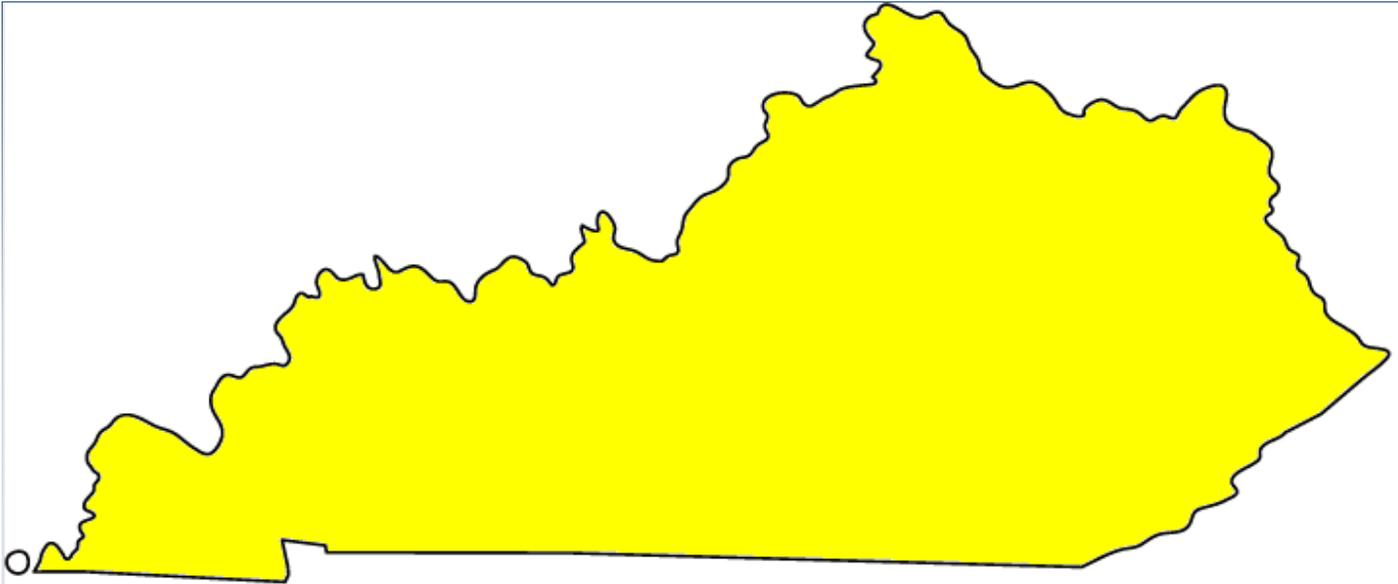


2013 Economic Report for Kentucky



PREPARED FOR
GOVERNOR STEVEN L. BESHEAR
AND THE LOCAL WORKFORCE INVESTMENT BOARDS

Prepared by the Kentucky Education and Workforce Development Cabinet

Office of Employment and Training

Workforce Intelligence Branch

June 30, 2014



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Table of Content

Summary		1
Section 1	Labor Force and Unemployment	2
Section 2	Nonfarm Employment	8
Section 3	Per Capita Personal Income and GDP	12
Section 4	Unemployment Insurance	14
Section 5	Demographic Trends	18
Section 6	QWI and LED OnTheMap® Programs	21
Section 7	Educational Attainment	23
Appendix		
A	Substate Outlook Tables	
B	Demographics Tables	
C	QWI and LED OnTheMap® Tables	
D	Educational Attainment Tables	

Summary

In the first part of 2014 the Kentucky labor market has regained the momentum it lost in 2013 when employment declined by 0.2 percent. The unemployment rate remained unchanged from the previous year at 8.3 percent in 2013. The state is experiencing steady job growth with the unemployment rate at 7.7 percent in May 2014. While still not back to its pre-recession level the labor market is on its way to recovery. Not only have many unemployed workers been able to find employment, but the labor market has been able to accommodate increasing numbers of new workers and re-entrants into the labor market.

The strongest labor market recovery, as measured by a drop in the unemployment rate, has been seen in the Lincoln Trail and KentuckianaWorks Local Workforce Investment Area (LWIA). The employment situation has worsened in Eastern Kentucky Concentrated Employment Program (EKCEP) LWIA where the unemployment rate increased from 11.7 percent in 2012 to 13.2 percent in 2013. The region has been impacted by a loss of mining jobs and low educational attainment.

Kentucky's nonfarm employment registered a gain of 0.6 percent with an increase of 10,600 jobs in 2013. By May 2014 the state had recovered almost 83 percent of the jobs lost during the Great Recession. Seventeen of Kentucky 21 industry sectors are projected to experience jobs growth by 2018. The three sectors with the highest projected growth are: Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services; Health Care and Social Assistance; and Educational Services.

During the recession both the U.S. and Kentucky economies registered a decline in income, but overall during the last ten years per capita income grew at the same annual rate of 3.1 percent. Kentucky's per capita income continues to be 82 percent of the national average.

The recession exacerbated the structural imbalance in the unemployment insurance trust fund, with benefit payments exceeding employer contributions. In 2010 Governor Beshear's Unemployment Insurance Task Force provided recommendations to steer the trust fund back to solvency. In both 2012 and 2013 contributions exceeded benefits paid.

Demographic trends in Kentucky and the United States are leading to a decline in new entrants into the workforce. These trends vary among the Workforce Investment Areas. Between 2000 and 2010 the Bluegrass LWIA grew by 12.3 percent, while EKCEP contracted by 3.8 percent.

One of Kentucky's educational attainment challenges is that education levels vary dramatically by Workforce Investment Areas. For age 25 and over the high school diploma rate is highest at 87.8 percent in the Northern Kentucky LWIA, and is lowest at 69.0 percent in EKCEP LWIA.

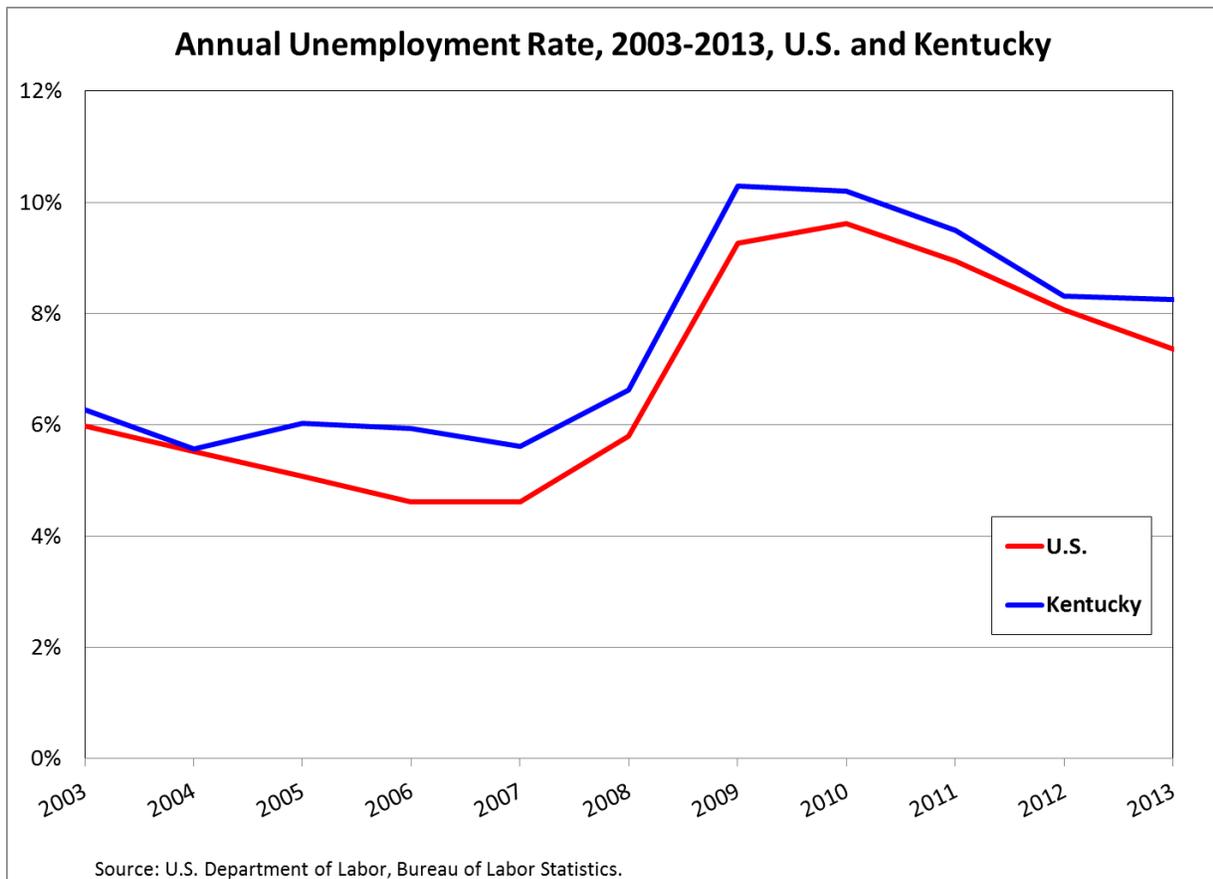
Section 1

Labor Force and Unemployment

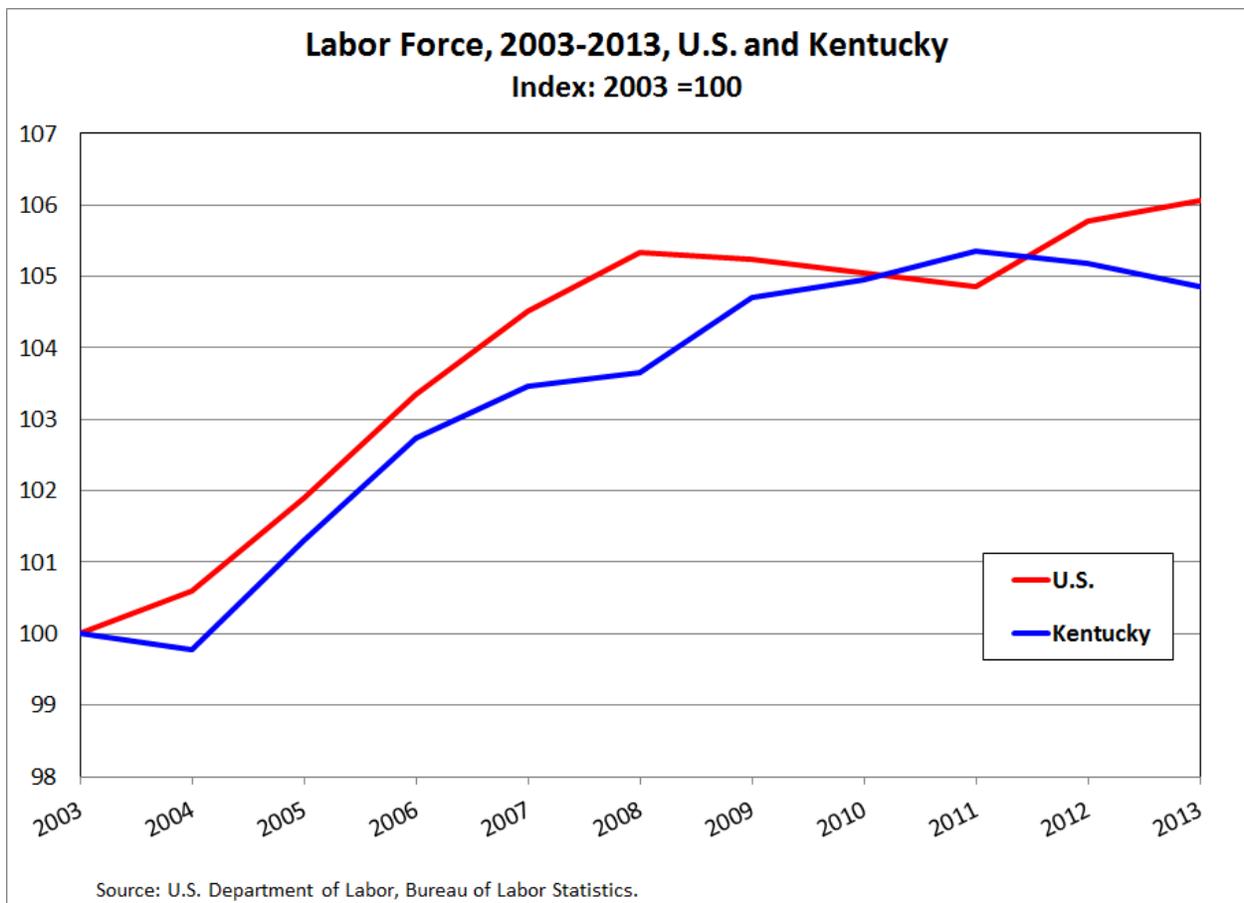
The Current Population Survey (CPS) and the Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program provide data on the civilian non-institutional population. The information is gathered through the monthly survey of households conducted by the U.S. Census and the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

During the last decade both the state and national economies experienced a period of growth and prosperity, followed by a rapid decline during the Great Recession, and then a period of relatively slow recovery.

The new millennium had begun with historically low unemployment rates of 4.1 percent for Kentucky and 3.8 percent for the national economy. This period of relatively low unemployment rates and low inflation was interrupted by a short-lived recession in 2001. It took Kentucky's labor force two years to recover from this recession.

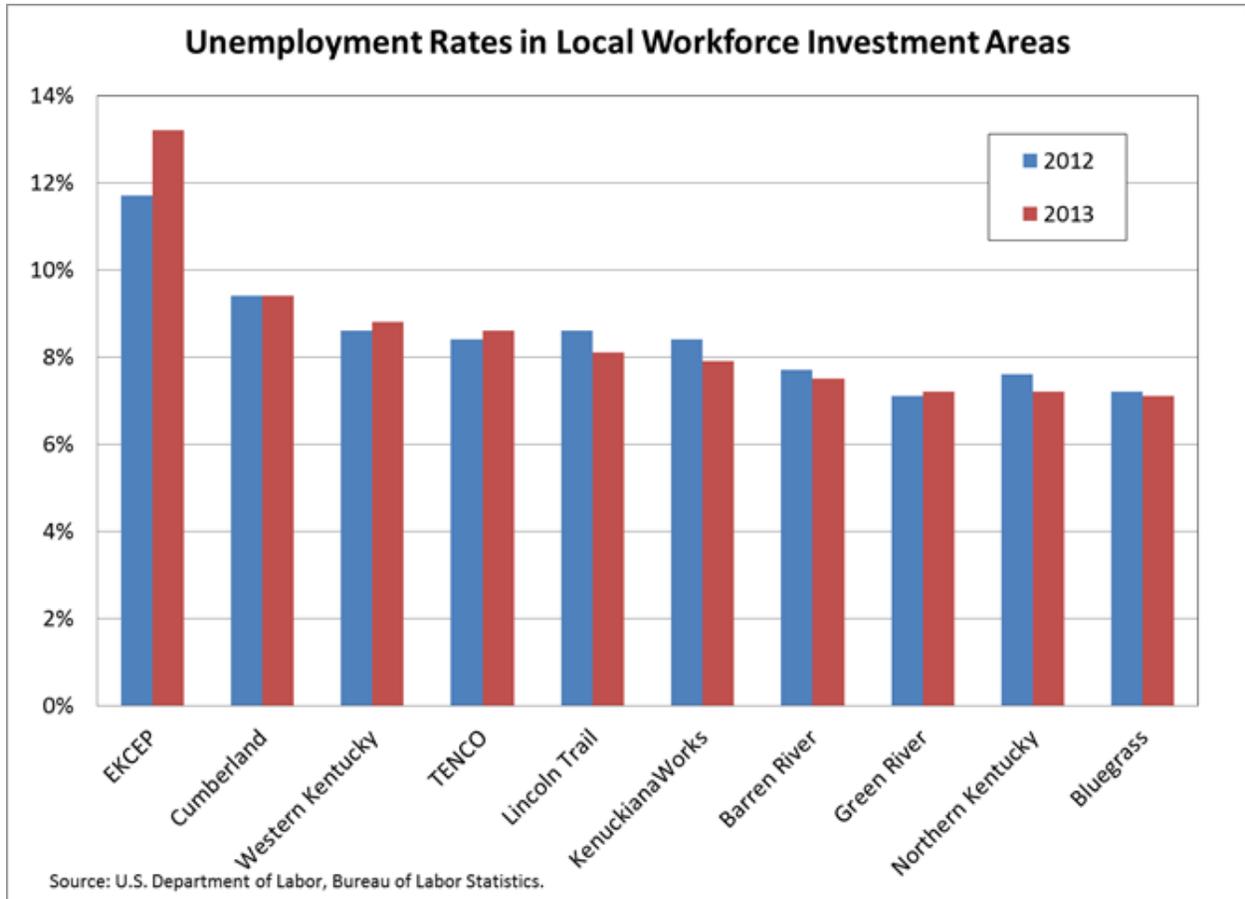


The period under consideration for this report--2003 to 2013--can be divided into three distinct parts. During the first five years, from 2003 to 2007, Kentucky's labor force expanded steadily as more people joined the labor market attracted by the ready availability of jobs. Nationally, employment grew by 1.5 percent on an annual basis, whereas the growth rate in Kentucky was 1.0 percent or an average of 19,000 net new jobs annually. At the same time Kentucky's unemployment rate fell from 6.3 percent in 2003 to 5.6 percent in 2007, while the national rate dropped from 6.0 percent to 4.6 percent during the same period. The more fevered national growth was driven by the rapid expansion of the financial sector driven primarily by an overheated real estate market. Neither of these events had much impact on Kentucky during this time. Later, however, the fallout from the severe market correction was felt in Kentucky and in the global economy.



The second phase, from 2008 to 2012, is marked by the Great Recession and the ensuing recovery. The National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) is the official arbiter of U.S. business cycles. The economists at NBER have determined that the recession began in December 2007 and reached its trough in June 2009. At the beginning of the recession Kentucky's unemployment rate increased from 5.6 percent in 2007 to 6.6 percent in 2008,

At the LWIA level, annual unemployment rates in Kentucky exhibit significant variations. The graph lays out the LWIA in order of the highest unemployment rates on the left to the lowest on the right.



