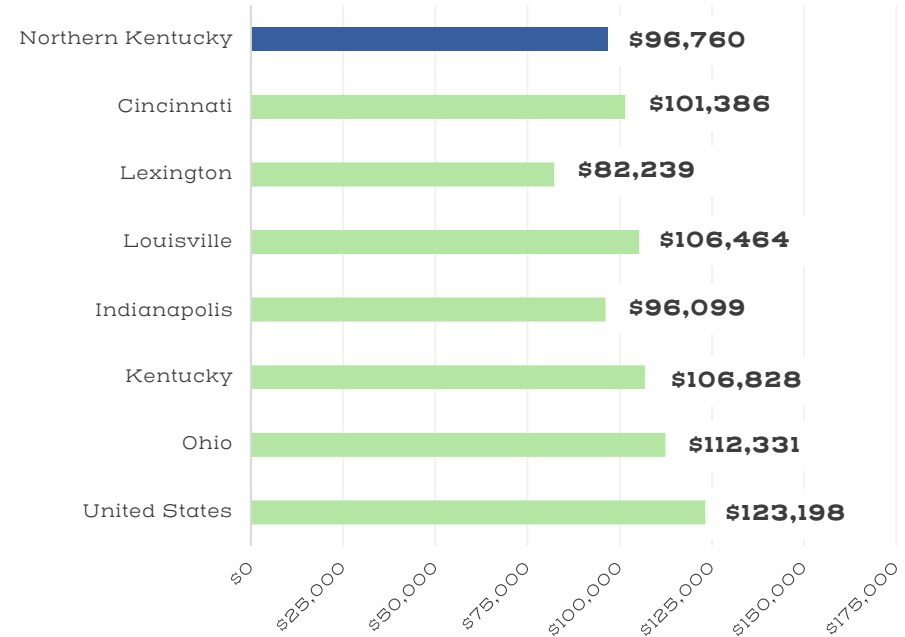
NATIONAL SECTOR INDEX

Comparing national job and productivity growth



LABOR PRODUCTIVITY COMPARISON

Annual gross value add per worker in sector



Transportation and warehousing dominates Northern Kentucky's traded economy (3.34 LQ), yet labor productivity trails peers at just \$96,760. Technology and process innovation can boost productivity and unlock greater competitiveness and workforce prosperity.

The region's most concentrated traded sector ranks among the least productive per worker

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics | U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis | Lightcast



TRANSPORTATION & WAREHOUSING

PRODUCTIVITY GAP

A decomposition of the productivity gap between Northern Kentucky and the U.S.

**Productivity Gap
\$26,000 Per Job**

INDUSTRY MIX EFFECT

Are Northern Kentucky jobs concentrated in lower-value subsectors?

- \$12,500 of the productivity gap comes from the Industry Mix Effect
- This accounts for 48% of the productivity gap

WITHIN-INDUSTRY EFFECT

Do Northern Kentucky firms produce less value within the same subsectors?

- \$13,500 of the productivity gap comes from the Within-Industry Effect
- This accounts for 52% of the productivity gap

In transportation and warehousing, the productivity gap is driven by both industry mix and within-industry performance, with a slight majority coming from within-industry differences.

About \$13,500 of the \$26,000 gap (52%) reflects lower productivity within the same transportation and warehousing subsectors, while \$12,500 (48%) is attributable to industry mix.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics | U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis | Lightcast



EMPLOYMENT SHIFT SHARE

Shift share job projections are for the years 2014 – 2024

**National Growth Effect
+1,793**



**Industry Mix Effect
+5,185**



**Expected Change
+6,979**



**Competitive Effect
+11,874**

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics | Lightcast

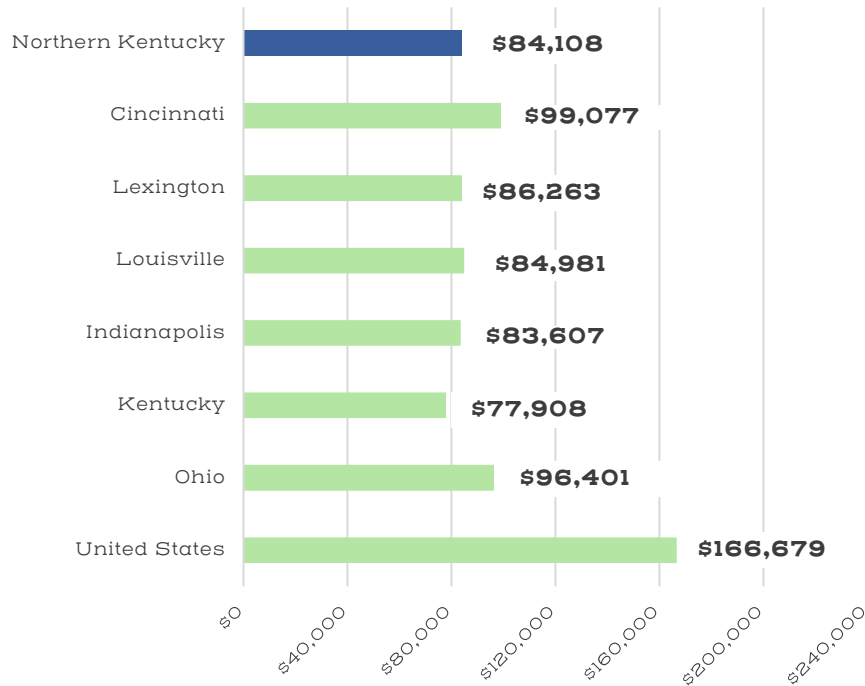
INFORMATION

Information is typically a traded sector—software, cloud computing, and data processing can be delivered anywhere at low cost. In Northern Kentucky, however, the sector functions more like a non-traded one: most local firms focus on in-person IT support, cybersecurity, and digital services for nearby businesses. Nationally exportable in principle, the sector remains locally oriented in practice.

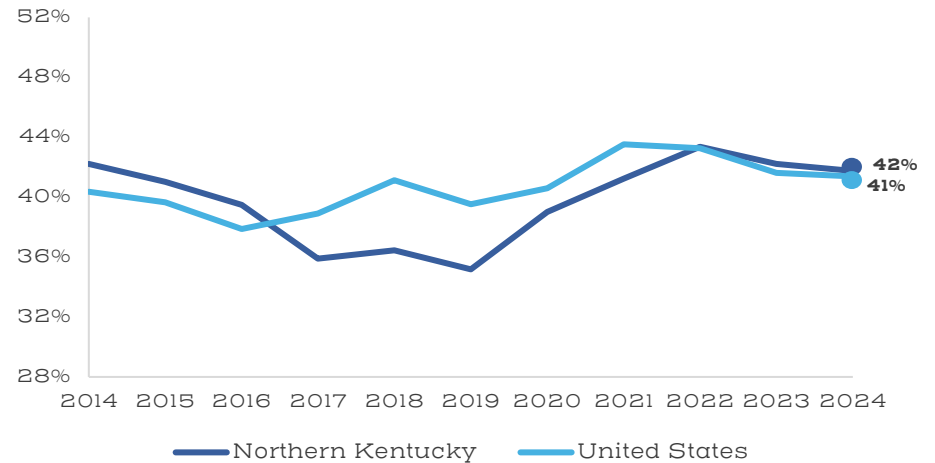


SECTOR WAGE COMPARISON

Average annual wages for 2024



LABOR SHARE OF INCOME



Labor's share of income in the Information sector has held steady at around 41–42% over the past decade—mirroring U.S. trends despite Northern Kentucky's local IT focus rather than exportable tech.