Bluegrass LWIA experienced the lowest annual unemployment rate in Kentucky in both 2012 and 2013. During this period the annual unemployment rate dropped from 7.2 percent to 7.1 percent. The Bluegrass LWIA consists of Anderson, Bourbon, Boyle, Clark, Estill, Fayette, Franklin, Garrard, Harrison, Jessamine, Lincoln, Madison, Mercer, Nicholas, Powell, Scott, and Woodford Counties.

It is typical to see lower unemployment rates around urban centers, as there are more job opportunities in cities and urban areas (including the so called “Golden Triangle” region between Louisville, Lexington, and Cincinnati) than in rural areas. Metropolitan areas along major interstates (the I-65, I-64, and I-75 corridors) help to attract employers and to keep the unemployment rate low. The central location of a city along a major interstate makes it an ideal location for companies seeking to minimize transportation costs and set up distribution lines. With high fuel prices, transportation costs are an increasing share of a business’ expenses. Moreover, a metropolitan area creates a greater diversity of

employers and more options for individuals if they need to change jobs. The broader economic base means the number of job opportunities is likely to be greater and the time required to find a job is likely to be shorter in urban areas than in rural areas. In some rural areas, there are just a few employers in a given supersector. In these instances, if a company is reducing its employment, it is very difficult for individuals to find employment elsewhere. This problem does not persist in urban areas as there are multiple employers in each sector. In addition, the level of educational attainment tends to be higher in metropolitan areas. This makes for a higher skilled workforce, which is attractive to employers. Universities located around metropolitan areas produce highly skilled workers, who are likely to stay in the region and represent an attractive pool of workers for employers. This reinforces the benefits of the urban core and acts to further depress the unemployment rate. For all these reasons, the Golden Triangle is a magnet for employers.

The five LWIAs with the lowest unemployment rates are centered around an urban core. The hub of the Bluegrass LWIA is the Lexington Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), while Northern Kentucky encompasses portions of the Cincinnati MSA. The heart of the Green River LWIA is the Owensboro MSA, while the ten counties that comprise the Barren River LWIA include the Bowling Green MSA. KentuckianaWorks LWIA comprises all the counties in the Louisville MSA on the Kentucky side of the border.

During the worst of the Great Recession the Eastern Kentucky Concentrated Employment Program (EKCEP) LWIA suffered the highest annual unemployment rate in Kentucky averaging 12.1 percent in 2010. Following two years of improvement the unemployment rate moved up sharply from 11.7 percent in 2012 to 13.2 percent in 2013.

The EKCEP LWIA encompasses Bell, Breathitt, Carter, Clay, Elliott, Floyd, Harlan, Jackson, Johnson, Knott, Knox, Lawrence, Lee, Leslie, Letcher, Magoffin, Martin, Menifee, Morgan, Owsley, Perry, Pike, and Wolfe Counties. These counties are the heart of Kentucky's underground coal mining industry which suffered shutdowns as competition with alternative energy sources heated up in 2012. EKCEP also has the lowest educational attainment in the state.

The thirteen counties of the Cumberlands LWIA are in southern Kentucky. Over the last ten years the labor force peaked at 145,900 in 2011, and the unemployment rate topped off at 11.0 percent in 2010. In 2012 and 2013 the labor force declined and the unemployment rate held steady at 9.4 percent. The educational attainment level in the Cumberlands LWIA is just ahead EKCEP.

The West Kentucky LWIA recorded a slight increase in the unemployment rate from 8.6 percent in 2012 to 8.8 percent in 2013. West Kentucky includes Ballard, Caldwell, Calloway, Carlisle, Christian, Crittenden, Fulton, Graves, Hickman, Hopkins, Livingston, Lyon, McCracken, Marshall, Muhlenberg, Todd, and Trigg Counties. The Paducah-Mayfield

Combined Statistical Area is helping to mitigate the job loss. The diversified economy of the Paducah- Mayfield Combined Statistical Areas is providing more job opportunities for individuals who are laid off. In general, the broader the economic base, the better the area is able to withstand the recession. Areas concentrated in one of two industries suffer more disproportionately than the rest of the state. In addition, West Kentucky is home to Murray University and several community colleges. Universities and colleges tend to be more recession-proof than other industries. During difficult economic times, individuals opt to further their schooling instead of entering the labor force. Moreover, people who are laid off often return to educational institutions for retraining to aid in their job search. Both of these factors help stabilize university employment.

The ten counties that comprise the TENCO LWIA were in the same situation as EKCEP and West Kentucky in that the unemployment rate increased in 2013 compared to 2012. During the recession the labor force peaked at 97,100 with the unemployment rate at 10.5 percent. BY 2013 the unemployment rate had fallen to 8.6 percent, but the labor force had also slipped.

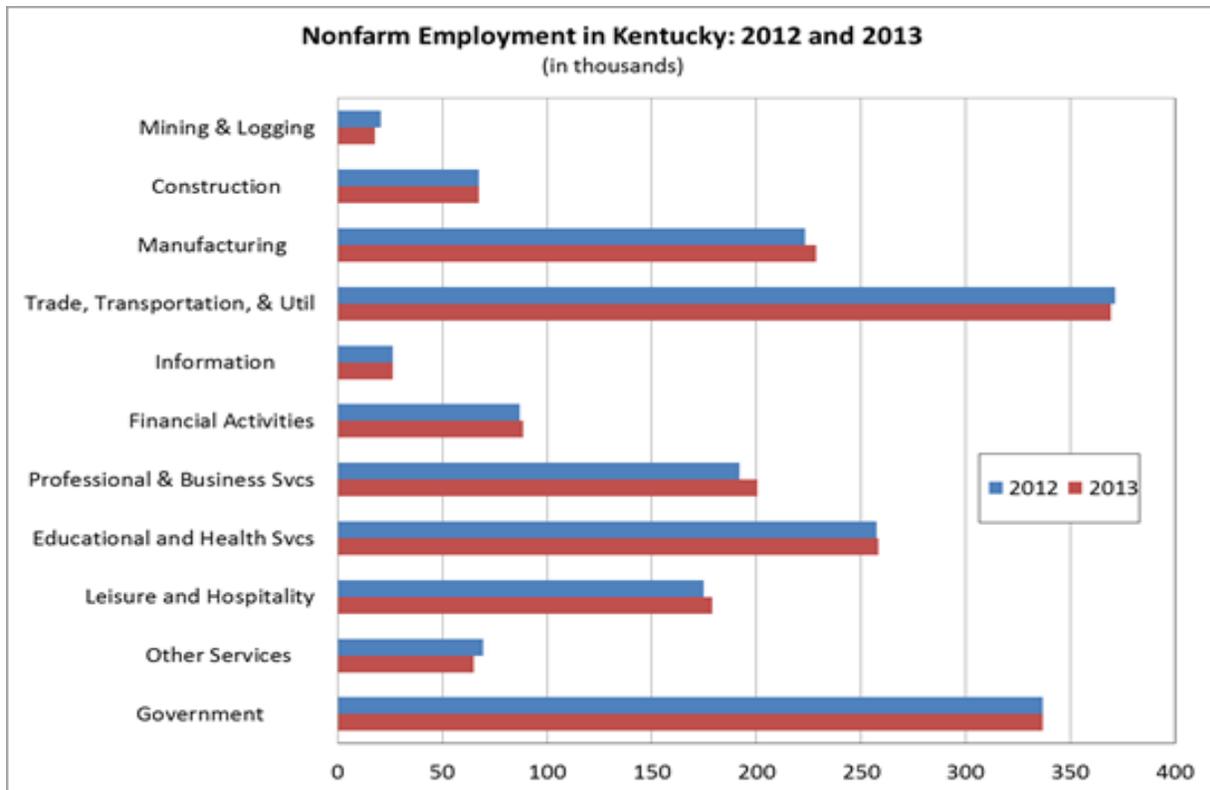
The Lincoln Trail LWIA consists of Breckinridge, Grayson, Hardin, LaRue, Marion, Meade, Nelson, and Washington Counties. In 2007 the annual unemployment rate in Lincoln Trail was 5.9 percent helped partly by the army presence in Fort Knox in Hardin County. The recession and the departure of the Armor School to Fort Benning, Georgia, caused the unemployment rate to hit 11.8 percent in 2009. By 2013 the labor force increased and so did employment causing the unemployment rate to fall to 8.1 percent.

Section 2

Nonfarm Employment

The Current Employment Statistics (CES) program surveys businesses and government agencies to provide industry data on employment, hours, and earnings of nonfarm workers. CES is a federal-state cooperative program conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The average nonfarm employment in Kentucky was 1,837,100 in 2013, a gain of 0.8 percent from a year ago. Following the recession nonfarm employment jobs have expanded consistently from January 2010. By the end of 2013 Kentucky had regained 79.8 percent of the jobs lost during the recession. The job gain has improved steadily in 2014. The state recovery has been slower than the U.S. average. By May 2014 the national nonfarm employment base was back at its pre-recession level, whereas Kentucky's nonfarm jobs had recovered by 82.7 percent.



The 313,500 positions in the Mining and Logging, Construction, and Manufacturing supersectors, are classified as Goods-Producing industries. These sectors accounted for 17.1 percent of nonfarm employment in Kentucky in 2013. This represented an increased of 2,100 jobs from 2012.

Service-Providing industries employed 1,523,600 on average in 2013. Trade, Transportation, and Utilities; Information; Financial Activities; Professional and Business Services; Educational and Health Services; Leisure and Hospitality; Other Services; and Government and Public Education supersectors are all classified as Service-Providing industries. In 2013, 82.9 percent of all jobs in Kentucky were in Service-Providing industries, an increase of 8,600 from the year before.

Five of the eleven supersectors registered growth in 2013, another five posted declines, and employment in the Government supersector remained unchanged from the previous year.

Trade, Transportation, and Utilities constitutes the largest supersector in Kentucky with 369,300 jobs on average in 2013. This supersector, comprised of the Wholesale Trade, Retail Trade, Utilities, and Transportation and Warehousing sectors, accounted for 20.1 percent of all nonfarm employment in Kentucky. This marks a slight decrease from 2012 when 20.3 percent of Kentucky jobs were in this supersector. More strikingly, the number of jobs in this supersector exceeded total employment in all Goods-Producing industries in 2013.

The Government and Public Education supersector, which includes employment in public administration agencies, state and local public school systems, and state-owned hospitals, represented Kentucky's second largest supersector. Average employment in this supersector remained in 2013 remained effectively unchanged from the previous year at 337,000 in 2013. In 2013, employment in the Government and Public Education supersector comprised 18.3 percent of Kentucky's workforce.

Mining and Logging constituted the smallest supersector in Kentucky with 17,600 jobs on average in 2013. The fraction of nonfarm employment attributed to this supersector in 2013, 1.0 percent, represents a drop of 0.1 percentage points from the previous year. Mining employment declined by 15.0 percent in 2013 after facing stiff competition from low-priced energy in the form of shale oil and natural gas. During the last three years the mining technique known as hydraulic fracturing or fracking changed the energy landscape of the United States. Shale gas production tripled in three years and caused energy prices to fall dramatically. Commercially viable natural gas from shale formations caused the demand of relatively higher priced Kentucky coal to fall resulting in a steep drop in employment.

The Information supersector, with an average monthly employment of 26,300 represented Kentucky's second smallest supersector. The share of Kentucky's workforce employed in this supersector has remained flat at 1.4 percent of total nonfarm employment.

Nonfarm employment has seen steady growth from 2010 onwards. Thus 2013 registered the fourth consecutive year of employment growth since the recession. In 2013, average monthly nonfarm employment increased by 10,600 from 1,826,500 in 2012 to 1,837,100. This represents a gain of 0.6 percent, but it was dwarfed somewhat by the 1.7 percent increase in 2012.

Outlook for Nonfarm Employment

Seventeen of Kentucky's 21 industry sectors are projected to experience job growth between 2008 and 2018. While employment continued to decrease in most industry sectors between 2009 and 2010 due to the economic recession, an overall growth rate of 7.5 percent is still projected over the 2008-2018 decade.

At over three times the average growth rate for all industries, the Professional, Scientific and Technical Services industry sector is projected to grow by 25.2 percent between 2008 and 2018, making it the fastest growing sector. This sector comprises industries such as Legal Services; Accounting, Tax Preparation, Bookkeeping, and Payroll Services; Architectural, Engineering, and Related Services; Computer Systems Design and Related Services; and Management, Scientific, and Technical Consulting Services, among others. As a whole, the sector is projected to grow by nearly 17,200 jobs and increase its share of total employment from 3.42 percent to 3.98 percent over the 2008-2018 decade.

The Health Care and Social Assistance sector is projected to be the next fastest growing industry sector between 2008 and 2018, with a projected growth rate of 20.9 percent and a gain of 48,650 in employment. Ambulatory Health Care Services, Hospitals, Nursing and Residential Care Facilities, and Social Assistance are the subsectors within this industry sector. All four of these subsectors are projected to experience significant growth through 2018 as a growing number of workers will be needed to care for Kentucky's rapidly aging population.

The Educational Services sector is projected to add the third-highest number of jobs between 2008 and 2018, with employment increasing by approximately 20,000. With a growth rate of 12.1 percent, this sector is projected to grow much faster than the average rate for all industries, increasing its share of total employment from 8.29 percent in 2008 to 8.65 percent in 2018.

Healthcare Support Occupations are projected to be the fastest growing occupational group with a 24.9 percent increase in employment. Close behind are Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations at 21.1 percent. The combined share of total employment for these two groups should increase from 8.4 percent in 2008 to 9.6 percent in 2018. Healthcare-related occupations are projected to grow at such a high rate primarily because of Kentucky's aging population. Two more major occupational groups are expected to grow

more than twice as fast as the statewide average of 7.45 percent for all occupations: Computer and Mathematical Occupations (20.2 percent) and Personal Care and Service Occupations (16.7 percent).

Other occupational groups that are projected to grow at a faster-than-average pace are: Education, Training, and Library Occupations (14.7 percent); Community and Social Services Occupations (14.0 percent); Business and Financial Operations Occupations (13.9 percent); Life, Physical and Social Science Occupations (13.5 percent); Protective Service Occupations (12.2 percent); Legal Occupations (10.4 percent); Construction and Extraction Occupations (9.1 percent); Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations (8.6 percent); and Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports and Media Occupations (7.7 percent).

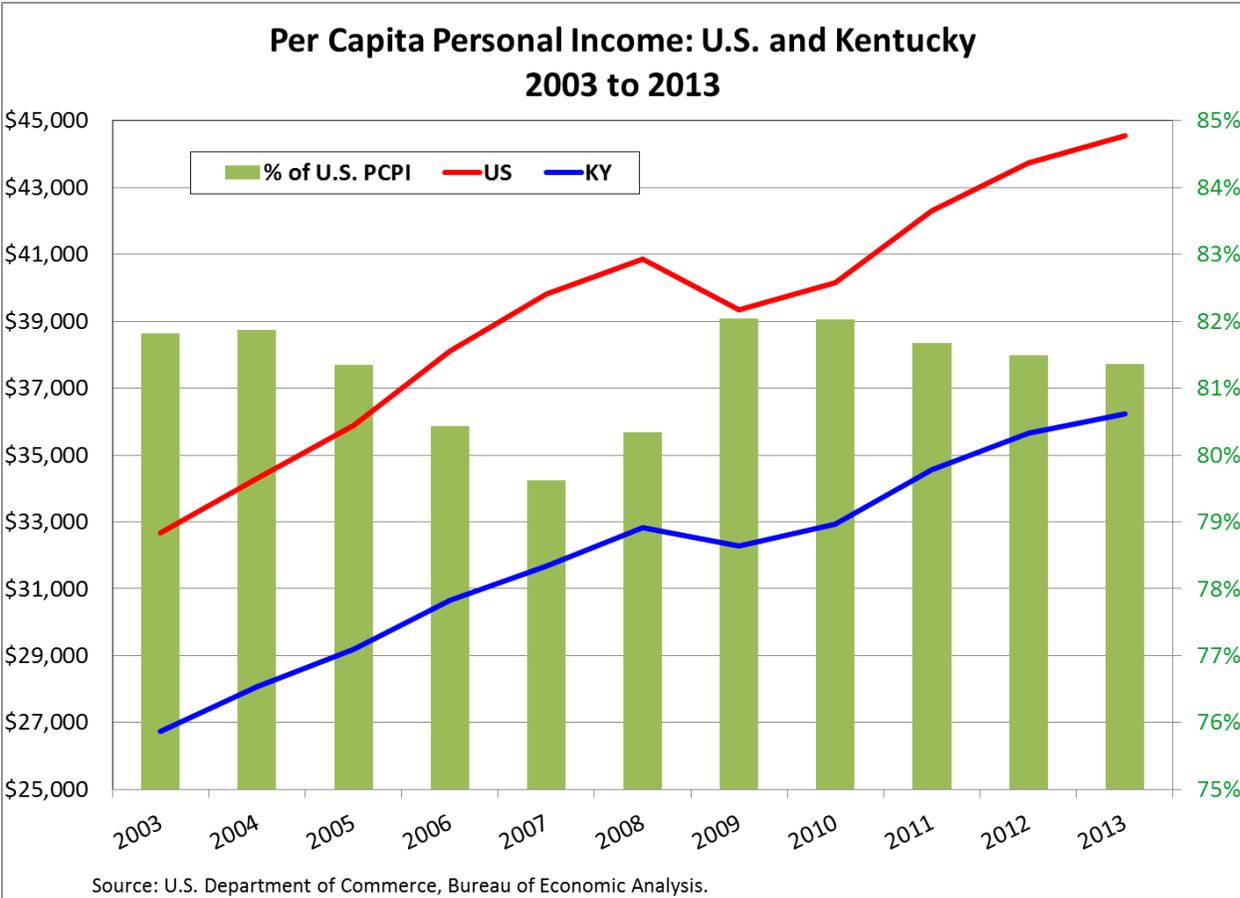
Just over a quarter (25.6 percent) of 2018 projected employment will be in Office and Administrative Support Occupations and Sales and Related Occupations. While these two groups are the largest in terms of total employment in Kentucky, they are expected to grow at a slower rate than the average for all occupations – 5.2 percent and 5.0 percent, respectively. The slower-than-average growth rates these occupational groups are projected to experience mean that their share of total employment will fall from a combined 26.19 percent in 2008 to 25.62 percent in 2018. The only two major occupational groups that are projected to decline in employment are Farming, Fishing and Forestry Occupations (-5.23 percent) and Production Occupations (-5.18 percent). Changes in technology, work processes, automation, the demand for products/services, and outsourcing are among the major causes of employment growth and decline among occupations.

Section 3

Per Capita Personal Income and GDP

Per capita personal income is population adjusted personal income. Personal income in turn is the sum of net earnings by place of residence, property income, and personal current transfer receipts. The estimate of personal income in the United States is derived as the sum of state estimates by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA).

Over the last twenty three years, starting with 1991, Kentucky’s per capita personal income has hovered around 82 percent of the national average. There are multiple reasons for the state’s inability to significantly breach the 80 percent barrier. These include low educational attainment, lower cost of living, and lack of economic diversity. The latter translates into an over-reliance on a limited set of economic production factors like manufacturing and natural resources.



Between 2003 and 2013 per capita personal income grew at an average rate of 3.1 percent in both the U.S. and Kentucky. The period started with Kentucky's per capita personal income at \$28,080 compared to the national average of \$32,676, and ended in 2013 with Kentucky at \$36,239 and the U.S. at \$44,543. The ratio of the state to the nation is a steady 82 percent.

In 2006, both the U.S. and Kentucky experienced a sharp increase in the income growth with the national average at 6.2 percent and Kentucky at 5.0 percent. This was the period just before the Great Recession. The national economy was improving rapidly with income derived from assets in the form of subprime mortgage backed securities, whereas the state felt the secondary effect of this expansion in the form of increased demand for automobiles, other manufactured goods, and energy. Then, when the toxic assets plummeted during the Great Recession per capita personal income fell by 3.7 percent nationally in 2009, and by 1.7 percent in Kentucky. The state did not share in the big run-up before the recession, and therefore did not experience the sharp downturn.

Real gross domestic product (GDP) is inflation adjusted, unlike the nominal data cited above for per capita personal income. GDP increased in 49 states in 2013, with the exception of Alaska, primarily due to a decline in mining. Kentucky ranked 30th in GDP growth for 2013. The majority of the growth came from manufacturing, followed by mining. It is important to note that mining employment declined, but the dollar value of output per worker increased.

Section 4

Unemployment Insurance

In 2009, Kentucky's trust fund became insolvent. By the end of that year, Kentucky borrowed more than \$500 million from the federal government to meet unemployment insurance benefit payment obligations. Due to the insolvency, Governor Beshear created an Unemployment Insurance Task Force in 2010. The task force made recommendations to restore stability to the trust fund. These recommendations were implemented in 2011-2012. The recommendation to increase the taxable wage is ongoing. The taxable wage base increased from \$9,000 in 2012 to \$9,300 in 2013, and will continue to increase at a rate of a \$300 each subsequent year to a taxable wage base of \$12,000 in 2022.

On January 1, 2013, Kentucky's Title XII advance was \$837.7 million. Office of Employment and Training (OET) developed cash management strategies to reduce the outstanding balance owed the federal government. Implementing these plans along with other ongoing improvements referenced in this report will continue to strengthen the fiscal health of the trust fund.

In 2013, unemployed workers received \$734.9 million in state and federal unemployment benefits. Net state benefit payments amounted to \$411.7 million. Payments made under the federally funded programs totaled \$323.2 million for the year. Federally funded programs include: Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), Unemployment Compensation for Military Employees (UCX), and Emergency Unemployment Compensation (EUC).

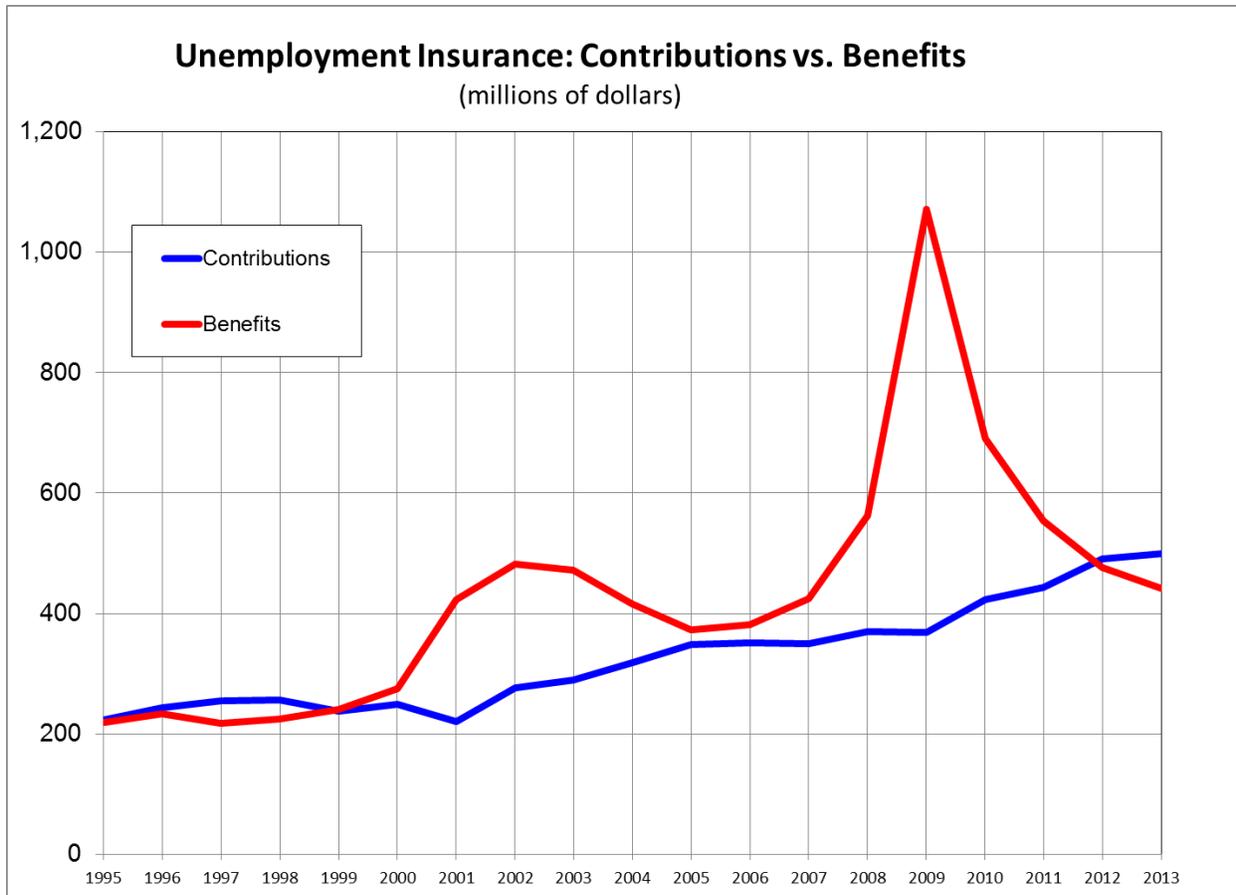
Kentucky employers paid \$498.6 million in unemployment insurance contributions. Employer contributions exceeded benefits by \$86.9 million in 2013. This was the second consecutive year employer contributions exceeded benefits. From 1999-2011, benefits exceeded contributions. Employer contributions, recovered overpayments and Federal Unemployment Tax Act (FUTA) offsets, allowed Kentucky to reduce the outstanding Title XII advance balance by \$197.9 million. On Dec. 31, 2013, the outstanding balance had been reduced to \$639.8 million.

FUTA requires states with a Title XII advance loan balance on January 1 of two consecutive years to be subject to an annual credit reduction of 0.3 percent from the standard federal tax credit. Kentucky has been under credit reduction since 2011. Thus, employers were subject to a 0.6 percent reduction of their FUTA tax credit (5.4 percent reduction became 4.8 percent reduction) when filing their 2012 tax returns due on Jan. 31, 2013. The loss of the FUTA tax credit resulted in employers paying 1.2 percent federal unemployment tax on

their federal taxable wage base of \$7,000. The 0.6 percent increase was applied toward the state's outstanding debt, which was reduced to \$639.8 million as of Dec. 31, 2013.

The tax credit reduction will increase by 0.3 percent each year while the state continues to have an outstanding loan balance, but shall not exceed the maximum federal unemployment tax of 5.4 percent. The amount equal to the reduced credits, excluding penalty and interest, will be applied to reduce the state balance of advances on a first made, first repaid basis. Kentucky will be eligible to apply for a cap on the FUTA tax credit reduction in a given year if four qualifying criteria can be met.

In addition to decreasing improper payments, which in turn helps improve the solvency of the trust fund, OET continues to make efforts to increase the recoupment of benefits improperly paid to our customers. These efforts include enhancements to our recovery system and the utilization of the Treasury Offset Program (TOP). TOP increased collection of unemployment debts from those individuals collecting benefits fraudulently or through a failure to properly report earnings. The collection is accomplished by referral of unemployment insurance compensation debt for collection through federal tax refund offset. OET recouped around \$7.4 million of outstanding overpayments through the program in 2013. This along with other improved recovery methods allowed Kentucky to recoup overpayments at a rate of over 86 percent of the annually established overpayments.



OET annually recovers more than \$16 million in overpayments while establishing around \$19 million in overpayments annually. The TOP program also allows OET to intercept payments being made to contractors with the federal government who owe the state delinquent taxes. In 2013, the agency intercepted more than \$500,000 through this portion of the program.

Division of Unemployment Insurance conducted 1,399 audits. These audits resulted in the identification of 2,964 misclassified workers with a combined total of unreported wages of nearly \$7.3 million. Kentucky exceeded the minimum federal requirements in each of the categories for employer records audited. These efforts will continue into 2014.

In addition to these programs, policy, law and system efforts, OET began processes to repay trust fund loans, both the outstanding federal loans and private loans utilized to make interest payments. This includes the use of "sweeping," where funds collected are either paid out in benefits due to claimants for the day or applied toward the outstanding loan balances daily. This decreases loan balances on days when collections exceed funds paid out and increases loan balances on days when the benefits paid to claimants exceed

collections. Sweeping increased the reduction in the outstanding principal and saved Kentucky more than \$1 million in interest payments during 2013.

Section 5

Demographic Trends

Kentucky, as well as the United States, have gone through and are going through major demographic changes. The attached population pyramids and population age cohort chart show Kentucky has moved from a pyramid shaped population with each younger age cohort being larger, 1980 to 2010 to an inverted population pyramid where older age cohorts are larger. These population pyramids and age cohort charts are also available for all 120 counties in Kentucky. Additional as a second set of population pyramids by race and Hispanic origin show Kentucky's minority population is growing while its Non-Hispanic White population by age cohort is shrinking. Kentucky's growth is now due to longevity as the population lives longer and diversity as the minority share of Kentucky's population grows.

As will be discussed in county level detail later, population grows either due to natural increase, more births than deaths, or in-migration, either international or domestic. In the past three years, from the April 1, 2010 Census to the July 1, 2013 Census population estimates there were 42,283 more births than deaths, natural increase, which accounted for 75 percent of Kentucky's growth of 55,938 and migration growth of 14,367 was due entirely to international in-migration of 18,342 with domestic out-migration being a loss of 3,975. Across the United States as the large Baby Boomers cohort ages death numbers will rise dramatically.

These demographic trends are leading to a workforce that will not be growing and a workforce where diversity will be a growing reality along with having an aging workforce of older Non-Hispanic White workers.

Workforce Investment Areas and Counties Trends

In addition to these Kentucky trends there is major variation by Workforce Investment Area and counties within each LWIA. Kentucky's population has more than doubled from 2,147,174 persons in 1900 to 4,339,367 in 2010, a growth rate of 102.1 percent. In the decade of 2000 to 2010 Kentucky grew by 297,598 or 7.4 percent. Also in the past three years, from the April 1, 2010 Census to the July 1, 2013 Census population estimates Kentucky grew by 1.3 percent.

Of Kentucky's 10 LWIA's, half experienced growth of more than 100 percent over the 110 year period with the largest population increase in the KentuckianaWorks LWIA, which includes Jefferson County, where the population grew from 296,867 in 1900 to 959,091 in 2010, a growth rate of 223.1 percent. This growth rate was followed by Kentucky's 2 other

major metropolitan areas with the Bluegrass LWIA having a growth rate of 172.8 percent and the Northern Kentucky LWIA having a growth rate of 131.0 percent. The 2 LWIA's with the least population percentage growth were both in Western Kentucky with the Green River LWIA having a growth rate of 32.1 percent from 161,646 to 213,472; and the Western Kentucky LWIA having a growth rate of 34.5 percent from 309,025 to 415,698. Looking at Kentucky's 10 LWIA's all but the EKCEP LWIA had their largest population in 2010 but some with up and down population changes by decades, 1900 to 2010, especially the Cumberlands LWIA and the Lincoln Trail LWIA. The EKCEP LWIA peaked in population in 1940 at the height of coal mining employment with a population of 619,914, dropping to 412,217 in 1970, or a loss of 207,697 persons or a loss of 1/3 of their population as coal mining employment became more automated. They grew again from 1970 to 520,711 in 1980, or 108,494 or increasing by 1/4 in a decade as there was a brief coal boom and now dropping to 465,592 in 2010.

During the last decade, 2000 to 2010, of Kentucky's 10 LWIA's 4 experienced growth above 10.0 percent over the decade with the greatest rates of growth in the Bluegrass LWIA with a 12.3 percent rate of growth and the Northern Kentucky LWIA with a 12.1 percent rate of growth. The EKCEP LWIA experienced a population loss of -3.8 percent while the Western Kentucky LWIA grew very slowly with a 1.6 percent rate of growth over the decade.

Over the last 3 years of population data, from the April 1, 2010 Census to the July 1, 2013 Census population estimates, Kentucky's population grew by 55,938 or 1.3 percent. Of Kentucky's 10 LWIA's 5 experienced population growth rates above the state average with the Bluegrass LWIA having the highest rate of growth at 2.6 percent or 20,270 persons followed by KentuckianaWorks LWIA with a growth rate of 2.4 percent, or 23,073 persons, our 2 most urban LWIA's. Two LWIA's experienced population loss with the highest being the EKCEP LWIA with a population loss of -5.2 percent or 9,777 persons followed by the West Kentucky LWIA with a population loss of -0.2 percent or 971 persons. In both LWIA's the population loss was due to domestic out-migration.

However, as we look at demographic trends in the next two decades, population growth due to natural increase, more births than deaths, will shrink dramatically if birth rates continue to fall below replacement level as they are now in the United States and even more so in Kentucky and as the large Baby Boomer age cohort, now ages 50 to 68, move into their 60's and 70's in the next decade, 2010 to 2020, and into their 70's and 80's in the following decade, 2020 to 2030. Currently, death numbers are low due to the smaller Baby Bust age cohort of the 1930's and early 1940's when birth numbers were low due to the Great Depression and World War II, and the small age cohort in their 70's and 80's. Mortality rates are not expected to increase but the much larger age cohort of Baby Boomers aging will result in significant increases in death numbers. Current, 42 of

Kentucky's 120 counties have natural decrease with death numbers exceeding birth numbers, especially in the EKCEP LWIA and the West Kentucky LWIA.

Section 6

QWI and LED OnTheMap® Programs

Kentucky uses the Census Bureau's Quarterly Workforce Indicators, QWI, and Local Employment Dynamics, LED, OnTheMap programs to look at LWIA and county level data.

QWI program

The QWI program provides data on industry sector employment, by age, gender, race or Hispanic origin, and educational attainment along with earnings for both new hires earnings and average earnings. They have recently also added the data by firm age and firm size. The QWI data goes from 2001 to 2013 and by quarter. The earnings data is for all the variables such as age, gender, race or Hispanic origin and educational attainment. It allows comparing new hire earnings with average monthly earnings by industry sector for each of these variables as well as across variables such as earnings difference between male and female workers. It also is useful to determine gender makeup of the workforce where manufacturing is mainly a male dominated industry sector and healthcare is a female dominated industry sector.

LED OnTheMap program

LED OnTheMap is a reporting tool showing employment and home locations of workers currently from calendar years 2002 to 2011. It allows users to see where workers live and where they work providing commuting pattern data as cities, counties and Workforce Investment Areas. LWIA's. It also shows which counties are job magnets and which counties export their labor force.

Kentucky has produced 11 page LED OnTheMap Summaries for 118 of its 120 counties using the 2010 LED data. Below is the explanation of the data available in each county report summary. These data are also available at other sub-state levels, including cities and census tracts.

LED OnTheMap Summaries

LED data currently includes all employed persons covered by unemployment insurance, UI, and excludes uniformed military, self-employed workers and informally employed workers. A project is currently under way to add self-employed workers to the LED data.

Data by page for each of the 5 LED reports in the LED OnTheMap Summaries include:

(1) Inflow/Outflow Report shows employment commuting patterns into and out of a county. The left arrow indicates the number of persons coming into a county for

employment and the right arrow indicates the number of persons leaving a county for employment outside the county. The number at the bottom of the circle indicates the number of persons who both live and work in the county.

(2) Home Destination Report has lines coming from counties indicating where the workforce employed in a county live and a ranking by county by percentage of the county's workforce listed by the top 25 counties where the workers come from.

(3) Work Destination Report has lines going to counties indicating where the employed residents of a county work and a ranking by county by percentage of the county's residents listed by the top 25 counties where residents go to work.

(4) Work Area Profile Report shows a map of where jobs are in the county and tables showing age of the workers employed in the county, their earnings, their job industry sectors, their race and ethnicity, their educational levels and their sex.

(5) Home Area Profile Report shows a map of where employed residents live in the county and tables showing age of the workers who reside in the county, their earnings, their job industry sectors, their race and ethnicity, their educational levels and their sex.

Section 7

Educational Attainment Trends

How Kentucky Compares regarding Educational Attainment

As Kentucky looks at its economic future one of the issues it must address is the educational attainment of its population. The 2008-2012 American Community Survey, ACS, reported 85.7 percent of the United States population, ages 25+, had a high school degree. In Kentucky the percentage is lower at 82.4 percent of Kentucky's population, ages 25+, with a high school degree.

The educational attainment gap is larger at the Bachelor's Degree level with 28.5 percent of the United States population, ages 25+, having a Bachelor's Degree compared to only 21.0 percent in Kentucky. Research on educational attainment has shown that both earnings and employment go hand in hand as educational attainment increases so do earnings and also as educational attainment increases employment rates go up.