Wages, however, tell a different story: Northern Kentucky's average annual pay of \$84,108 trails the U.S. average of \$166,679, exposing the gap between local service roles and high-value national tech positions.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics | Lightcast



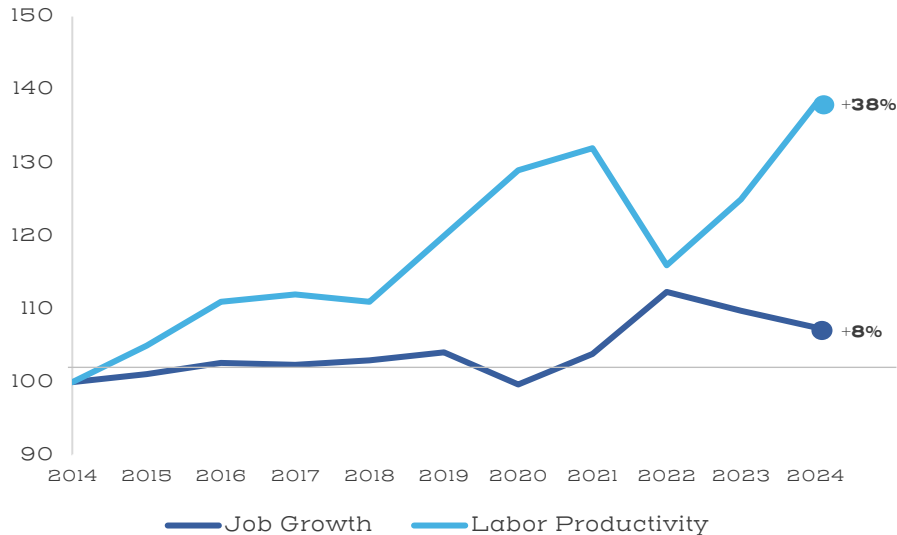
INFORMATION

Data shown is Northern Kentucky's three-county total



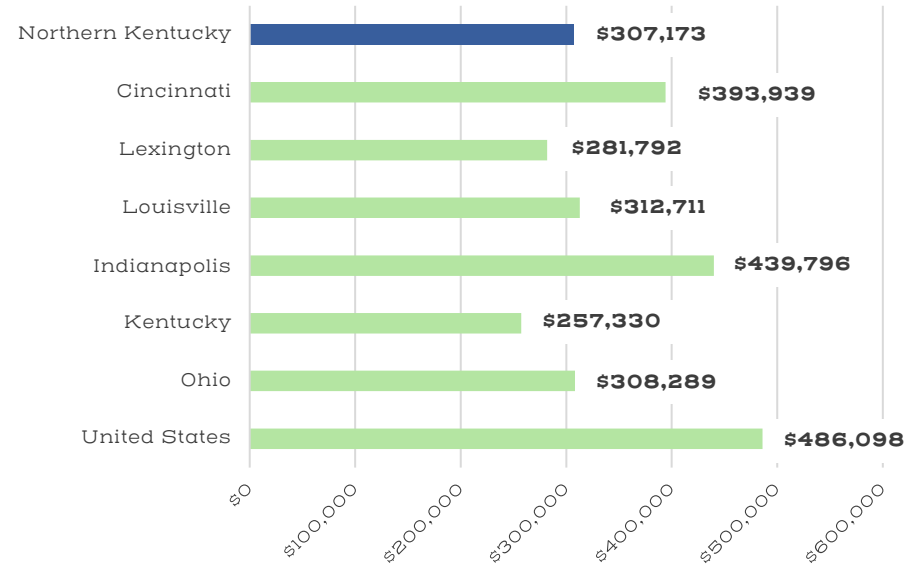
NATIONAL SECTOR INDEX

Comparing national job and productivity growth



LABOR PRODUCTIVITY COMPARISON

Annual gross value add per worker in sector



Average output per worker in Northern Kentucky's Information sector is \$307,173—well below the U.S. average of \$486,098 and even behind nearby metros like Indianapolis (\$439,796). This gap underscores the challenge of competing with tech hubs and the need for innovation to boost value creation.

Closing the productivity and wage gap requires repositioning the information sector toward traded activities

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics | U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis | Lightcast



INFORMATION

PRODUCTIVITY GAP

A decomposition of the productivity gap between Northern Kentucky and the U.S.

Productivity Gap
\$179,000 Per Job

INDUSTRY MIX EFFECT

Are Northern Kentucky jobs concentrated in lower-value information subsectors?

- \$17,000 of the productivity gap comes from the Industry Mix Effect
- This accounts for 9% of the productivity gap

WITHIN-INDUSTRY EFFECT

Do Northern Kentucky firms produce less value within the same subsectors?

- \$162,000 of the productivity gap comes from the Within-Industry Effect
- This accounts for 91% of the productivity gap

In the information sector, Northern Kentucky's productivity gap is driven overwhelmingly by within-industry performance rather than industry mix. About \$162,000 of the \$179,000 gap (91%) reflects lower productivity within the same information subsectors, while only \$17,000 (9%) is attributable to industry mix. This indicates that the productivity gap in information is not primarily about which sector activities are present in the region, but rather how firms operate within those activities. Differences in firm scale, technology intensity, product mix, and business models appear to play a much larger role than industry composition.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics | U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis | Lightcast



EMPLOYMENT SHIFT SHARE

Shift share job projections are for the years 2014 – 2024

National Growth Effect
+158



Industry Mix Effect
-62



Expected Change
+96



Competitive Effect
+419

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics | Lightcast

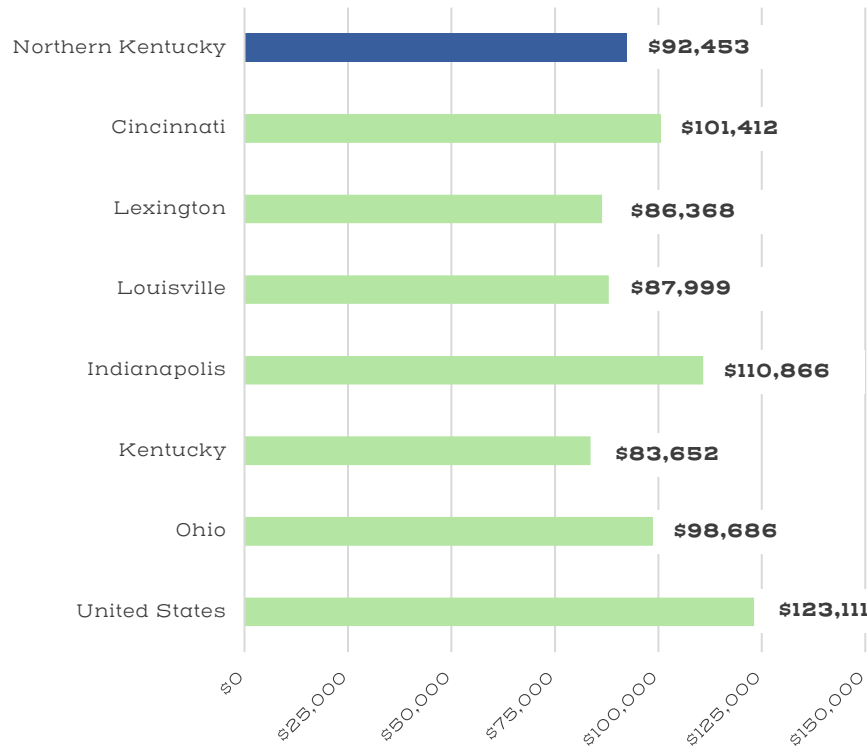
PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, & TECHNICAL SERVICES