The Future Economy and Earnings and Employment Prospects

As the United States increasingly moved toward a knowledge economy where higher levels of education are rewarded and those with less education find their earning declining and their unemployment rates increasing Kentucky must insure its citizens complete high school and increasingly pursue education beyond high school. Jobs are increasingly requiring higher skill levels beyond high school including certificates, Associate Degrees, Bachelor's Degrees and also graduate and professional degrees. The Census Local Employment Dynamics, LED, data over the past decade shows the health care industry sector and the professional, scientific, and technical industry sector both growing in jobs while the manufacturing industry sector has lost jobs. Many of these new jobs in health care and also in professional, scientific and technical services will require higher levels of education and higher skill sets. There has been much discussion of manufacturing coming back to the United States from overseas but manufacturing is becoming more automated and productivity has risen significantly but with fewer blue collar workers and with a smaller but more productive workforce with higher skill levels.

Educational Attainment by Workforce Investment Area, LWIA (see Appendix)

One of Kentucky's educational attainment challenges is that educational attainment levels vary dramatically by Workforce Investment Areas. The population, ages 25+, with a high school degree vary from highs of 87.8 percent in the Northern Kentucky LWIA and 87.6 percent in the KentuckianaWorks LWIA down to only 69.0 percent in the EKCEP LWIA. Even within LWIA's there are major variations by county for Kentucky's 120 counties. In

the Northern Kentucky LWIA 91.6 percent of Boone County's population had a high school degree, the highest in the state, while in Carroll County it is only 74.3 percent. On the opposite end of the educational spectrum only 57.4 percent of the population has a high school degree in Leslie County in the EKCEP LWIA compared to 74.8 percent in Carter County.

Associate Degrees vary from 8.0 percent in the Green River LWIA to only 5.5 percent in the EKCEP LWIA. As more and more jobs require educational attainment beyond the high school degree the importance of certificates, apprenticeships, and associate degrees become more of an educational attainment focus. Not everyone need to get a Bachelor's Degree or higher but education or training beyond the high school degree increases earnings and lowers unemployment rates.

At the Bachelor's Degree + level, 21.0 percent of the population, ages 25+, have a Bachelor's Degree but this also varies by LWIA with highs of 28.7 percent with a Bachelor's Degree in the Bluegrass LWIA and 28.1 percent in the KentuckianaWorks LWIA down to only 10.5 percent in the EKCEP LWIA. The urban LWIA's such as Bluegrass, Kentuckiana, and Northern Kentucky have far higher population percentages with a Bachelor's Degree then the more rural LWIA's. However, again, even within LWIA's, there is major variation by county. In the Bluegrass LWIA the percentage by county with a Bachelor's Degree ranges from 39.9 percent in urban Fayette County to only 7.4 percent in rural Appalachian Estill County.

Educational Attainment Trends Over Time (see Appendix)

Analysis was also done comparing the educational attainment changes between the 2000 Census and the 2008-2012 American Community Survey by LWIA by county. This analysis found the greatest percentage improvement in High School Degrees and Associate Degrees occurred in the less educated more rural LWIA's. The Cumberland's LWIA showed the greatest improvement in High School Degrees for its population, ages 25+, from 61.5 percent to 73.6 percent, a change of 12.0 percentage points, while the Bluegrass LWIA and the Kentuckiana LWIA tied for the least improvement, at 6.3 percentage points, but from 79.0 percent LWIA to 85.3 percent in the Bluegrass LWIA and from 81.3 percent to 87.6 percent in the Kentuckiana LWIA, both much higher overall percentages with a High School Degree but with the rural LWIA's showing some progress in closing the wide gap.

For Associate Degrees the more rural TENCO LWIA went from 4.1 percent with Associate Degrees to 7.4 percent, a 3.3 percentage point improvement while the more urban LWIA's of Bluegrass, 5.3 percent to 6.6 percent, a 1.3 percentage point increase, and Kentuckiana, 5.7 percent to 7.0 percent, a 1.3 percentage point increase. The variation with Associate Degrees was much less across urban versus rural LWIA's than either High School Degrees or Bachelor's Degrees.

At the Bachelor's Degree +level, the three urban LWIA's of Bluegrass, 24.2 percent to 28.7 percent, a 4.5 percentage point improvement; Kentuckiana, 23.2 percent to 28.1 percent, a 4.9 percentage point improvement; and Northern Kentucky, 20.0 percent to 25.7 percent, a 5.6 percentage point improvement; showed the greatest improvement while Southeastern Kentucky LWIA's of the Cumberlands, 10.6 percent to 11.9 percent, a 1.3 percentage point improvement; and EKCEP, 8.8 percent to 10.5 percent, a 1.8 percentage point improvement showed the least improvement.

BARREN RIVER HIGHLIGHTS 2008-2018

- ✓ Employment is projected to grow from 128,669 to 137,455, a gain of 6.8 percent.
- ✓ Total annual job openings are expected to be about 4,040.
- ✓ Growth in employment will create about 1,148 job openings annually.
- ✓ Approximately 2,892 annual job openings will result from separations from the labor force due to retirement or those who transfer to other jobs.
- ✓ Twenty-eight percent of job openings will result from growth; the remaining 72 percent will result from separations from the labor force.
- ✓ The greatest number of annual job openings will be in Office and Administrative Support Occupations (526), followed by Sales and Related Occupations (501) and Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations (435).
- ✓ The two occupations with the largest projected number of annual job openings are Cashiers (154) and Combined Food Preparation and Service Workers (152).
- ✓ The highest growth rates among occupational groups are likely to be in Occupational and Physical Therapist Assistant and Aide Occupations (34.1%), followed by Health Diagnosing and Treating Practitioner Occupations (25.3%) and Fire Fighting and Prevention Worker Occupations (25.1%).
- ✓ Some specific occupations with the largest percentage change are Home Health Aides (42.2%), Occupational Therapists (36.3%) and Physical Therapists (35.6%).

BIG SANDY HIGHLIGHTS 2008-2018

- ✓ Employment is projected to grow from 55,182 to 59,176, a gain of 7.2 percent.
- ✓ Total annual job openings are expected to be about 1,672.
- ✓ Growth in employment will create about 443 job openings annually.
- ✓ Approximately 1,229 annual job openings will result from separations from the labor force due to retirement or those who transfer to other jobs.
- ✓ Twenty-six percent of job openings will result from growth ; the remaining 74 percent will result from separations from the labor force.
- ✓ The greatest number of annual job openings will be in Office and Administrative Support Occupations (228), followed by Sales and Related Occupations (207) and Construction and Extraction Occupations (160).
- ✓ The two occupations with the largest projected number of annual job openings are Cashiers (78) and Retail Salespersons (55).
- ✓ The highest growth rates among occupational groups are likely to be in Life, Physical, and Social Science Technician Occupations (27.8%), followed by Other Healthcare Support Occupations (22.7%) and Occupational and Physical Therapist Assistant and Aide Occupations (21.6%).
- ✓ Some specific occupations with the largest percentage change are Network Systems and Data Communications Analysts (40.4%), Environmental Scientist and Protection Technicians (35.5%) and Dental Assistants (31.9%).

BLUEGRASS HIGHLIGHTS 2008-2018

- ✓ Employment is projected to grow from 392,294 to 423,448, a gain of 7.9 percent.
- ✓ Total annual job openings are expected to be about 12,723.
- ✓ Growth in employment will create about 3,735 job openings annually.
- ✓ Approximately 8,988 annual job openings will result from separations from the labor force due to retirement or those who transfer to other jobs.
- ✓ Twenty-nine percent of job openings will result from growth; the remaining 71 percent will result from separations from the labor force.
- ✓ The greatest number of annual job openings will be in Office and Administrative Support Occupations (1,648), followed by Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations (1,373) and Sales and Related Occupations (1,300).
- ✓ The two occupations with the largest projected number of annual job openings are Waiters and Waitresses (436) and Cashiers (420).
- ✓ The highest growth rates among occupational groups are likely to be in Occupational and Physical Therapist Assistant and Aide Occupations (40.3%), followed by Other Healthcare Practitioner and Technical Occupations (27.3%) and Nursing, Psychiatric, and Home Health Aide Occupations (26.7%).
- ✓ Some specific occupations with the largest percentage change are Home Health Aides (61.0%), Network Systems and Data Communications Analysts (54.8%) and Physician Assistants (45.5%).

BUFFALO TRACE/GATEWAY HIGHLIGHTS 2008-2018

- ✓ Employment is projected to grow from 51,175 to 53,597, a gain of 4.7 percent.
- ✓ Total annual job openings are expected to be about 1,546.
- ✓ Growth in employment will create about 378 job openings annually.
- ✓ Approximately 1,168 annual job openings will result from separations from the labor force due to retirement or those who transfer to other jobs.
- ✓ Twenty-four percent of job openings will result from growth ; the remaining 76 percent will result from separations from the labor force.
- ✓ The greatest number of annual job openings will be in Sales and Related Occupations (187), followed by Production Occupations (171) and Office and Administrative Support Occupations (166).
- ✓ The two occupations with the largest projected number of annual job openings are Cashiers (83) and Waiters and Waitresses (51).
- ✓ The highest growth rates among occupational groups are likely to be in Occupational and Physical Therapist Assistant and Aide Occupations (28.1%), followed by Nursing, Psychiatric, and Home Health Aide Occupations (27.1%) and Health Diagnosing and Treating Practitioner Occupations (19.0%).
- ✓ Some specific occupations with the largest percentage change are Home Health Aides (46.7%), Personal and Home Care Aides (37.0%) and Network and Computer Systems Administrators (36.4%).

CUMBERLAND VALLEY HIGHLIGHTS 2008-2018

- ✓ Employment is projected to grow from 80,809 to 86,382, a gain of 6.9 percent.
- ✓ Total annual job openings are expected to be about 2,495.
- ✓ Growth in employment will create about 661 job openings annually.
- ✓ Approximately 1,834 annual job openings will result from separations from the labor force due to retirement or those who transfer to other jobs.
- ✓ Twenty-six percent of job openings will result from growth ; the remaining 74 percent will result from separations from the labor force.
- ✓ The greatest number of annual job openings will be in Office and Administrative Support Occupations (383), followed by Sales and Related Occupations (305) and Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations (245).
- ✓ The two occupations with the largest projected number of annual job openings are Cashiers (116) and Retail Salespersons (87).
- ✓ The highest growth rates among occupational groups are likely to be in Computer Specialist Occupations (27.5%), followed by Occupational and Physical Therapist Assistant and Aide Occupations (26.1%) and Other Personal Care and Service Worker Occupations (21.5%).
- ✓ Some specific occupations with the largest percentage change are Personal and Home Care Aides (48.3%), Computer Software Engineers, Applications (44.6%) and Network Systems and Data Communications Analysts (42.7%).

FIVCO HIGHLIGHTS 2008-2018

- ✓ Employment is projected to grow from 52,261 to 56,001, a gain of 7.2 percent.
- ✓ Total annual job openings are expected to be about 1,661.
- ✓ Growth in employment will create about 452 job openings annually.
- ✓ Approximately 1,209 annual job openings will result from separations from the labor force due to retirement or those who transfer to other jobs.
- ✓ Twenty-seven percent of job openings will result from growth; the remaining 73 percent will result from separations from the labor force.
- ✓ The greatest number of annual job openings will be in Office and Administrative Support Occupations (242), followed by Sales and Related Occupations (215) and Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations (191).
- ✓ The two occupations with the largest projected number of annual job openings are Cashiers (80) and Retail Salespersons (80).
- ✓ The highest growth rates among occupational groups are likely to be in Occupational and Physical Therapist Assistant and Aide Occupations (25.9%), followed by Computer Specialist Occupations (24.9%) and Nursing, Psychiatric, and Home Health Aide Occupations (24.1%).
- ✓ Some specific occupations with the largest percentage change are Network Systems and Data Communications Analysts (70.0%), Physician Assistants (48.6%) and Dental Hygienists (39.7%).

GREEN RIVER HIGHLIGHTS 2008-2018

- ✓ Employment is projected to grow from 95,922 to 102,079, a gain of 6.4 percent.
- ✓ Total annual job openings are expected to be about 2,939.
- ✓ Growth in employment will create about 814 job openings annually.
- ✓ Approximately 2,125 annual job openings will result from separations from the labor force due to retirement or those who transfer to other jobs.
- ✓ Twenty-eight percent of job openings will result from growth; the remaining 72 percent will result from separations from the labor force.
- ✓ The greatest number of annual job openings will be in Production Occupations (366), followed by Sales and Related Occupations (354) and Office and Administrative Support Occupations (339).
- ✓ The two occupations with the largest projected number of annual job openings are Retail Salespersons (112) and Cashiers (111).
- ✓ The highest growth rates among occupational groups are likely to be in Occupational and Physical Therapist Assistant and Aide Occupations (26.7%), followed by Postsecondary Teacher Occupations (25.9%) and Nursing, Psychiatric, and Home Health Aides (24.6%).
- ✓ Some specific occupations with the largest percentage change are Home Health Aides (47.3%), Network Systems and Data Communications Analysts (39.2%) and Veterinary Technologists and Technicians (37.1%).

KENTUCKY RIVER HIGHLIGHTS 2008-2018

- ✓ Employment is projected to grow from 36,140 to 38,677, a gain of 7.0 percent.
- ✓ Total annual job openings are expected to be about 1,077.
- ✓ Growth in employment will create about 289 job openings annually.
- ✓ Approximately 788 annual job openings will result from separations from the labor force due to retirement or those who transfer to other jobs.
- ✓ Twenty-six percent of job openings will result from growth ; the remaining 74 percent will result from separations from the labor force.
- ✓ The greatest number of annual job openings will be in Office and Administrative Support Occupations (125), followed by Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations (118) and Sales and Related Occupations (104).
- ✓ The two occupations with the largest projected number of annual job openings are Cashiers (46) and Registered Nurses (38).
- ✓ The highest growth rates among occupational groups are likely to be in Occupational and Physical Therapist Assistant and Aide Occupations (44.9%), followed by Computer Specialist Occupations (25.0%) and Nursing, Psychiatric, and Home Health Aide Occupations (20.5%).
- ✓ Some specific occupations with the largest percentage change are Personal and Home Care Aides (38.9%), Computer Software Engineers, Systems Software (37.5%) and Medical Assistants (33.0%).

KIPDA HIGHLIGHTS 2008-2018

- ✓ Employment is projected to grow from 527,608 to 570,576, a gain of 8.1 percent.
- ✓ Total annual job openings are expected to be about 16,900.
- ✓ Growth in employment will create about 5,056 job openings annually.
- ✓ Approximately 11,844 annual job openings will result from separations from the labor force due to retirement or those who transfer to other jobs.
- ✓ Thirty percent of job openings will result from growth; the remaining 70 percent will result from separations from the labor force.
- ✓ The greatest number of annual job openings will be in Office and Administrative Support Occupations (2,575), followed by Sales and Related Occupations (2,031) and Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations (1,786).
- ✓ The two occupations with the largest projected number of annual job openings are Retail Salespersons (569) and Cashiers (554).
- ✓ The highest growth rates among occupational groups are likely to be in Occupational and Physical Therapist Assistant and Aide Occupations (28.9%), followed by Other Healthcare Support Occupations (24.5%) and Postsecondary Teacher Occupations (24.2%).
- ✓ Some specific occupations with the largest percentage change are Network Systems and Data Communications Analysts (52.8%), Home Health Aides (43.9%) and Computer Software Engineers, Applications (42.5%).

LAKE CUMBERLAND HIGHLIGHTS 2008-2018

- ✓ Employment is projected to grow from 80,556 to 84,744, a gain of 5.2 percent.
- ✓ Total annual job openings are expected to be about 2,411.
- ✓ Growth in employment will create about 593 job openings annually.
- ✓ Approximately 1,818 annual job openings will result from separations from the labor force due to retirement or those who transfer to other jobs.
- ✓ Twenty-five percent of job openings will result from growth ; the remaining 75 percent will result from separations from the labor force.
- ✓ The greatest number of annual job openings will be in Office and Administrative Support Occupations (392), followed by Sales and Related Occupations (299) and Production Occupations (213).
- ✓ The two occupations with the largest projected number of annual job openings are Cashiers (110) and Home Health Aides (77).
- ✓ The highest growth rates among occupational groups are likely to be in Occupational and Physical Therapist Assistant and Aide Occupations (31.7%), followed by Other Healthcare Practitioner and Technical Occupations (30.6%) and Nursing, Psychiatric, and Home Health Aide Occupations (30.5%).
- ✓ Some specific occupations with the largest percentage change are Personal and Home Care Aides (55.7%), Home Health Aides (39.1%) and Physical Therapist Assistants (31.6%).

LINCOLN TRAIL HIGHLIGHTS 2008-2018

- ✓ Employment is projected to grow from 102,553 to 110,463, a gain of 7.7 percent.
- ✓ Total annual job openings are expected to be about 3,292.
- ✓ Growth in employment will create about 962 job openings annually.
- ✓ Approximately 2,330 annual job openings will result from separations from the labor force due to retirement or those who transfer to other jobs.
- ✓ Twenty-nine percent of job openings will result from growth; the remaining 71 percent will result from separations from the labor force.
- ✓ The greatest number of annual job openings will be in Office and Administrative Support Occupations (420), followed by Sales and Related Occupations (415) and Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations (334).
- ✓ The two occupations with the largest projected number of annual job openings are Cashiers (142) and Retail Salespersons (117).
- ✓ The highest growth rates among occupational groups are likely to be in Occupational and Physical Therapist Assistant and Aide Occupations (40.1%), followed by Nursing, Psychiatric, and Home Health Aide Occupations (29.3%) and Mathematical Scientist Occupations (28.4%).
- ✓ Some specific occupations with the largest percentage change are Personal and Home Care Aides (44.9%), Physical Therapist Aides (44.6%) and Veterinary Technologists and Technicians (40.9%).