Northern Kentucky's professional, scientific, and technical services sector anchors regional innovation and expertise. Engineering, consulting, legal, and research firms deliver the specialized knowledge that powers business growth and competitiveness across the region, drawing on proximity to major markets and a strong talent pipeline.

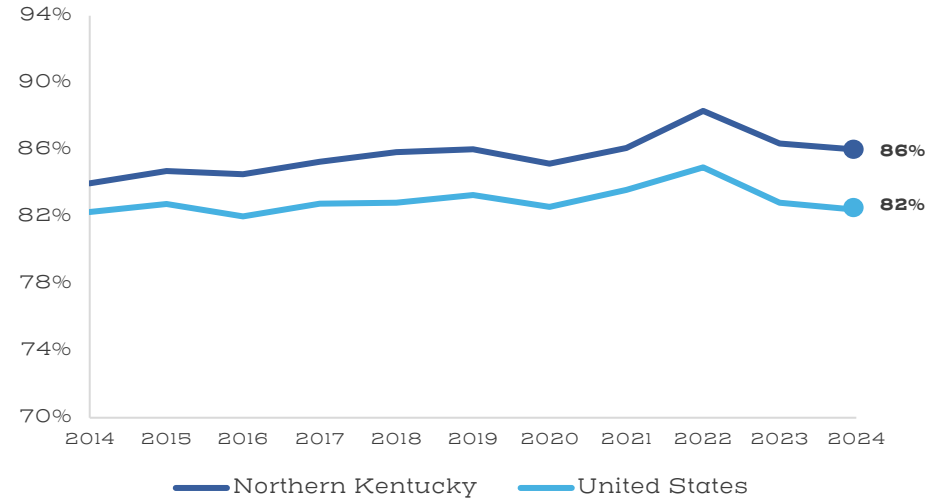


SECTOR WAGE COMPARISON

Average annual wages for 2024



LABOR SHARE OF INCOME



Labor's share of income consistently exceeds 80%, reflecting a sector where value creation depends on talent, not machinery.

Professional services firms build competitive advantage through intellectual capital and knowledge relationships—making workforce development and retention essential for sustaining Northern Kentucky's edge.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics | Lightcast



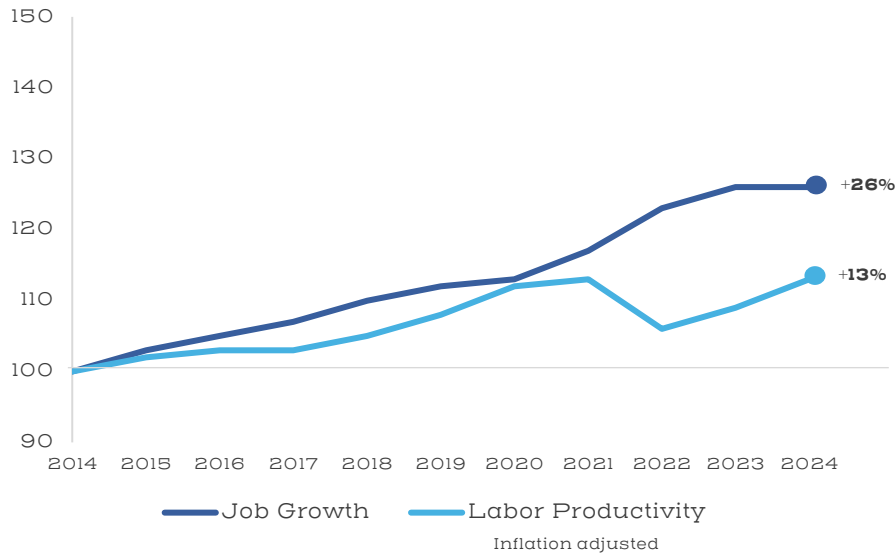
PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, & TECHNICAL SERVICES

Data shown is Northern Kentucky's three-county total



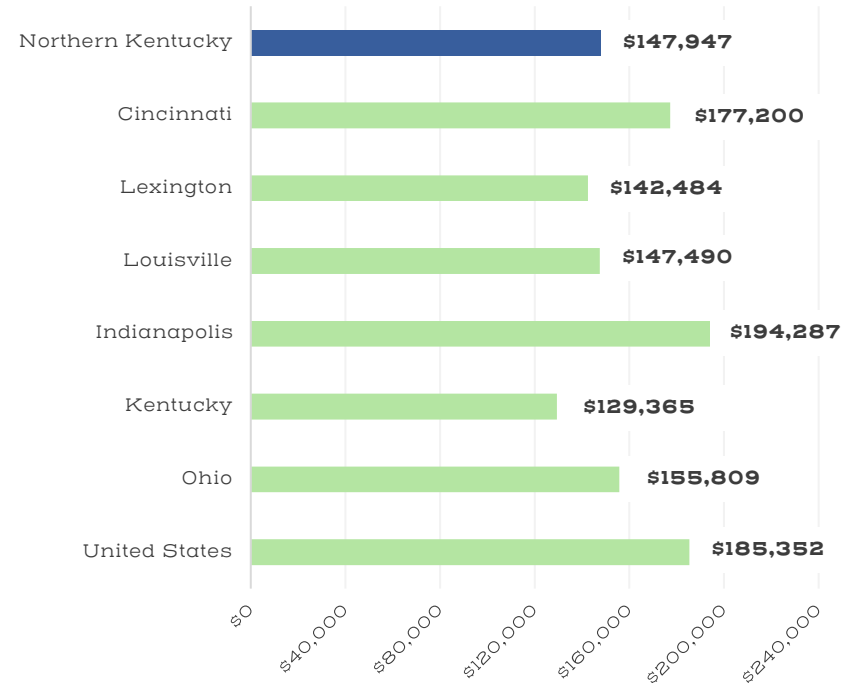
NATIONAL SECTOR INDEX

Comparing national job and productivity growth



LABOR PRODUCTIVITY COMPARISON

Annual gross value add per worker in sector



At \$147,947 per worker, Northern Kentucky trails the U.S. average (\$185,352) and peers like Cincinnati (\$177,200) and Indianapolis (\$194,287). Closing this gap requires investment in advanced tools, digital platforms, and process optimization to amplify the value of professional expertise.

To grow this sector, Northern Kentucky must shift from service delivery to intellectual property creation

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics | U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis | Lightcast



PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, & TECHNICAL SERVICES

PRODUCTIVITY GAP

A decomposition of the productivity gap between Northern Kentucky and the U.S.

**Productivity Gap
\$37,000 Per Job**

INDUSTRY MIX EFFECT

Are Northern Kentucky jobs concentrated in lower-value subsectors?

- \$3,500 of the productivity gap comes from the Industry Mix Effect
- This accounts for 9% of the productivity gap

WITHIN-INDUSTRY EFFECT

Do Northern Kentucky firms produce less value within the same subsectors?

- \$33,500 of the productivity gap comes from the Within-Industry Effect
- This accounts for 91% of the productivity gap

In professional, scientific, and technical services, Northern Kentucky's productivity gap is driven primarily by within-industry performance rather than industry mix. About \$33,500 of the \$37,000 gap (91%) reflects lower productivity within the same professional and technical subsectors, while only \$3,500 (9%) is attributable to industry mix. This indicates that the productivity gap in professional and technical services is less about which subsectors are present and more about firm-level scale, specialization, technology use, and business models within those subsectors.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics | U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis | Lightcast



EMPLOYMENT SHIFT SHARE

Shift share job projections are for the years 2014 – 2024

**National Growth Effect
+1,053**



**Industry Mix Effect
+1,210**



**Expected Change
+2,263**



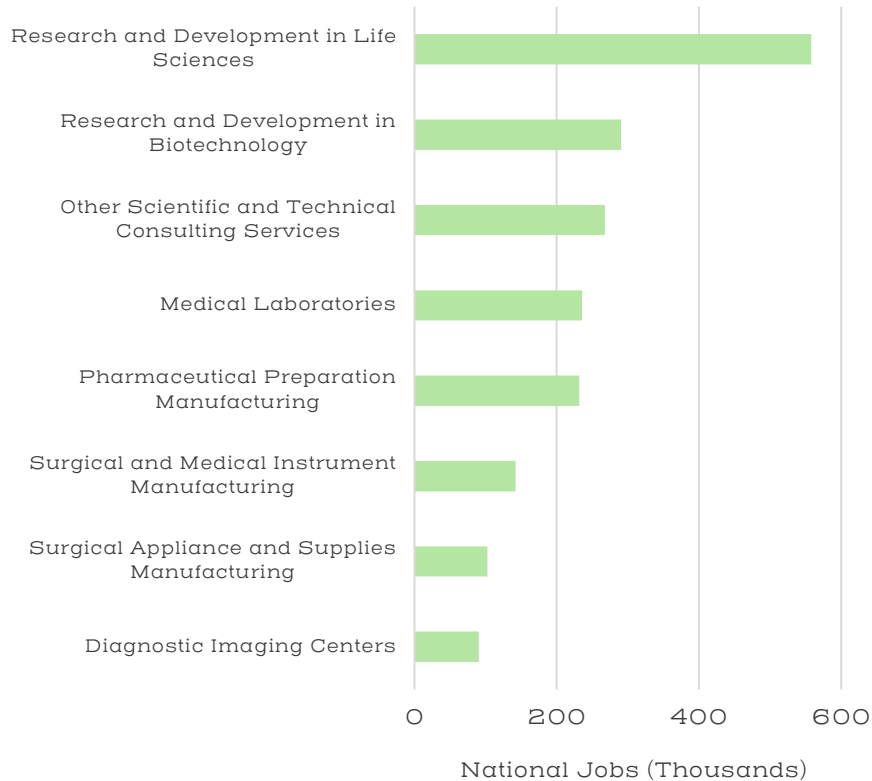
**Competitive Effect
-15**

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics | Lightcast

SUBSECTOR SPOTLIGHT LIFE SCIENCES

Northern Kentucky's life sciences cluster is emerging fast: 1,717 jobs, \$329M GRP, and a 0.61 LQ reflect a sector that is commercializing capabilities across diagnostics, biomed R&D, and health tech. Each job generates ~\$195K in output—placing life sciences among Northern Kentucky's most productive knowledge sectors. Nationally, productivity has outpaced job growth since 2016, reflecting a sector-wide shift toward efficiency and IP creation.

NATIONAL SUBSECTOR COMPOSITION



Data shown is Northern Kentucky's three-county total

 **1,717
JOBS**

 **+161% JOB
CHANGE** 2014-2024

 **\$329M
GRP**

 **0.61 LQ**
Location Quotient



Life sciences is among the most sought-after subsectors in economic development, driven by high wages, strong productivity, and sustained growth.

Labor productivity in the sector has consistently outperformed broader economic benchmarks, reflecting efficiency gains and national growth.

In Northern Kentucky, the LifeSciKY lab incubator serves as a commercialization catalyst.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics | U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis | Lightcast

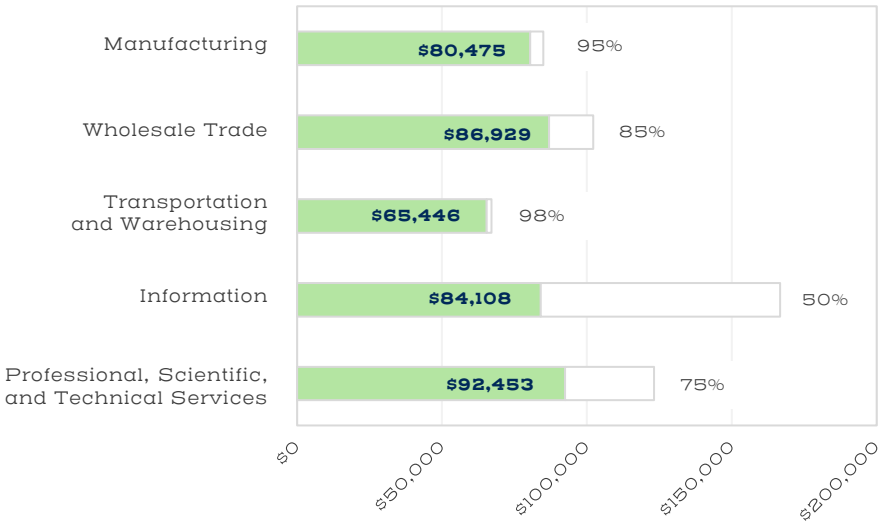


■ Northern Kentucky

□ United States

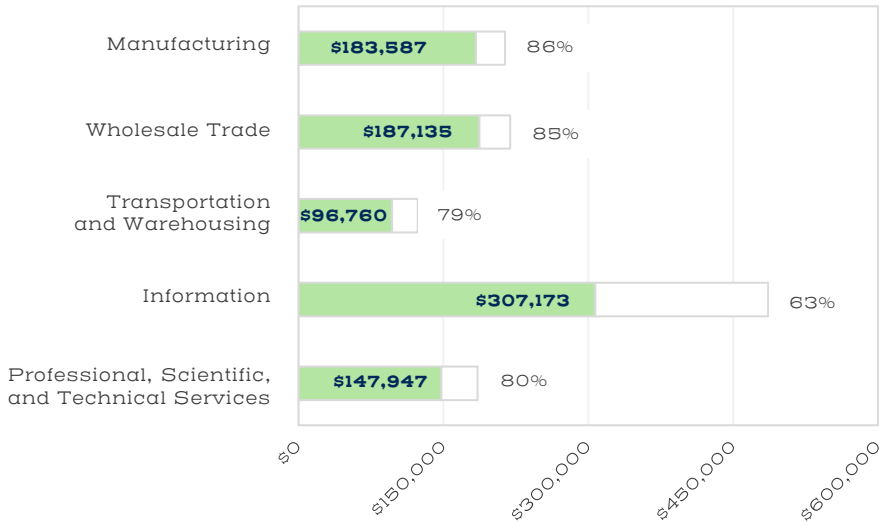
SECTOR WAGE COMPARISON

Average annual wages for 2024 (as a percent of US average)