NORTHERN KENTUCKY HIGHLIGHTS 2008-2018

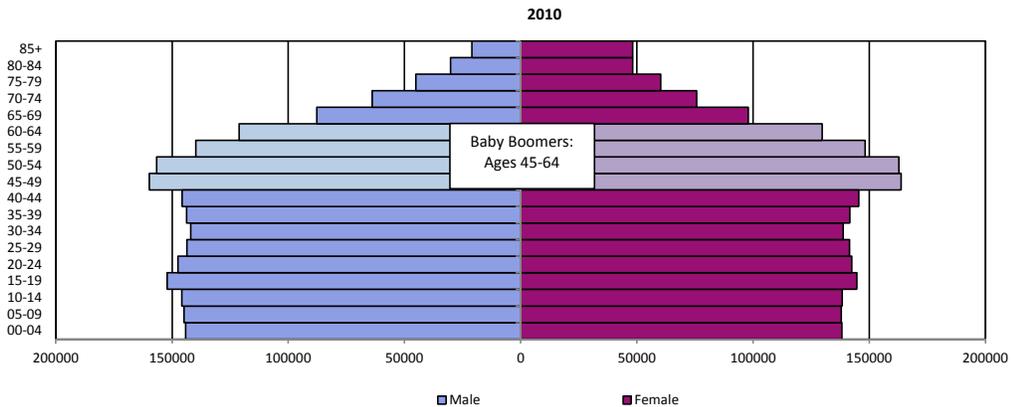
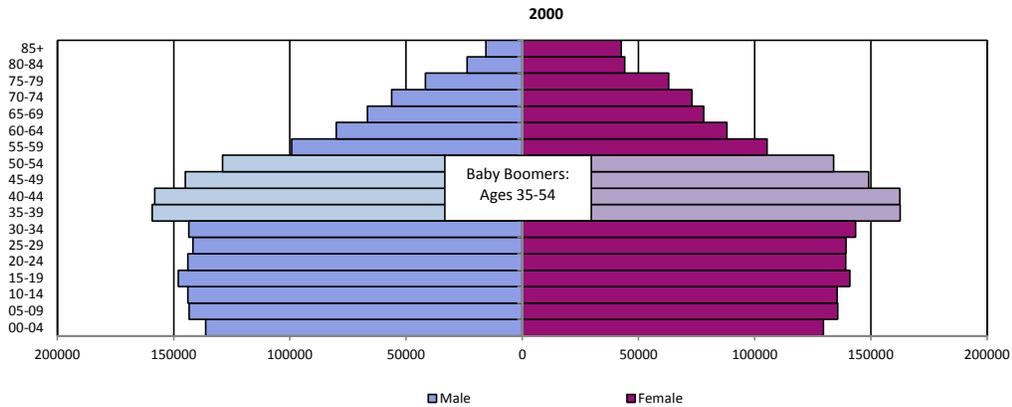
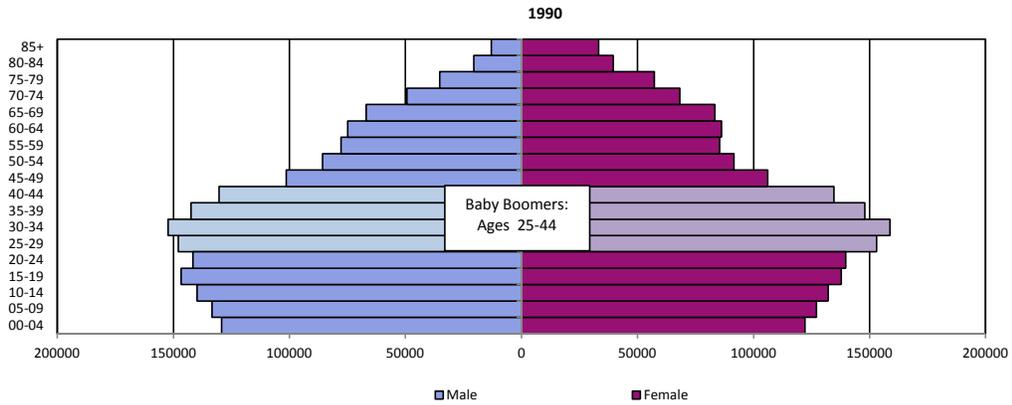
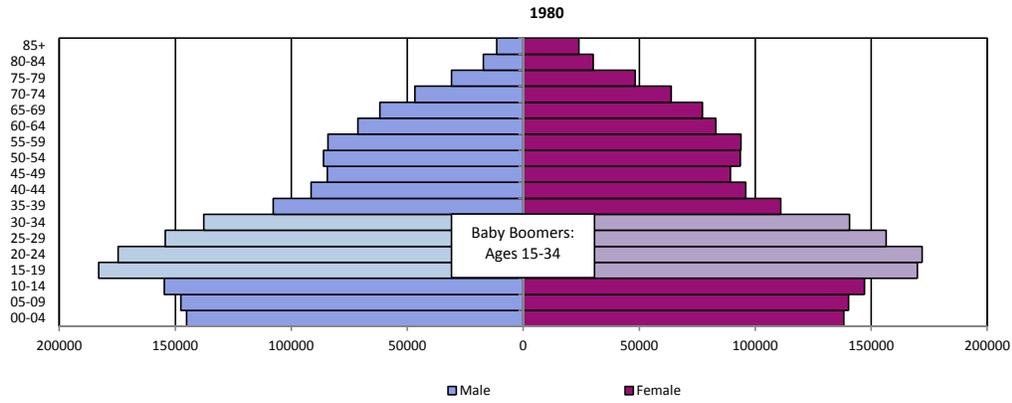
- ✓ Employment is projected to grow from 206,661 to 224,044, a gain of 8.4 percent.
- ✓ Total annual job openings are expected to be about 6,923.
- ✓ Growth in employment will create about 2,019 job openings annually.
- ✓ Approximately 4,904 annual job openings will result from separations from the labor force due to retirement or those who transfer to other jobs.
- ✓ Twenty-nine percent of job openings will result from growth; the remaining 71 percent will result from separations from the labor force.
- ✓ The greatest number of annual job openings will be in Office and Administrative Support Occupations (1,192), followed by Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations (886) and Sales and Related Occupations (784).
- ✓ The two occupations with the largest projected number of annual job openings are Customer Service Representatives (266) and Waiters and Waitresses (265).
- ✓ The highest growth rates among occupational groups are likely to be in Occupational and Physical Therapist Assistant and Aide Occupations (36.6%), followed by Social Scientist and Related Worker Occupations (31.5%) and Nursing, Psychiatric, and Home Health Aide Occupations (26.3%).
- ✓ Some specific occupations with the largest percentage change are Home Health Aides (56.5%), Personal and Home Care Aides (51.8%) and Physician Assistants (47.1%).

PENNYRILE HIGHLIGHTS 2008-2018

- ✓ Employment is projected to grow from 88,291 to 94,796, a gain of 7.4 percent.
- ✓ Total annual job openings are expected to be about 2,788.
- ✓ Growth in employment will create about 785 job openings annually.
- ✓ Approximately 2,003 annual job openings will result from separations from the labor force due to retirement or those who transfer to other jobs.
- ✓ Twenty-eight percent of job openings will result from growth; the remaining 72 percent will result from separations from the labor force.
- ✓ The greatest number of annual job openings will be in Sales and Related Occupations (330), followed by Office and Administrative Support Occupations (314) and Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations (277).
- ✓ The two occupations with the largest projected number of annual job openings are Cashiers (107) and Retail Salespersons (94).
- ✓ The highest growth rates among occupational groups are likely to be in Computer Specialist Occupations (26.7%), followed by Occupational and Physical Therapist Assistant and Aide Occupations (26.4%) and Nursing, Psychiatric, and Home Health Aide Occupations (23.2%).
- ✓ Some specific occupations with the largest percentage change are Network Systems and Data Communications Analysts (70.2%), Computer Software Engineers, Applications (48.6%) and Compliance Officers (44.1%).

PURCHASE HIGHLIGHTS 2008-2018

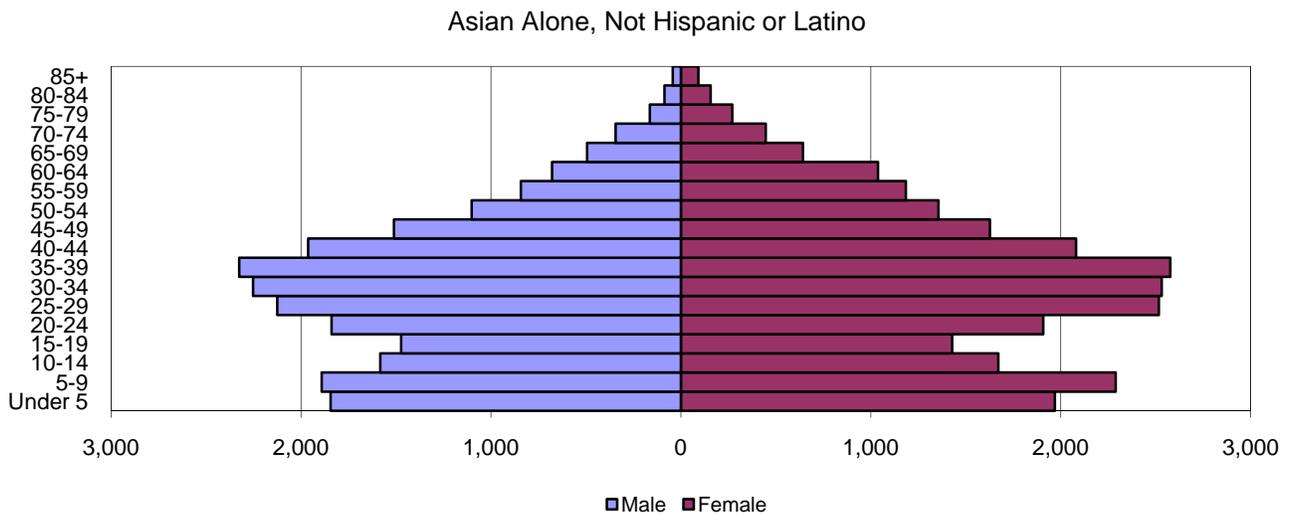
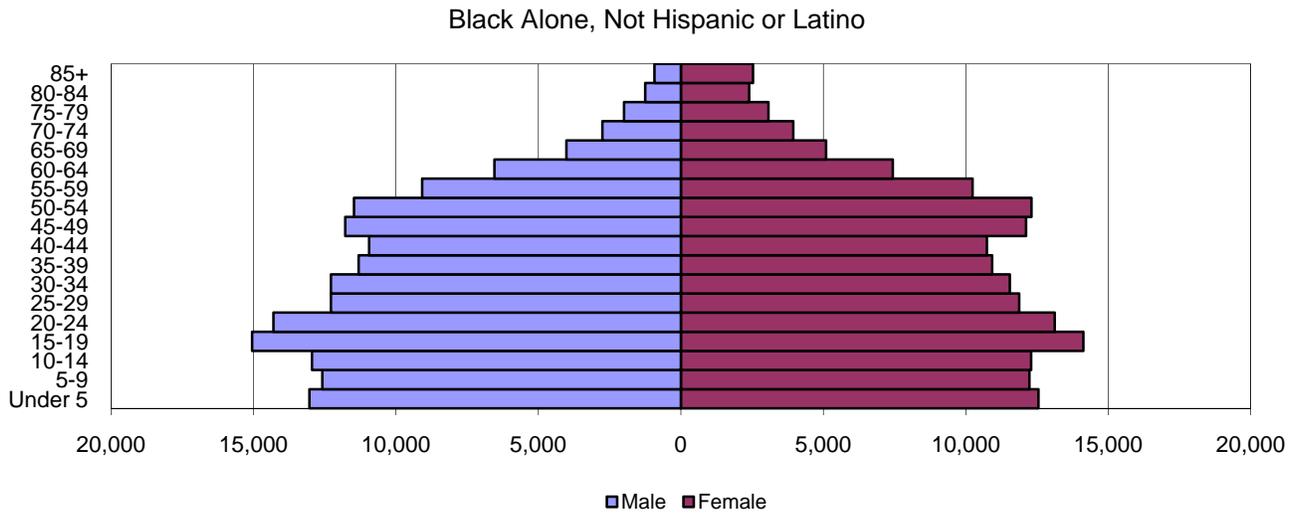
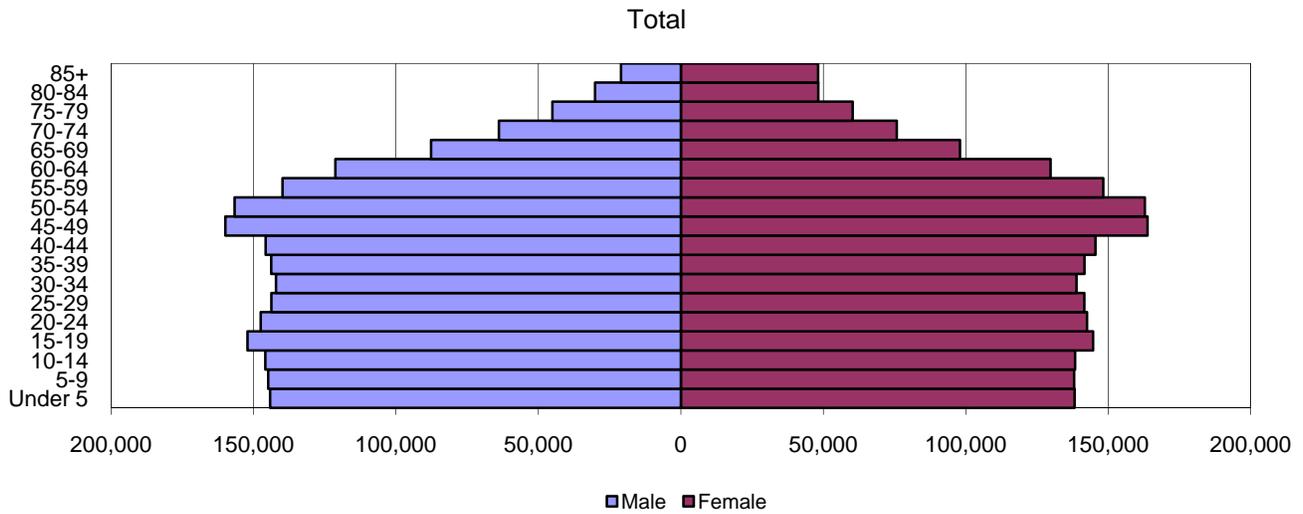
- ✓ Employment is projected to grow from 96,976 to 102,325, a gain of 5.5 percent.
- ✓ Total annual job openings are expected to be about 2,946.
- ✓ Growth in employment will create about 697 job openings annually.
- ✓ Approximately 2,249 annual job openings will result from separations from the labor force due to retirement or those who transfer to other jobs.
- ✓ Twenty-four percent of job openings will result from growth ; the remaining 76 percent will result from separations from the labor force.
- ✓ The greatest number of annual job openings will be in Sales and Related Occupations (405), followed by Office and Administrative Support Occupations (336) and Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations (330).
- ✓ The two occupations with the largest projected number of annual job openings are Retail Salespersons (123) and Cashiers (118).
- ✓ The highest growth rates among occupational groups are likely to be in Occupational and Physical Therapist Assistant and Aide Occupations (26.2%), followed by Nursing, Psychiatric, and Home Health Aide Occupations (21.1%) and Fire Fighting and Prevention Worker Occupations (20.0%).
- ✓ Some specific occupations with the largest percentage change are Network Systems and Data Communications Analysts (44.0%), Home Health Aides (39.2%) and Environmental Engineers (33.3%).



Kentucky

	1980	1990	2000	2010
Males	1,790,743	1,788,489	1,975,368	2,134,952
00-04	145,068	129,182	136,273	144,179
05-09	147,573	133,309	143,419	144,859
10-14	154,693	139,870	143,929	145,813
15-19	183,080	146,633	147,977	152,107
20-24	174,637	141,553	143,883	147,432
25-29	154,395	147,869	141,769	143,707
30-34	137,725	152,295	143,506	142,068
35-39	107,847	142,424	159,316	143,758
40-44	91,497	130,404	158,212	145,723
45-49	84,519	101,391	144,952	159,866
50-54	86,105	85,747	128,971	156,619
55-59	84,223	77,820	99,187	139,800
60-64	71,269	74,963	79,993	121,225
65-69	61,831	66,909	66,591	87,689
70-74	46,721	49,379	56,207	63,888
75-79	30,981	35,188	41,734	45,087
80-84	17,178	20,536	23,743	30,112
85+	11,401	13,017	15,706	21,020
Females	1,874,621	1,904,061	2,066,401	2,204,415
00-04	138,217	122,151	129,628	138,188
05-09	140,258	127,159	135,839	138,029
10-14	147,058	132,201	135,552	138,341
15-19	169,900	137,767	141,027	144,688
20-24	171,978	139,749	139,149	142,536
25-29	156,397	153,013	139,365	141,589
30-34	140,650	158,787	143,468	138,852
35-39	111,065	147,919	162,615	141,653
40-44	95,842	134,664	162,522	145,528
45-49	89,383	106,062	149,024	163,776
50-54	93,517	91,503	133,985	162,836
55-59	93,902	85,386	105,296	148,227
60-64	83,003	86,260	88,119	129,741
65-69	77,214	83,258	78,080	97,975
70-74	63,758	68,233	73,065	75,762
75-79	48,266	57,210	63,026	60,305
80-84	30,190	39,560	44,086	48,201
85+	24,023	33,179	42,555	48,188