SECTOR LABOR PRODUCTIVITY COMPARISON

Annual output per worker in sector (as a percent of U.S. average)



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics | U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis | Lightcast

Non-traded sectors form the backbone of Northern Kentucky's local economy, delivering essential goods and services directly to residents and businesses. Unlike traded sectors, they compete locally—meeting community needs and supporting everyday life through construction, retail trade, healthcare, finance, and cultural services. Together, they sustain population growth, enhance quality of life, and create a stable economic foundation.

These sectors drive local employment, generate steady income streams, and build resilience during economic fluctuations. By providing housing, healthcare, financial security, and recreational opportunities, they keep Northern Kentucky an attractive place to live and work—and create the infrastructure traded sectors need to compete. Prioritizing investment and innovation in non-traded sectors strengthens community well-being and long-term economic vitality.

SPOTLIGHT: WORKFORCE CONCENTRATION

Northern Kentucky's workforce skews heavily toward goods movement, production, and operational support, outpacing national averages in logistics and manufacturing occupations while lagging in higher-skill, knowledge-intensive fields like technology, finance, and engineering. This profile reflects the region's identity as a logistics and industrial hub, and points to an opportunity to cultivate higher-skill career pathways that could broaden its economic base and support long-term income growth.



CONSTRUCTION

Builds and maintains infrastructure, housing, and commercial spaces that support growth.

RETAIL TRADE

Provides goods and services directly to residents, fueling local consumer spending.

FINANCE AND INSURANCE

Offers financial stability and risk management for individuals and businesses.

HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE

Delivers essential health services and social support for community well-being.

ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT, AND RECREATION

Enriches quality of life through cultural, leisure, and recreational activities.

KEY FINDINGS

Northern Kentucky's non-traded sectors reflect a region that is investing in itself through infrastructure, healthcare capacity, cultural life, and its long-term quality of place.

- 1.** Healthcare is Northern Kentucky's largest local employer and a critical regional asset. At 24,729 jobs and growing 27% since 2014, Health Care and Social Assistance is both a major economic contributor and essential community infrastructure. St. Elizabeth Healthcare is one of the region's anchor institutions, and the sector's continued growth reflects Northern Kentucky's capacity to meet the healthcare needs of a growing and aging population.
- 2.** Construction growth signals broad regional investment confidence. 30% job growth and average earnings of \$85,474 reflect sustained activity across residential, commercial, and infrastructure projects. This is a direct indicator of the business and residential investment that economic development work supports — and a signal that the region's long-term growth trajectory is being taken seriously by developers and investors.
- 3.** Arts and Entertainment reflects Northern Kentucky's commitment to quality of place. The sector's above-average employment concentration is a direct result of sustained public and private investment in cultural infrastructure. This investment is a workforce strategy — cultural amenities influence where talented people choose to live, making arts investment one of the most broadly beneficial things a region can do for its long-term economic competitiveness.

CONSTRUCTION

Construction is one of Northern Kentucky's highest-paying non-traded sectors, with earnings well above the regional average across various skilled trades and professional roles. Growing establishments and employment reflect sustained investment across residential, commercial, and infrastructure projects—directly responding to population growth, business investment, and public spending. Rising demand signals confidence in the region's long-term growth trajectory.




\$85,474
Earnings Per Job



\$1.2B GRP



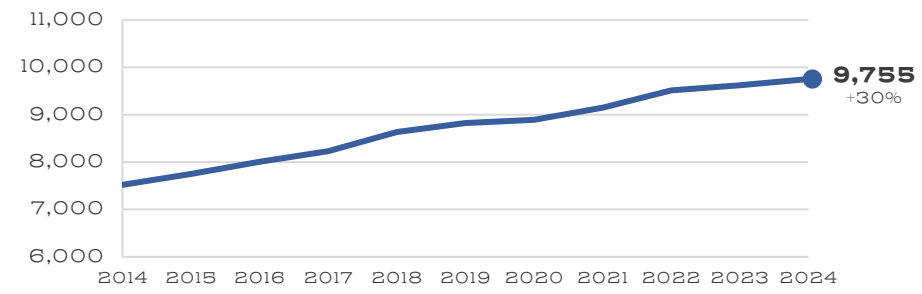
0.73 LQ
Location Quotient



97 JOB POSTINGS
Average Per Month

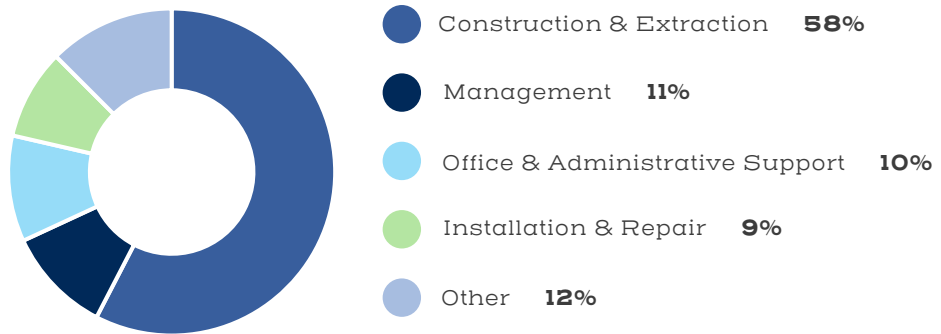
NUMBER OF SECTOR JOBS

Northern Kentucky Totals



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics | Lightcast

STAFFING PATTERNS

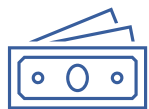


Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics | Lightcast



RETAIL TRADE

Retail Trade remains a foundational sector in Northern Kentucky, supporting a large share of local employment and significant economic activity. Sector performance tracks national economic conditions and local population growth, with consumer spending shaping demand for goods and services. Nationally, retail employment has fluctuated with economic cycles, inflation, and the continued rise of e-commerce. Locally, steady job and establishment growth reflect an expanding population and the region's role as a regional economic center.



\$47,680
Earnings Per Job



\$1.8B GRP



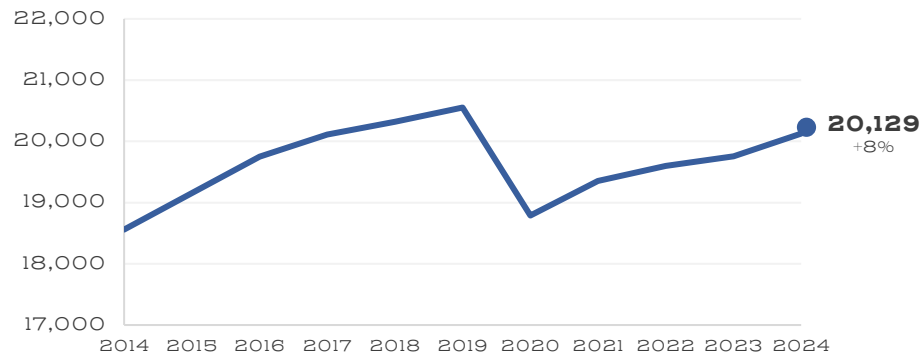
0.96 LQ
Location Quotient



403 JOB POSTINGS
Average Per Month

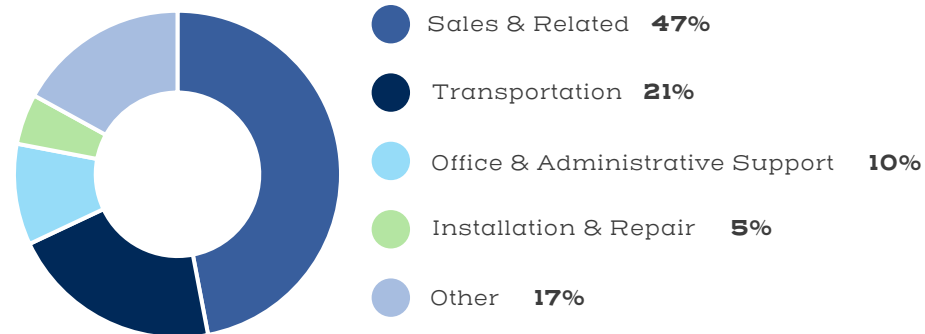
NUMBER OF SECTOR JOBS

Northern Kentucky Totals



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics | Lightcast

STAFFING PATTERNS

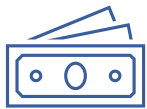


Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics | Lightcast



FINANCE & INSURANCE

Finance and Insurance is one of Northern Kentucky's highest-paying sectors, with average earnings well above the regional median and a substantial contribution to GRP. It is also the only major sector in the region to shed jobs over the past decade—a contraction driven by automation, consolidation, and efficiency gains across financial services. Growing establishment counts alongside declining employment signal a shift toward higher-skilled, higher-wage roles augmented by AI.



\$121,391

Earnings Per Job



\$1.8B GRP



0.79 LQ

Location Quotient

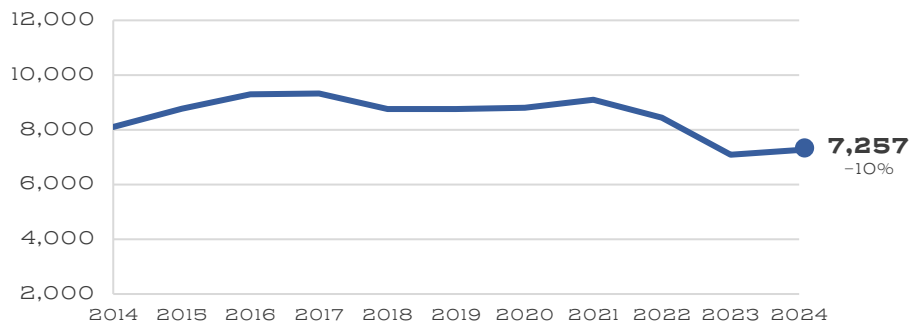


177 JOB POSTINGS

Average Per Month

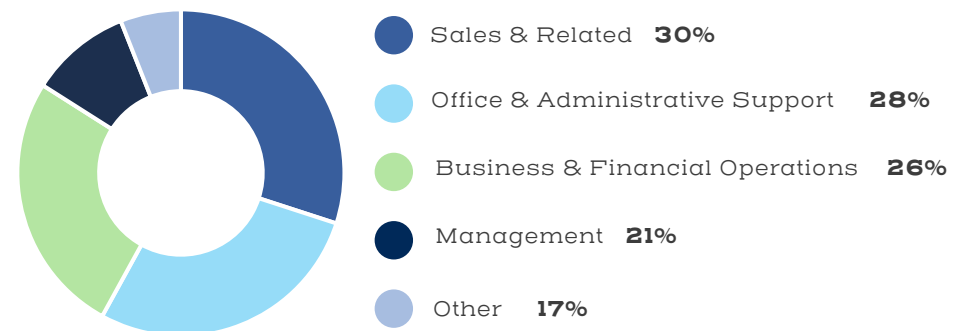
NUMBER OF SECTOR JOBS

Northern Kentucky Totals



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics | Lightcast

STAFFING PATTERNS

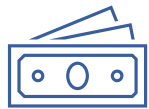


Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics | Lightcast

4 NON-TRADED SECTORS

HEALTHCARE & SOCIAL ASSISTANCE

Health Care and Social Assistance is Northern Kentucky's largest non-traded sector, leading in both regional employment and GRP among locally serving industries. Strong local demand—driven by population growth, an aging workforce, and expanding care needs—fuels the sector's growth. Although the location quotient remains below the national average, steady job and establishment gains reflect ongoing expansion to meet regional service needs. Nationally, health care is one of the fastest-growing industries, driven by demographic trends, rising utilization, and long-term workforce demand.