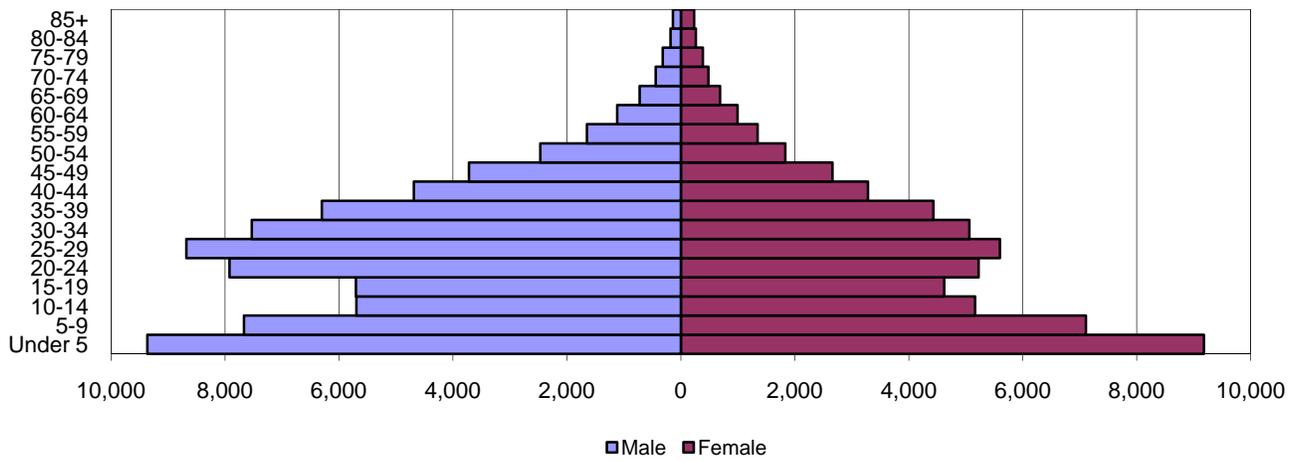
Kentucky 2010 Population Pyramids



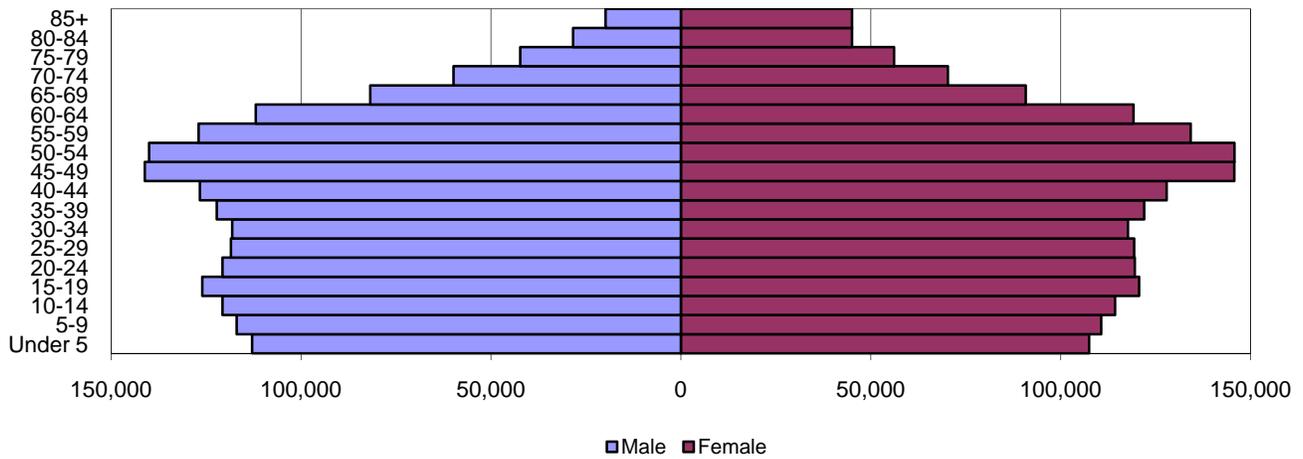
Source: Census Bureau: Census 2010

Kentucky 2010 Population Pyramids

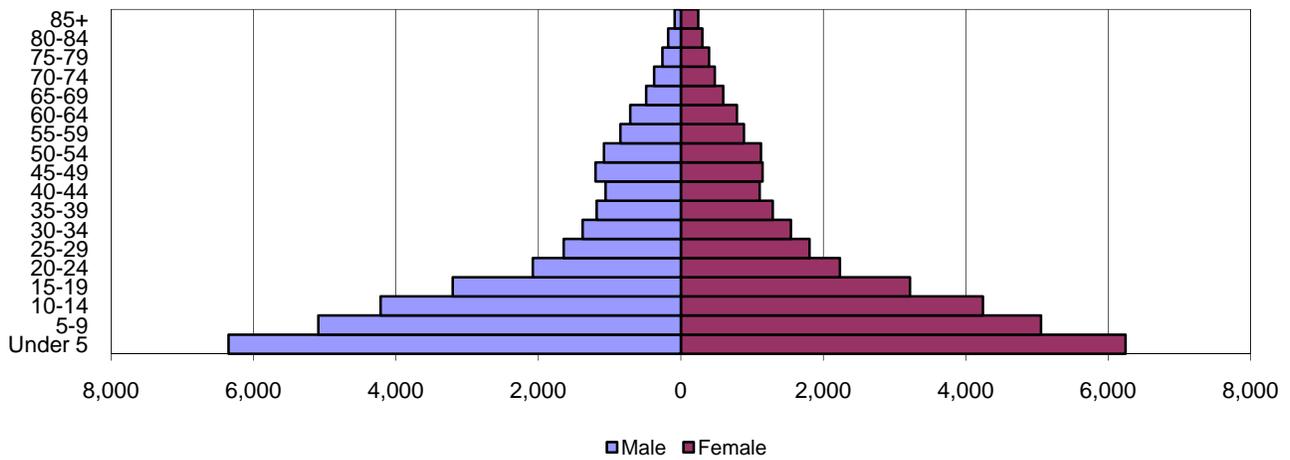
Hispanic or Latino



White Alone, Not Hispanic or Latino



Two or More Races, Not Hispanic or Latino



Source: Census Bureau: Census 2010

Population by Age, Race and Hispanic Origin; Kentucky: 2010

	Total Population	Black; Not Hispanic	% of Total	AIAN; Not Hispanic	% of Total	Asian; Not Hispanic	% of Total	NHOPI; Not Hispanic	% of Total	Hispanic	% of Total	Two+ Races; Not Hispanic	% of Total	White; Not Hispanic	% of Total
Total Population	4,339,367	333,075	7.7%	8,642	0.2%	48,338	1.1%	2,074	0.0%	132,836	3.1%	64,113	1.5%	3,745,655	86.3%
Under 5 years	282,367	25,591	9.1%	369	0.1%	3,813	1.4%	205	0.1%	18,540	6.6%	12,593	4.5%	220,343	78.0%
5 to 9 years	282,888	24,814	8.8%	437	0.2%	4,180	1.5%	183	0.1%	14,772	5.2%	10,145	3.6%	227,568	80.4%
10 to 14 years	284,154	25,243	8.9%	502	0.2%	3,253	1.1%	152	0.1%	10,857	3.8%	8,456	3.0%	234,923	82.7%
15 to 19 years	296,795	29,173	9.8%	628	0.2%	2,901	1.0%	177	0.1%	10,322	3.5%	6,419	2.2%	246,567	83.1%
20 to 24 years	289,968	27,417	9.5%	597	0.2%	3,747	1.3%	274	0.1%	13,145	4.5%	4,313	1.5%	240,145	82.8%
25 to 29 years	285,296	24,151	8.5%	569	0.2%	4,641	1.6%	201	0.1%	14,276	5.0%	3,449	1.2%	237,734	83.3%
30 to 34 years	280,920	23,823	8.5%	558	0.2%	4,783	1.7%	212	0.1%	12,593	4.5%	2,923	1.0%	235,794	83.9%
35 to 39 years	285,411	22,235	7.8%	607	0.2%	4,902	1.7%	151	0.1%	10,729	3.8%	2,473	0.9%	244,127	85.5%
40 to 44 years	291,251	21,683	7.4%	683	0.2%	4,042	1.4%	118	0.0%	7,966	2.7%	2,163	0.7%	254,456	87.4%
45 to 49 years	323,642	23,893	7.4%	887	0.3%	3,137	1.0%	117	0.0%	6,377	2.0%	2,345	0.7%	286,795	88.6%
50 to 54 years	319,455	23,773	7.4%	835	0.3%	2,457	0.8%	87	0.0%	4,299	1.3%	2,205	0.7%	285,701	89.4%
55 to 59 years	288,027	19,315	6.7%	681	0.2%	2,026	0.7%	78	0.0%	2,995	1.0%	1,735	0.6%	261,127	90.7%
60 to 64 years	250,966	13,981	5.6%	515	0.2%	1,716	0.7%	55	0.0%	2,111	0.8%	1,496	0.6%	231,037	92.1%
65 to 69 years	185,664	9,116	4.9%	334	0.2%	1,137	0.6%	23	0.0%	1,410	0.8%	1,082	0.6%	172,534	92.9%
70 to 74 years	139,650	6,698	4.8%	202	0.1%	791	0.6%	24	0.0%	926	0.7%	851	0.6%	130,143	93.2%
75 to 79 years	105,392	5,066	4.8%	104	0.1%	434	0.4%	10	0.0%	702	0.7%	655	0.6%	98,406	93.4%
80 to 84 years	78,313	3,648	4.7%	73	0.1%	243	0.3%	5	0.0%	444	0.6%	481	0.6%	73,406	93.7%
85 years and over	69,208	3,455	5.0%	61	0.1%	135	0.2%	2	0.0%	372	0.5%	329	0.5%	64,849	93.7%
Median Age*	38.1	31.9		37.7		31.6		25.2		24.6		15.4		39.7	

Source: Census Bureau: Census 2010

Notes: AIAN = American Indian or Alaska Native; NHOPI = Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander; * Median Age for Black/African American, AIAN, Asian, NHOPI, and two or more races include Hispanics/Latinos

Area	Cumulative Estimates of the Components of Population Change						
	April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2013						
	Total Pop. Change	Natural Increase	Vital Events		Net Migration		
		Births	Deaths	Total	International	Domestic	
Kentucky	55,938	42,283	178,854	136,571	14,367	18,342	(3,975)
Barren River	6,274	2,801	11,538	8,737	3,526	1,491	2,035
Allen	344	136	821	685	239	46	193
Barren	854	202	1,693	1,491	617	73	544
Butler	103	35	447	412	53	67	(14)
Edmonson	(99)	(84)	325	409	(35)	-	(35)
Hart	374	230	835	605	155	-	155
Logan	41	162	1,065	903	(88)	32	(120)
Metcalfe	(116)	34	442	408	(157)	14	(171)
Monroe	(282)	(115)	377	492	(161)	2	(163)
Simpson	466	234	806	572	240	(20)	260
Warren	4,589	1,967	4,727	2,760	2,663	1,277	1,386
Bluegrass	20,270	10,350	31,082	20,732	9,875	4,347	5,528
Anderson	390	173	791	618	227	8	219
Bourbon	13	90	789	699	(70)	72	(142)
Boyle	593	17	978	961	552	28	524
Clark	1	160	1,340	1,180	(135)	31	(166)
Estill	(184)	(30)	522	552	(168)	-	(168)
Fayette	12,625	6,256	12,865	6,609	6,391	3,532	2,859
Franklin	363	186	1,755	1,569	144	212	(68)
Garrard	3	86	555	469	(79)	(3)	(76)
Harrison	(331)	(46)	631	677	(284)	(7)	(277)
Jessamine	1,587	1,030	2,232	1,202	519	154	365
Lincoln	(384)	110	979	869	(473)	(5)	(468)
Madison	2,674	1,031	3,145	2,114	1,578	207	1,371
Mercer	18	82	898	816	(59)	6	(65)
Nicholas	(89)	(38)	290	328	(54)	-	(54)
Powell	(119)	61	500	439	(154)	19	(173)
Scott	2,774	973	1,947	974	1,797	52	1,745
Woodford	336	209	865	656	143	41	102
Cumberlands	760	753	9,656	8,903	34	266	(232)
Adair	76	(32)	583	615	122	(3)	125
Casey	115	(21)	606	627	115	16	99
Clinton	(126)	(22)	361	383	(96)	3	(99)
Cumberland	(67)	(47)	274	321	(14)	-	(14)
Green	(80)	(70)	350	420	(3)	23	(26)
McCreary	(317)	191	766	575	(490)	(6)	(484)
Pulaski	844	114	2,469	2,355	748	114	634
Russell	184	80	762	682	102	70	32
Taylor	137	36	966	930	86	3	83
Wayne	(135)	128	745	617	(184)	(12)	(172)
Whitley	129	396	1,774	1,378	(352)	58	(410)

Area	Cumulative Estimates of the Components of Population Change						
	April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2013						
	Total Pop. Change	Natural Increase	Vital Events		Net Migration		
		Births	Deaths	Total	International	Domestic	
EKCEP	(9,777)	(763)	18,134	18,897	(9,311)	196	(9,507)
Bell	(806)	(39)	1,144	1,183	(732)	10	(742)
Breathitt	(331)	(92)	511	603	(240)	1	(241)
Carter	(516)	97	1,097	1,000	(680)	(12)	(668)
Clay	(366)	127	972	845	(509)	-	(509)
Elliott	(215)	(68)	148	216	(164)	-	(164)
Floyd	(723)	(18)	1,690	1,708	(764)	6	(770)
Harlan	(779)	(11)	1,269	1,280	(791)	43	(834)
Jackson	(67)	(40)	490	530	(31)	10	(41)
Johnson	91	21	946	925	105	-	105
Knott	(370)	(83)	536	619	(272)	28	(300)
Knox	(93)	(67)	1,257	1,324	(120)	51	(171)
Lawrence	(2)	2	654	652	(22)	9	(31)
Lee	(629)	(125)	199	324	(525)	-	(525)
Leslie	(291)	(79)	465	544	(236)	-	(236)
Letcher	(900)	29	1,012	983	(903)	19	(922)
Magoffin	(383)	40	510	470	(428)	(3)	(425)
Martin	(282)	45	498	453	(328)	-	(328)
Menifee	(18)	(6)	226	232	(16)	(3)	(13)
Morgan	(543)	(42)	439	481	(521)	3	(524)
Owsley	(101)	(45)	173	218	(46)	-	(46)
Perry	(702)	(89)	1,303	1,392	(621)	3	(624)
Pike	(1,644)	(309)	2,298	2,607	(1,374)	31	(1,405)
Wolfe	(107)	(11)	297	308	(93)	-	(93)
Green River	1,742	1,455	8,760	7,305	326	168	158
Daviess	1,559	1,086	4,230	3,144	463	91	372
Hancock	122	98	355	257	26	-	26
Henderson	97	210	1,844	1,634	(74)	28	(102)
McLean	(35)	(2)	378	380	(25)	9	(34)
Ohio	146	112	918	806	53	13	40
Union	22	(27)	516	543	31	6	25
Webster	(169)	(22)	519	541	(148)	21	(169)
Kentuckiana Works	23,073	12,438	40,398	27,960	11,098	6,335	4,763
Bullitt	2,535	791	2,414	1,623	1,653	5	1,648
Henry	29	117	637	520	(68)	4	(72)
Jefferson	15,736	9,613	32,724	23,111	6,717	5,991	726
Oldham	2,048	534	1,637	1,103	1,459	157	1,302
Shelby	2,142	1,039	1,992	953	1,092	114	978
Spencer	576	254	650	396	322	9	313
Trimble	7	90	344	254	(77)	55	(132)

Area	Cumulative Estimates of the Components of Population Change						
	April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2013						
	Total Pop. Change	Natural Increase	Vital Events		Net Migration		
Lincoln Trail	4,848	3,791	11,614	7,823	963	1,448	(485)
Breckinridge	(15)	43	728	685	(26)	(9)	(17)
Grayson	251	20	977	957	251	(9)	260
Hardin	2,642	2,664	5,445	2,781	(145)	1,023	(1,168)
Larue	(129)	(62)	454	516	(55)	9	(64)
Marion	225	117	754	637	94	162	(68)
Meade	613	188	876	688	419	259	160
Nelson	1,103	794	1,926	1,132	298	10	288
Washington	158	27	454	427	127	3	124
Northern Kentucky	9,343	8,488	19,906	11,418	1,135	1,647	(512)
Boone	5,631	2,929	5,344	2,415	2,824	1,111	1,713
Campbell	652	1,211	3,841	2,630	(460)	100	(560)
Carroll	142	220	588	368	(88)	27	(115)
Gallatin	(115)	117	360	243	(207)	42	(249)
Grant	91	622	1,246	624	(565)	(1)	(564)
Kenton	3,424	3,298	7,649	4,351	176	366	(190)
Owen	(176)	60	365	305	(204)	2	(206)
Pendleton	(306)	31	513	482	(341)	-	(341)
TENCO	25	713	7,864	7,151	(502)	10	(512)
Bath	370	24	472	448	348	10	338
Boyd	(652)	28	1,871	1,843	(610)	(20)	(590)
Bracken	(72)	41	324	283	(110)	10	(120)
Fleming	153	78	579	501	94	3	91
Greenup	(395)	(172)	1,249	1,421	(199)	29	(228)
Lewis	(66)	40	529	489	(109)	(9)	(100)
Mason	(212)	57	654	597	(237)	(12)	(225)
Montgomery	752	433	1,235	802	328	18	310
Robertson	(47)	5	88	83	(52)	-	(52)
Rowan	194	179	863	684	45	(19)	64
West Kentucky	(971)	1,901	17,039	15,138	(2,770)	2,392	(5,162)
Ballard	85	(26)	299	325	103	15	88
Caldwell	(161)	(49)	465	514	(77)	-	(77)
Calloway	466	(74)	1,205	1,279	554	260	294
Carlisle	(103)	(9)	204	213	(94)	-	(94)
Christian	222	2,848	4,728	1,880	(2,726)	1,723	(4,449)
Crittenden	(60)	(24)	328	352	(13)	12	(25)
Fulton	(428)	(72)	268	340	(371)	-	(371)
Graves	330	278	1,639	1,361	114	242	(128)
Hickman	(157)	(78)	148	226	(89)	-	(89)
Hopkins	(286)	34	1,790	1,756	(307)	51	(358)
Livingston	(160)	(101)	313	414	(64)	9	(73)
Lyon	132	(152)	208	360	288	3	285
Marshall	(341)	(433)	914	1,347	142	17	125

Area	Cumulative Estimates of the Components of Population Change						
	April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2013						
	Total Pop. Change	Natural Increase	Vital Events		Net Migration		
McCracken	(192)	(63)	2,491	2,554	(116)	(4)	(112)
Muhlenberg	(320)	(204)	1,040	1,244	(88)	9	(97)
Todd	43	135	559	424	(95)	55	(150)
Trigg	(41)	(109)	440	549	69	-	69

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division
Prepared by: Workforce Intelligence Branch,
Office of Employment Training, Kentucky Education and
Workforce Development Cabinet