\$81,264
Earnings Per Job



\$2.5B GRP



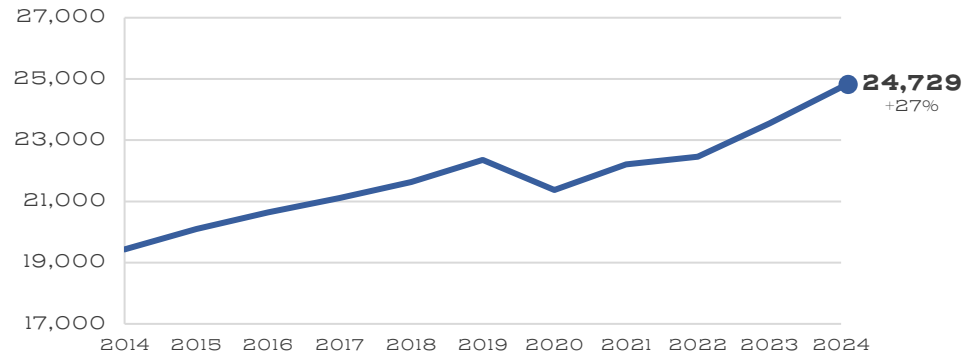
0.81 LQ
Location Quotient



353 JOB POSTINGS
Average Per Month

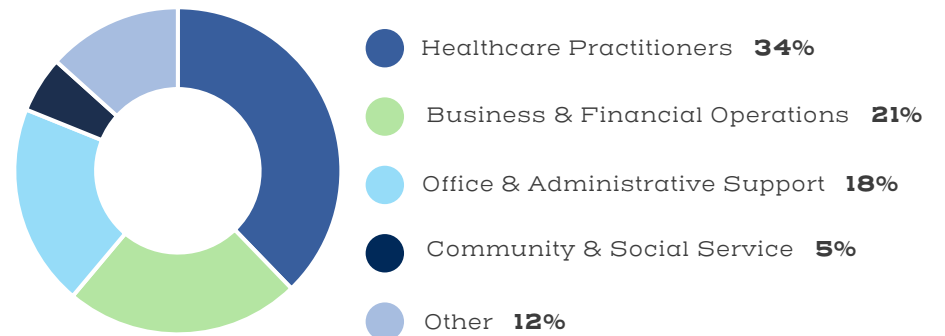
NUMBER OF SECTOR JOBS

Northern Kentucky Totals



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics | Lightcast

STAFFING PATTERNS

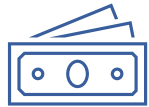


Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics | Lightcast



ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT & RECREATION

Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation is the only major non-traded sector in Northern Kentucky with a location quotient above 1.0—a notable distinction for a locally serving industry that reflects sustained regional investment in arts infrastructure, cultural amenities, and public art initiatives. Despite strong employment concentration, the sector remains one of the region's lowest-paying industries, driven by part-time, seasonal, and event-based work. Its continued growth reinforces the sector's role in quality of place and tourism activity.



\$36,842
Earnings Per Job



\$241M GRP



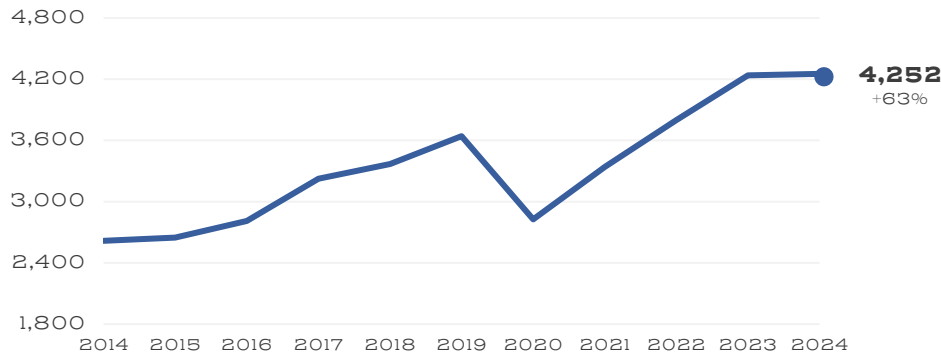
1.03 LQ
Location Quotient



24 JOB POSTINGS
Average Per Month

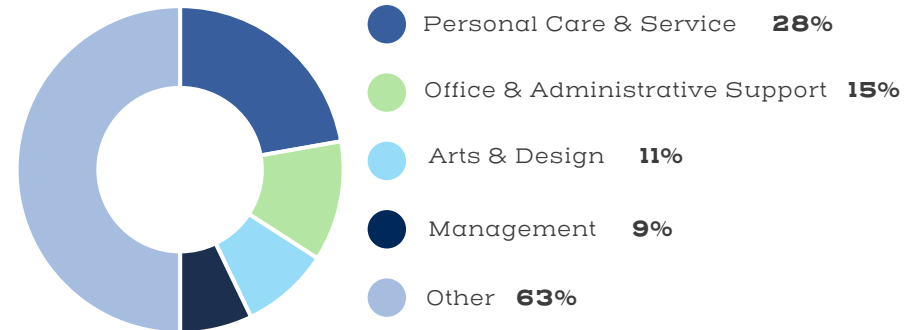
NUMBER OF SECTOR JOBS

Northern Kentucky Totals



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics | Lightcast

STAFFING PATTERNS



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics | Lightcast



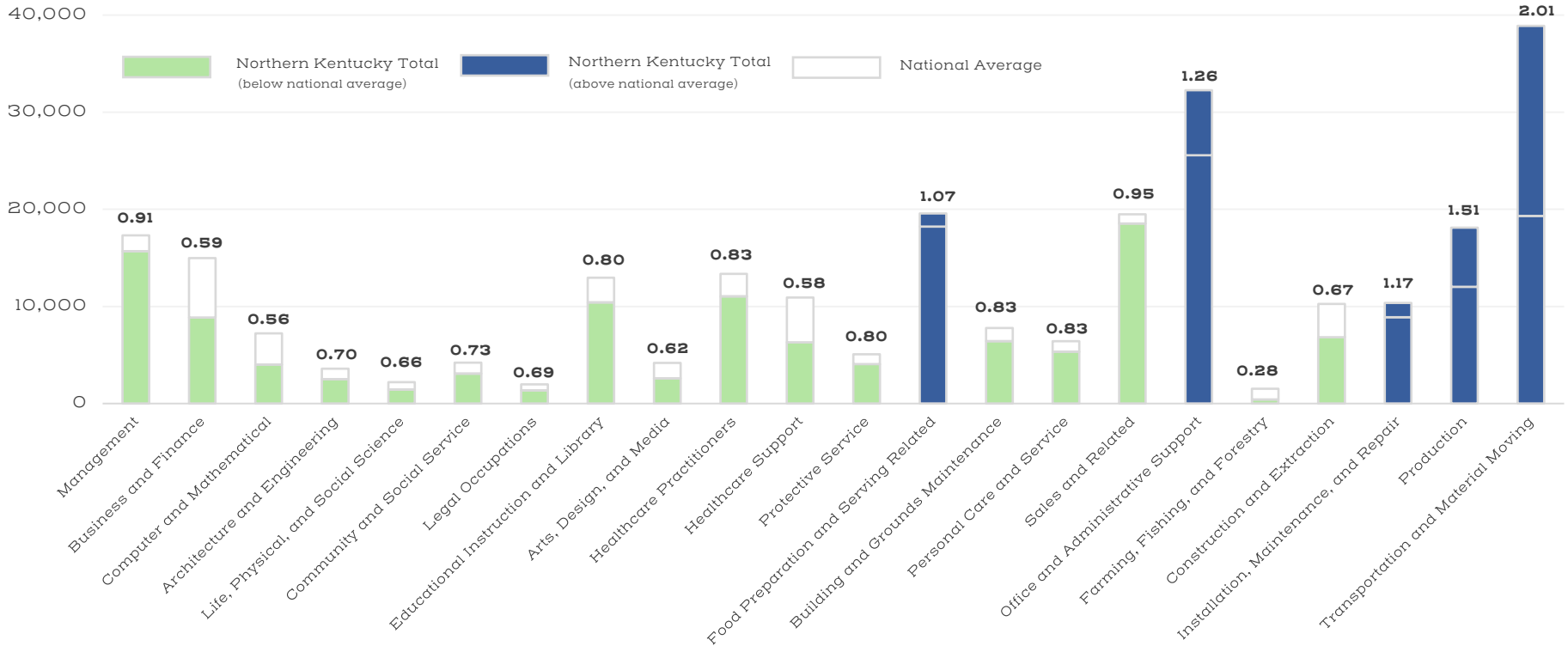
WORKFORCE

Northern Kentucky's occupational mix clearly favors goods movement, production, and operational support. The region significantly overrepresents Transportation and Material Moving (LQ 2.01) and Production (LQ 1.51), reinforcing its role as a logistics and manufacturing hub. It also exceeds the national average in Office and Administrative Support (LQ 1.26) and Installation, Maintenance, and Repair (LQ 1.17). By contrast, knowledge-based and professional fields lag—Computer and

Mathematical (LQ 0.56), Business and Financial Operations (LQ 0.59), Architecture and Engineering (LQ 0.70), and Legal (LQ 0.69) all fall well below average—pointing to a workforce concentrated in execution-oriented roles rather than corporate, technology, or R&D functions. The region's strong logistics and industrial foundations create a platform to expand higher-skill career pathways aligned with future economic growth.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics | Lightcast

NORTHERN KENTUCKY OCCUPATIONAL MIX VS NATIONAL AVERAGE (LQ)



Northern Kentucky enters 2026 at a turning point. Productivity growth now drives regional competitiveness and prosperity—job creation alone is no longer sufficient. Future success depends on how effectively the region increases output per worker through innovation, technology adoption, and workforce development.