Change in Population by County, 1900-2010 Decennial Census

Area	Decennial Census												Change	% Change	Change	% Change
	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	1900-2010	1900-2010	2000-2010	2000-2010
Kentucky	2,147,174	2,289,905	2,416,630	2,614,589	2,845,627	2,944,806	3,038,156	3,218,706	3,660,777	3,685,296	4,041,769	4,339,367	2,192,193	102.1%	297,598	7.4%
Barren River	172,849	175,754	176,682	170,625	182,660	178,646	170,463	185,827	217,041	221,719	255,225	284,195	111,346	64.4%	28,970	11.4%
Allen	14,657	14,882	16,761	15,180	15,496	13,787	12,269	12,598	14,128	14,628	17,800	19,956	5,299	36.2%	2,156	12.1%
Barren	23,197	25,293	25,356	25,844	27,559	28,461	28,303	28,677	34,009	34,001	38,033	42,173	18,976	81.8%	4,140	10.9%
Butler	15,896	15,805	15,197	12,620	14,371	11,309	9,586	9,723	11,064	11,245	13,010	12,690	(3,206)	-20.2%	(320)	-2.5%
Edmonson	10,080	10,469	10,894	11,475	11,344	9,376	8,085	8,751	9,962	10,357	11,644	12,161	2,081	20.6%	517	4.4%
Hart	18,390	18,173	18,544	16,169	17,239	15,321	14,119	13,980	15,402	14,890	17,445	18,199	(191)	-1.0%	754	4.3%
Logan	25,994	24,977	23,633	21,875	23,345	22,335	20,896	21,793	24,138	24,416	26,573	26,835	841	3.2%	262	1.0%
Metcalfe	9,988	10,453	10,075	9,373	10,853	9,851	8,367	8,177	9,484	8,963	10,037	10,099	111	1.1%	62	0.6%
Monroe	13,053	13,663	14,214	13,077	14,070	13,770	11,799	11,642	12,353	11,401	11,756	10,963	(2,090)	-16.0%	(793)	-6.7%
Simpson	11,624	11,460	11,150	11,336	11,752	11,678	11,548	13,054	14,673	15,145	16,405	17,327	5,703	49.1%	922	5.6%
Warren	29,970	30,579	30,858	33,676	36,631	42,758	45,491	57,432	71,828	76,673	92,522	113,792	83,822	279.7%	21,270	23.0%
Bluegrass	282,457	288,073	292,696	305,545	326,802	349,932	385,218	457,562	547,280	589,974	686,003	770,404	487,947	172.8%	84,401	12.3%
Anderson	10,051	10,146	9,982	8,494	8,936	8,984	8,618	9,358	12,567	14,571	19,111	21,421	11,370	113.1%	2,310	12.1%
Bourbon	18,069	17,462	18,418	18,060	17,932	17,752	18,178	18,476	19,405	19,236	19,360	19,985	1,916	10.6%	625	3.2%
Boyle	13,817	14,668	14,998	16,282	17,075	20,532	21,257	21,090	25,066	25,641	27,697	28,432	14,615	105.8%	735	2.7%
Clark	16,694	17,987	17,901	17,640	17,988	18,898	21,075	24,090	28,322	29,496	33,144	35,613	18,919	113.3%	2,469	7.4%
Estill	11,669	12,273	15,569	17,079	17,978	14,677	12,466	12,752	14,495	14,614	15,307	14,672	3,003	25.7%	(635)	-4.1%
Fayette	42,071	47,715	54,664	68,543	78,899	100,746	131,906	174,323	204,165	225,366	260,512	295,803	253,732	603.1%	35,291	13.5%
Franklin	20,852	21,135	19,357	21,064	23,308	25,933	29,421	34,481	41,830	43,781	47,687	49,285	28,433	136.4%	1,598	3.4%
Garrard	12,042	11,894	12,503	11,562	11,910	11,029	9,747	9,457	10,853	11,579	14,792	16,912	4,870	40.4%	2,120	14.3%
Harrison	18,570	16,873	15,798	14,859	15,124	13,736	13,704	14,158	15,166	16,248	17,983	18,846	276	1.5%	863	4.8%
Jessamine	11,925	12,613	12,205	12,431	12,174	12,458	13,625	17,430	26,146	30,508	39,041	48,586	36,661	307.4%	9,545	24.4%
Lincoln	17,059	17,897	16,481	17,687	19,859	18,668	16,503	16,663	19,053	20,045	23,361	24,742	7,683	45.0%	1,381	5.9%
Madison	25,607	26,951	26,284	27,621	28,541	31,179	33,482	42,730	53,352	57,508	70,872	82,916	57,309	223.8%	12,044	17.0%
Mercer	14,426	14,063	14,795	14,471	14,629	14,643	14,596	15,960	19,011	19,148	20,817	21,331	6,905	47.9%	514	2.5%
Nicholas	11,952	10,601	9,894	8,571	8,617	7,532	6,677	6,508	7,157	6,725	6,813	7,135	(4,817)	-40.3%	322	4.7%
Powell	6,443	6,268	6,745	5,800	7,671	6,812	6,674	7,704	11,101	11,686	13,237	12,613	6,170	95.8%	(624)	-4.7%
Scott	18,076	16,956	15,318	14,400	14,314	15,141	15,376	17,948	21,813	23,867	33,061	47,173	29,097	161.0%	14,112	42.7%
Woodford	13,134	12,571	11,784	10,981	11,847	11,212	11,913	14,434	17,778	19,955	23,208	24,939	11,805	89.9%	1,731	7.5%

Area	Decennial Census												Change	% Change	Change	% Change
	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	1900-2010	1900-2010	2000-2010	2000-2010
Cumberlands	181,098	204,505	214,083	219,837	249,731	237,593	208,973	204,907	257,400	265,850	298,614	318,798	137,700	76.0%	20,184	6.8%
Adair	14,888	16,503	17,289	16,401	18,566	17,603	14,699	13,037	15,233	15,360	17,244	18,656	3,768	25.3%	1,412	8.2%
Casey	15,144	15,479	17,213	16,747	19,962	17,446	14,327	12,930	14,818	14,211	15,447	15,955	811	5.4%	508	3.3%
Clinton	7,871	8,153	8,589	9,004	10,279	10,605	8,886	8,174	9,321	9,135	9,634	10,272	2,401	30.5%	638	6.6%
Cumberland	8,962	9,846	10,648	10,204	11,923	9,309	7,835	6,850	7,289	6,784	7,147	6,856	-2,106	-23.5%	-291	-4.1%
Green	12,255	11,871	11,391	11,401	12,321	11,261	11,249	10,350	11,043	10,371	11,518	11,258	-997	-8.1%	-260	-2.3%
Laurel	17,592	19,872	19,814	21,109	25,640	25,797	24,901	27,386	38,982	43,438	52,715	58,849	41,257	234.5%	6,134	11.6%
McCreary	NA	NA	11,676	14,627	16,451	16,660	12,463	12,548	15,634	15,603	17,080	18,306	NA	NA	1,226	7.2%
Pulaski	31,293	35,986	34,010	35,640	39,863	38,452	34,403	35,234	45,803	49,489	56,217	63,063	31,770	101.5%	6,846	12.2%
Rockcastle	12,416	14,473	15,406	15,149	17,165	13,925	12,334	12,305	13,973	14,803	16,582	17,056	4,640	37.4%	474	2.9%
Russell	9,695	10,861	11,854	11,930	13,615	13,717	11,076	10,542	13,708	14,716	16,315	17,565	7,870	81.2%	1,250	7.7%
Taylor	11,075	11,961	12,236	12,047	13,556	14,403	16,285	17,138	21,178	21,146	22,927	24,512	13,437	121.3%	1,585	6.9%
Wayne	14,892	17,518	16,208	15,848	17,204	16,475	14,700	14,268	17,022	17,468	19,923	20,813	5,921	39.8%	890	4.5%
Whitley	25,015	31,982	27,749	29,730	33,186	31,940	25,815	24,145	33,396	33,326	35,865	35,637	10,622	42.5%	-228	-0.6%
EKCEP	279,280	339,199	431,924	529,657	619,914	598,066	476,929	412,217	520,711	481,505	484,006	465,592	186,312	66.7%	-18,414	-3.8%
Bell	15,701	28,447	33,988	38,747	43,812	47,602	35,336	31,087	34,330	31,506	30,060	28,691	12,990	82.7%	-1,369	-4.6%
Breathitt	14,322	17,540	20,614	21,143	23,946	19,964	15,490	14,221	17,004	15,703	16,100	13,878	-444	-3.1%	-2,222	-13.8%
Carter	20,228	21,966	22,474	23,839	25,545	22,559	20,817	19,850	25,060	24,340	26,889	27,720	7,492	37.0%	831	3.1%
Clay	15,364	17,789	19,795	18,526	23,901	23,116	20,748	18,481	22,752	21,746	24,556	21,730	6,366	41.4%	-2,826	-11.5%
Elliott	10,387	9,814	8,887	7,571	8,713	7,085	6,330	5,933	6,908	6,455	6,748	7,852	-2,535	-24.4%	1,104	16.4%
Floyd	15,552	18,623	27,427	41,942	52,986	53,500	41,642	35,889	48,764	43,586	42,441	39,451	23,899	153.7%	-2,990	-7.0%
Harlan	9,838	10,566	31,546	64,557	75,275	71,751	51,107	37,370	41,889	36,574	33,202	29,278	19,440	197.6%	-3,924	-11.8%
Jackson	10,561	10,734	11,687	10,467	16,339	13,101	10,677	10,005	11,996	11,955	13,495	13,494	2,933	27.8%	-1	0.0%
Johnson	13,730	17,482	19,622	22,968	25,771	23,846	19,748	17,539	24,432	23,248	23,445	23,356	9,626	70.1%	-89	-0.4%
Knott	8,704	10,791	11,655	15,230	20,007	20,320	17,362	14,698	17,940	17,906	17,649	16,346	7,642	87.8%	-1,303	-7.4%
Knox	17,372	22,116	24,172	26,266	31,029	30,409	25,258	23,689	30,239	29,676	31,795	31,883	14,511	83.5%	88	0.3%
Lawrence	19,612	20,067	17,643	16,713	17,275	14,418	12,134	10,726	14,121	13,998	15,569	15,860	-3,752	-19.1%	291	1.9%
Lee	7,988	9,531	11,918	9,729	10,860	8,739	7,420	6,587	7,754	7,422	7,916	7,887	-101	-1.3%	-29	-0.4%
Leslie	6,753	8,976	10,097	10,765	14,981	15,537	10,941	11,623	14,882	13,642	12,401	11,310	4,557	67.5%	-1,091	-8.8%
Letcher	9,172	10,623	24,467	35,702	40,592	39,522	30,102	23,165	30,687	27,000	25,277	24,519	15,347	167.3%	-758	-3.0%

Area	Decennial Census												Change	% Change	Change	% Change
	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	1900-2010	1900-2010	2000-2010	2000-2010
Martin	5,780	7,291	7,654	8,584	10,970	11,677	10,201	9,377	13,925	12,526	12,578	12,929	7,149	123.7%	351	2.8%
Menifee	6,818	6,153	5,779	4,958	5,691	4,798	4,276	4,050	5,117	5,092	6,556	6,306	-512	-7.5%	-250	-3.8%
Owsley	6,874	7,979	7,820	7,223	8,957	7,324	5,369	5,023	5,709	5,036	4,858	4,755	-2,119	-30.8%	-103	-2.1%
Perry	8,276	11,255	26,042	42,186	47,828	46,566	34,961	25,714	33,763	30,283	29,390	28,712	20,436	246.9%	-678	-2.3%
Pike	22,686	31,679	49,477	63,267	71,122	81,154	68,264	61,059	81,123	72,583	68,736	65,024	42,338	186.6%	-3,712	-5.4%
Wolfe	8,764	9,864	8,783	8,425	9,997	7,615	6,534	5,669	6,698	6,503	7,065	7,355	-1,409	-16.1%	290	4.1%
Green River	161,646	160,627	153,064	146,349	158,638	155,274	165,298	179,613	199,048	199,342	207,377	213,472	51,826	32.1%	6,095	2.9%
Daviess	38,667	41,020	40,733	43,779	52,335	57,241	70,588	79,486	85,949	87,189	91,545	96,656	57,989	150.0%	5,111	5.6%
Hancock	8,914	8,512	6,945	6,147	6,807	6,009	5,330	7,080	7,742	7,864	8,392	8,565	(349)	-3.9%	173	2.1%
Henderson	32,907	29,352	27,609	26,295	27,020	30,715	33,519	36,031	40,849	43,044	44,829	46,250	13,343	40.5%	1,421	3.2%
McLean	12,448	13,241	12,502	11,072	11,446	10,021	9,355	9,062	10,090	9,628	9,938	9,531	(2,917)	-23.4%	(407)	-4.1%
Ohio	27,287	27,642	26,473	24,469	24,421	20,840	17,725	18,790	21,765	21,105	22,916	23,842	(3,445)	-12.6%	926	4.0%
Union	21,326	19,886	18,040	17,053	17,411	14,893	14,537	15,882	17,821	16,557	15,637	15,007	(6,319)	-29.6%	(630)	-4.0%
Webster	20,097	20,974	20,762	20,534	19,198	15,555	14,244	13,282	14,832	13,955	14,120	13,621	(6,476)	-32.2%	(499)	-3.5%
Kentuckiana West	296,867	325,491	349,125	413,817	447,956	547,593	680,323	776,578	804,395	796,305	869,306	959,091	662,224	223.1%	89,785	10.3%
Bullitt	9,602	9,487	9,328	8,868	9,511	11,349	15,726	26,090	43,346	47,567	61,236	74,319	64,717	674.0%	13,083	21.4%
Henry	14,620	13,716	13,411	12,564	12,220	11,394	10,987	10,910	12,740	12,823	15,060	15,416	796	5.4%	356	2.4%
Jefferson	232,549	262,920	286,369	355,350	385,392	484,615	610,947	695,055	685,004	664,937	693,604	741,096	508,547	218.7%	47,492	6.8%
Oldham	7,078	7,248	7,689	7,402	10,716	11,018	13,388	14,687	27,795	33,263	46,178	60,316	53,238	752.2%	14,138	30.6%
Shelby	18,340	18,041	18,532	17,679	17,759	17,912	18,493	18,999	23,328	24,824	33,337	42,074	23,734	129.4%	8,737	26.2%
Spencer	7,406	7,567	7,785	6,606	6,757	6,157	5,680	5,488	5,929	6,801	11,766	17,061	9,655	130.4%	5,295	45.0%
Trimble	7,272	6,512	6,011	5,348	5,601	5,148	5,102	5,349	6,253	6,090	8,125	8,809	1,537	21.1%	684	8.4%
Lincoln Trail	131,705	131,272	129,749	117,144	130,745	151,791	177,864	190,042	217,666	219,101	243,202	269,117	137,412	104.3%	25,915	10.7%
Breckinridge	20,534	21,034	19,652	17,368	17,744	15,528	14,734	14,789	16,861	16,312	18,648	20,059	(475)	-2.3%	1,411	7.6%
Grayson	19,878	19,958	19,927	17,055	17,562	17,063	15,834	16,445	20,854	21,050	24,053	25,746	5,868	29.5%	1,693	7.0%
Hardin	22,937	22,696	24,287	20,913	29,108	50,312	67,789	78,421	88,917	89,240	94,174	105,543	82,606	360.1%	11,369	12.1%
Larue	10,764	10,701	10,004	9,093	9,622	9,956	10,346	10,672	11,922	11,679	13,373	14,193	3,429	31.9%	820	6.1%
Marion	16,290	16,330	15,527	15,499	16,913	17,212	16,887	16,714	17,910	16,499	18,212	19,820	3,530	21.7%	1,608	8.8%
Meade	10,533	9,783	9,442	8,042	8,827	9,422	18,938	18,796	22,854	24,170	26,349	28,602	18,069	171.5%	2,253	8.6%
Nelson	16,587	16,830	16,137	16,551	18,004	19,521	22,168	23,477	27,584	29,710	37,477	43,437	26,850	161.9%	5,960	15.9%
Washington	14,182	13,940	14,773	12,623	12,965	12,777	11,168	10,728	10,764	10,441	10,916	11,717	(2,465)	-17.4%	801	7.3%