PRODUCTIVITY IMPERATIVE

- **Raising Output:** As global competition intensifies and labor markets tighten, Northern Kentucky must focus on boosting productivity across all sectors. This means investing in advanced manufacturing, digital infrastructure, and process improvements that enable businesses to do more with existing resources.
- **Workforce Skills:** Enhancing productivity requires a skilled, adaptable workforce. Expanding technical training, certifications, and partnerships with educational institutions will help workers keep pace with technological change and drive higher-value creation.
- **Innovation and Technology:** Supporting the adoption of automation, artificial intelligence, and digital tools will be critical for maintaining efficiency and unlocking new growth opportunities.



LOOKING AHEAD

Northern Kentucky's trajectory depends on driving productivity gains while adapting to shifting demographics. As job growth slows and the older resident share rises, competitiveness will hinge on how effectively businesses and workers embrace innovation, technology, and new skills. Investing in advanced processes, digital infrastructure, and targeted workforce development is essential to raise output per employee and sustain long-term growth. Productivity focus lets Northern Kentucky offset labor market constraints and lead in efficiency and value creation. Realizing this vision requires strengthening public-private partnerships, expanding access to training and education, and prioritizing infrastructure that supports business expansion and talent attraction. Higher quality-of-life amenities and inclusive growth ensure productivity gains translate into higher wages, improved living standards, and greater resilience for all residents.

PRIORITIES MOVING FORWARD

The data in this report points to a clear and shared opportunity: Northern Kentucky has built an economy of remarkable scale and resilience. The next chapter is about deepening that foundation, increasing the value each job creates, strengthening the workforce pipeline that strains regional growth, and investing in the quality of place that makes Northern Kentucky a region people choose to call home.

The five priorities below translate this report's findings into possible actions. Each priority reflects work already underway by the region's public and private partners, and identifies where investments and focus should intensify over the next several years.

1. Build a workforce that is prepared for the economy of the future

Every other priority in this report depends on Northern Kentucky having the right workers and structures to execute it. Two converging forces — demographic change and technological disruption — are reshaping regional economies in ways that demand coordinated, proactive responses rather than incremental adjustments to existing programs. Both pressures are already visible. The demographic headwind is in the data, and technological disruption is moving faster than workforce systems are built to absorb. Nearly 50% of Northern Kentucky's workforce faces potential disruption from AI and automation. The window to get ahead of this is narrow, and the region must use it — convening educators, employers, and elected officials to build the systems and strategies needed before disruption arrives at scale.

2. Invest in the sites and infrastructure that keep Northern Kentucky competitive

Development-ready sites across the three-county region are increasingly scarce, and power, water, and sewer constraints are already limiting the region's ability to compete for large-scale projects. Addressing these constraints requires a regional approach — one that inventories infrastructure needs across all three counties, sequences public investment strategically, and coordinates utility capacity planning around the sites most likely to attract high-value employers. Smart infrastructure investment does more than win projects: it shapes how and where the region grows, preserving the quality of place and community character that make Northern Kentucky a compelling destination for residents and businesses while ensuring that growth continues to generate meaningful opportunity for the people who live here.

PRIORITIES MOVING FORWARD

3. Advance housing affordability as an economic development need

Northern Kentucky has spent years studying its housing challenge through community roundtables and regional reports. Housing must be treated as an economic development issue — not a social one — because that distinction changes who is responsible, what tools are deployed, and how urgency is assigned. Public-private partnerships must be leveraged to deliver the scale the community needs, and housing metrics must be elevated alongside GRP and job growth as core economic indicators. Left unaddressed, the housing gap will continue to limit talent attraction and constrain business growth, undermining the competitiveness that years of economic development work have built.

4. Accelerate the life sciences cluster from incubation to anchor

Life sciences is Northern Kentucky's most productive emerging cluster and has 161% employment growth over the last decade. Moving it from emerging to established requires two things: anchoring industry employers who signal sectoral maturity and building out the capital infrastructure to support sustained growth. Strengthening venture funding and connecting life science research and development to pharmaceutical and medical device manufacturing will both deepen the cluster and elevate broader manufacturing productivity. Competition across the Midwest is strong, but Northern Kentucky's advantage lies in the depth of the greater Cincinnati health ecosystem — a foundation few regional competitors can match.

5. Elevate the manufacturing base toward high-value production

Northern Kentucky's manufacturing base is operationally strong. Local plants outperform national competitive trends, but the opportunity is to complement that strength by continuing to recruit manufacturers in subsectors where productivity is highest: pharmaceutical and chemicals, aerospace components, and advanced materials all provide high levels of productivity and align with BE NKY's targets. Cross-sector connections to life science and logistics will continue to elevate Northern Kentucky's assets and allow for the region to reach productivity levels that peer regions experience.

BE NKY GROWTH PARTNERSHIP ECONOMIC IMPACT 2020-2025

\$210M

in local economic impact
for Northern Kentucky's
cities and counties

2 > 1

For every **2 jobs BE NKY created**, at least **one new indirect job** was created

124

Project Wins

11,114+

Jobs Created

\$2.2B

Capital Investment

2025

CONSISTENT GROWTH & INVESTMENT IN NKY

\$425.5M

CAPITAL INVESTMENT

85% of our goal

\$73,433

TOTAL COMPENSATION

15 PROJECTS WON

75% of our goal

1,914

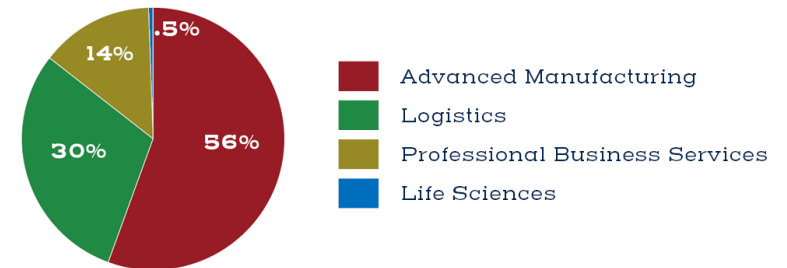
JOBS ANNOUNCED

106% of our goal

PROJECTS BY SECTOR



ANNOUNCED JOBS BY SECTOR



CAPITAL INVESTMENT BY SECTOR







NORTHERN KENTUCKY ECONOMY IN REVIEW

2025

PRODUCED BY