Area	Decennial Census												Change	% Change	Change	% Change
	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	1900-2010	1900-2010	2000-2010	2000-2010
NKY	189,711	188,765	192,611	220,574	220,051	235,125	268,982	290,828	313,550	334,979	391,417	438,647	248,936	131.0%	47,230	12.1%
Boone	11,170	9,420	9,572	9,595	10,820	13,015	21,940	32,812	45,842	57,589	85,991	118,811	107,641	963.7%	32,820	38.2%
Campbell	54,223	59,369	61,868	73,391	71,918	76,196	86,803	88,501	83,317	83,866	88,616	90,336	36,113	66.6%	1,720	1.9%
Carroll	9,825	8,110	8,346	8,155	8,657	8,517	7,978	8,523	9,270	9,292	10,155	10,811	986	10.0%	656	6.5%
Gallatin	5,163	4,697	4,664	4,437	4,307	3,969	3,867	4,134	4,842	5,393	7,870	8,589	3,426	66.4%	719	9.1%
Grant	13,239	10,581	10,435	9,876	9,876	9,809	9,489	9,999	13,308	15,737	22,384	24,662	11,423	86.3%	2,278	10.2%
Kenton	63,591	70,355	73,453	93,534	93,139	104,254	120,700	129,440	137,058	142,031	151,464	159,720	96,129	151.2%	8,256	5.5%
Owen	17,553	14,248	12,554	10,710	10,942	9,755	8,237	7,470	8,924	9,035	10,547	10,841	(6,712)	-38.2%	294	2.8%
Pendleton	14,947	11,985	11,719	10,876	10,392	9,610	9,968	9,949	10,989	12,036	14,390	14,877	(70)	-0.5%	487	3.4%
TENCO	142,536	144,206	146,335	161,099	168,207	166,252	169,108	177,561	198,401	189,375	197,605	204,353	61,817	43.4%	6,748	3.4%
Bath	14,734	13,988	11,996	11,075	11,451	10,410	9,114	9,235	10,025	9,692	11,085	11,591	-3,143	-21.3%	506	4.6%
Boyd	18,834	23,444	29,281	43,849	45,938	49,949	52,163	52,376	55,513	51,150	49,752	49,542	30,708	163.0%	-210	-0.4%
Bracken	12,137	10,308	10,210	9,616	9,389	8,424	7,422	7,227	7,738	7,766	8,279	8,488	-3,649	-30.1%	209	2.5%
Fleming	17,074	16,066	15,614	12,931	13,327	11,962	10,890	11,366	12,323	12,292	13,792	14,348	-2,726	-16.0%	556	4.0%
Greenup	15,432	18,475	20,062	24,554	24,917	24,887	29,238	33,192	39,132	36,742	36,891	36,910	21,478	139.2%	19	0.1%
Lewis	17,868	16,887	15,829	14,315	15,686	13,520	13,115	12,355	14,545	13,029	14,092	13,870	-3,998	-22.4%	-222	-1.6%
Mason	20,446	18,611	17,760	18,862	19,066	18,486	18,454	17,273	17,765	16,666	16,800	17,490	-2,956	-14.5%	690	4.1%
Montgomery	12,834	12,868	12,245	11,660	12,280	13,025	13,461	15,364	20,046	19,561	22,554	26,499	13,665	106.5%	3,945	17.5%
Robertson	4,900	4,121	3,871	3,344	3,419	2,881	2,443	2,163	2,265	2,124	2,266	2,282	-2,618	-53.4%	16	0.7%
Rowan	8,277	9,438	9,467	10,893	12,734	12,708	12,808	17,010	19,049	20,353	22,094	23,333	15,056	181.9%	1,239	5.6%
Western KY	309,025	332,013	330,361	326,942	340,923	324,534	334,998	343,571	385,285	387,146	409,014	415,698	106,673	34.5%	6,684	1.6%
Caldwell	14,510	14,063	13,975	13,781	14,499	13,199	13,073	13,179	13,473	13,232	13,060	12,984	(1,526)	-10.5%	(76)	-0.6%
Christian	37,962	38,845	35,883	34,283	36,129	42,359	56,904	56,224	66,878	68,941	72,265	73,955	35,993	94.8%	1,690	2.3%
Crittenden	15,191	13,296	13,125	11,931	12,115	10,818	8,648	8,493	9,207	9,196	9,384	9,315	(5,876)	-38.7%	(69)	-0.7%
Hopkins	30,995	34,291	34,133	37,449	37,789	38,815	38,458	38,167	46,174	46,126	46,519	46,920	15,925	51.4%	401	0.9%
Livingston	11,354	10,627	9,732	8,608	9,127	7,184	7,029	7,596	9,219	9,062	9,804	9,519	(1,835)	-16.2%	(285)	-2.9%
Lyon	9,319	9,423	8,795	8,530	9,067	6,853	5,924	5,562	6,490	6,624	8,080	8,314	(1,005)	-10.8%	234	2.9%
Muhlenberg	20,741	28,598	33,353	37,784	37,554	32,501	27,791	27,537	32,238	31,318	31,839	31,499	10,758	51.9%	(340)	-1.1%
Todd	17,371	16,488	15,694	13,520	14,234	12,890	11,364	10,823	11,874	10,940	11,971	12,460	(4,911)	-28.3%	489	4.1%
Trigg	14,073	14,539	14,208	12,531	12,784	9,683	8,870	8,620	9,384	10,361	12,597	14,339	266	1.9%	1,742	13.8%
Ballard	10,761	12,690	12,045	9,910	9,480	8,545	8,291	8,276	8,798	7,902	8,286	8,249	(2,512)	-23.3%	(37)	-0.4%

Area	Decennial Census												Change	% Change	Change	% Change
	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	1900-2010	1900-2010	2000-2010	2000-2010
Calloway	17,633	19,867	20,802	17,662	19,041	20,147	20,972	27,692	30,031	30,735	34,177	37,191	19,558	110.9%	3,014	8.8%
Carlisle	10,195	9,048	8,231	7,363	7,650	6,206	5,608	5,354	5,487	5,238	5,351	5,104	(5,091)	-49.9%	(247)	-4.6%
Fulton	11,546	14,114	15,197	14,927	15,413	13,668	11,256	10,183	8,971	8,271	7,752	6,813	(4,733)	-41.0%	(939)	-12.1%
Graves	33,204	33,539	32,483	30,778	31,763	31,364	30,021	30,939	34,049	33,550	37,028	37,121	3,917	11.8%	93	0.3%
Hickman	11,745	11,750	10,244	8,725	9,142	7,778	6,747	6,264	6,065	5,566	5,262	4,902	(6,843)	-58.3%	(360)	-6.8%
Marshall	13,692	15,771	15,215	12,889	16,602	13,387	16,736	20,381	25,637	27,205	30,125	31,448	17,756	129.7%	1,323	4.4%
McCracken	28,733	35,064	37,246	46,271	48,534	49,137	57,306	58,281	61,310	62,879	65,514	65,565	36,832	128.2%	51	0.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division
Prepared by: Workforce Intelligence Branch,
Office of Employment Training, Kentucky Education and
Workforce Development Cabinet

LEHD State of Kentucky WIA Reports
Quarterly Workforce Indicators: Healthcare and Social Assistance

Year 2012

Area	Total Employment	% Employment	Avg Monthly Earnings	% Monthly Earnings	Male Employment	Female Employment	% Male	% Female
Kentucky	247,589	100%	\$3,655.75	100%	47,007	200,582	19.0%	81.0%
Barren River	13,616	5.5%	\$3,352.50	91.7%	2,289	11,326	16.8%	83.2%
Bluegrass	48,318	19.5%	\$3,830.00	104.8%	10,234	38,084	21.2%	78.8%
Cumberlands	18,654	7.5%	\$3,179.25	87.0%	3,508	15,145	18.8%	81.2%
EKCEP	20,572	8.3%	\$3,244.75	88.8%	4,226	16,346	20.5%	79.5%
Green River	13,123	5.3%	\$3,148.00	86.1%	2,341	10,781	17.8%	82.2%
Kentuckiana Works	65,081	26.3%	\$4,011.00	109.7%	12,742	53,058	19.6%	81.5%
Lincoln Trail	10,954	4.4%	\$3,185.25	87.1%	1,809	9,144	16.5%	83.5%
Northern Kentucky	19,795	8.0%	\$3,910.75	107.0%	3,303	16,492	16.7%	83.3%
TENCO	13,133	5.3%	\$3,023.25	82.7%	2,651	10,482	20.2%	79.8%
Western Kentucky	23,620	9.5%	\$3,350.50	91.7%	3,899	19,720	16.5%	83.5%

Year 2003

Area	Total Employment	% Employment	Avg Monthly Earnings	% Monthly Earnings	Male Employment	Female Employment	% Male	% Female
Kentucky	209,250	100%	\$2,860.50	100%	37,826	171,424	18.1%	81.9%
Barren River	11,703	5.6%	\$2,557.50	89.4%	1,928	9,775	16.5%	83.5%
Bluegrass	39,017	18.6%	\$3,111.25	108.8%	7,939	31,078	20.3%	79.7%
Cumberlands	14,016	6.7%	\$2,365.25	82.7%	2,300	12,071	16.4%	86.1%
EKCEP	16,648	8.0%	\$2,387.00	83.4%	3,206	13,442	19.3%	80.7%
Green River	11,373	5.4%	\$2,584.50	90.4%	1,968	9,405	17.3%	82.7%
Kentuckiana Works	56,146	26.8%	\$3,103.50	108.5%	10,456	45,101	18.6%	80.3%
Lincoln Trail	9,391	4.5%	\$2,589.25	90.5%	1,500	7,890	16.0%	84.0%
Northern Kentucky	16,416	7.8%	\$2,941.50	102.8%	2,627	13,789	16.0%	84.0%
TENCO	11,938	5.7%	\$3,016.75	105.5%	2,213	9,724	18.5%	81.5%
Western Kentucky	22,833	10.9%	\$2,741.75	95.8%	3,687	19,145	16.1%	83.8%

Source: United States Census Bureau, Center for Economic Studies, Quarterly Workforce Indicators

Prepared by: Workforce Intelligence Branch, Office of Employment and Training, Kentucky Education and Workforce Development Cabinet

**LEHD State of Kentucky WIA Reports
Quarterly Workforce Indicators: Manufacturing**

Year 2012

Area	Total Employment	% Employment	Avg Monthly Earnings	% Monthly Earnings	Male Employment	Female Employment	% Male	% Female
Kentucky	228,198	100%	\$4,680.00	100%	167,928	60,269	73.6%	26.4%
Barren River	22,666	9.9%	\$3,791.75	81.0%	16,040	6,626	70.8%	29.2%
Bluegrass	45,150	19.8%	\$4,973.00	106.3%	33,916	11,234	75.1%	24.9%
Cumberlands	15,518	6.8%	\$2,916.50	62.3%	11,186	4,332	72.1%	27.9%
EKCEP	5,094	2.2%	\$3,100.75	66.3%	3,596	1,494	70.6%	29.3%
Green River	16,790	7.4%	\$4,099.75	87.6%	12,676	4,113	75.5%	24.5%
Kentuckiana Works	53,709	23.5%	\$5,149.50	110.0%	39,614	14,094	73.8%	26.2%
Lincoln Trail	16,274	7.1%	\$3,940.75	84.2%	11,368	4,906	69.9%	30.1%
Northern Kentucky	22,742	10.0%	\$4,784.50	102.2%	17,408	5,334	76.5%	23.5%
TENCO	9,461	4.1%	\$4,166.50	89.0%	6,700	2,760	70.8%	29.2%
Western Kentucky	20,790	9.1%	\$4,316.00	92.2%	15,423	5,367	74.2%	25.8%

Year 2003

Area	Total Employment	% Employment	Avg Monthly Earnings	% Monthly Earnings	Male Employment	Female Employment	% Male	% Female
Kentucky	266,592	100%	3,466.75	100%	186,786	79,608	70.1%	29.9%
Barren River	25,763	9.7%	\$2,987.00	86.2%	17,200	8,563	66.8%	33.2%
Bluegrass	55,775	20.9%	\$4,016.50	115.9%	39,671	16,104	71.1%	28.9%
Cumberlands	18,052	6.8%	\$2,335.75	67.4%	12,721	5,330	70.5%	29.5%
EKCEP	6,854	2.6%	\$2,218.00	64.0%	4,550	2,304	66.4%	33.6%
Green River	20,868	7.8%	\$3,291.25	94.9%	15,214	5,654	72.9%	27.1%
Kentuckiana Works	57,086	21.4%	\$3,891.25	112.2%	40,942	16,143	71.7%	28.3%
Lincoln Trail	18,234	6.8%	\$3,088.00	89.1%	11,948	6,286	65.5%	34.5%
Northern Kentucky	23,061	8.7%	\$3,808.75	109.9%	16,695	6,365	72.4%	27.6%
TENCO	12,693	4.8%	\$3,133.00	90.4%	8,590	4,102	67.7%	32.3%
Western Kentucky	28,202	10.6%	\$3,190.00	92.0%	19,449	8,753	69.0%	31.0%

Source: United States Census Bureau, Center for Economic Studies, Quarterly Workforce Indicators

Prepared by: Workforce Intelligence Branch, Office of Employment and Training, Kentucky Education and Workforce Development Cabinet

**LEHD State of Kentucky WIA Reports
Quarterly Workforce Indicators: All NAICS Sectors**

Year 2012

Area	Total Employment	% Employment	Avg Monthly Earnings	% Monthly Earnings	Male Employment	Female Employment	% Male	% Female
Kentucky	1,722,521	100%	\$3,521.25	100%	868,029	854,702	50.4%	49.6%
Barren River	104,104	6.0%	\$3,053.25	87%	51,803	52,301	49.8%	50.2%
Bluegrass	347,528	20.2%	\$3,615.50	103%	174,002	173,525	50.1%	49.9%
Cumberlands	101,752	5.9%	\$2,737.00	78%	48,396	53,355	47.6%	52.4%
EKCEP	120,219	7.0%	\$3,026.75	86%	59,567	60,652	49.5%	50.5%
Green River	84,481	4.9%	\$3,321.00	94%	43,871	40,610	51.9%	48.1%
Kentuckiana Works	485,687	28.2%	\$4,018.50	114%	247,684	238,003	51.0%	49.0%
Lincoln Trail	79,919	4.6%	\$3,037.75	86%	38,363	41,556	48.0%	52.0%
Northern Kentucky	180,170	10.5%	\$3,690.75	105%	94,520	85,649	52.5%	47.5%
TENCO	71,004	4.1%	\$3,181.00	90%	34,424	36,579	48.5%	51.5%
Western Kentucky	147,657	8.6%	\$3,266.75	93%	75,399	72,472	51.1%	49.1%

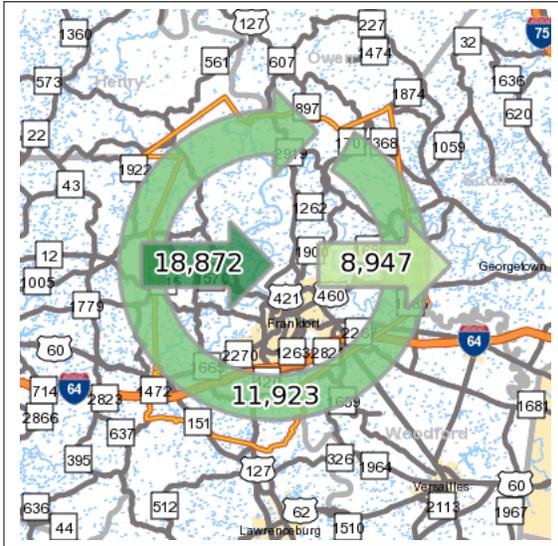
Year 2003

Area	Total Employment	% Employment	Avg Monthly Earnings	% Monthly Earnings	Male Employment	Female Employment	% Male	% Female
Kentucky	1,679,913	100%	\$2,810.25	100%	845,875	825,671	50.4%	49.1%
Barren River	102,853	6.1%	\$2,459.25	88%	49,845	50,296	48.5%	48.9%
Bluegrass	339,385	20.2%	\$2,993.00	107%	171,340	162,393	50.5%	47.8%
Cumberlands	96,454	5.7%	\$2,154.50	77%	46,429	50,025	48.1%	51.9%
EKCEP	118,208	7.0%	\$2,320.50	83%	59,138	59,070	50.0%	50.0%
Green River	84,154	5.0%	\$2,654.00	94%	44,426	39,728	52.8%	47.2%
Kentuckiana Works	469,447	27.9%	\$3,152.75	112%	239,826	229,620	51.1%	48.9%
Lincoln Trail	77,220	4.6%	\$2,459.25	88%	37,253	39,967	48.2%	51.8%
Northern Kentucky	170,112	10.1%	\$2,992.75	106%	88,448	81,663	52.0%	48.0%
TENCO	73,593	4.4%	\$2,598.25	92%	35,776	37,816	48.6%	51.4%
Western Kentucky	148,487	8.8%	\$2,533.00	90%	73,394	75,093	49.4%	50.6%

Source: United States Census Bureau, Center for Economic Studies, Quarterly Workforce Indicators

Prepared by: Workforce Intelligence Branch, Office of Employment and Training, Kentucky Education and Workforce Development Cabinet

Inflow/Outflow Report

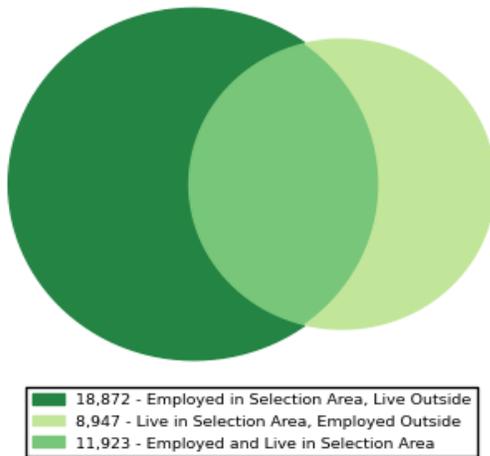


Analysis Selection

Note: Overlay arrows do not indicate directionality of worker flow between home and employment locations.

- ➔ Employed and Live in Selection Area
- ➔ Employed in Selection Area, Live Outside
- ➔ Live in Selection Area, Employed Outside

Inflow/Outflow Job Counts in 2010



Inflow/Outflow Job Counts (All Jobs)

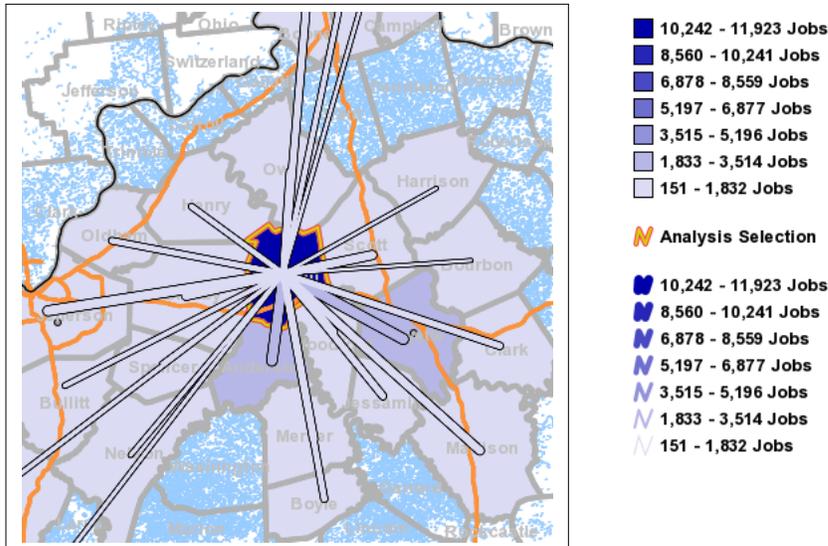
	2010	
	Count	Share
Employed in the Selection Area	30,795	100.0%
Employed in the Selection Area but Living Outside	18,872	61.3%
Employed and Living in the Selection Area	11,923	38.7%
Living in the Selection Area	20,870	100.0%
Living in the Selection Area but Employed Outside	8,947	42.9%
Living and Employed in the Selection Area	11,923	57.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, OnTheMap Application and LEHD Origin-Destination Employment Statistics (Beginning of Quarter Employment, 2nd Quarter of 2002-2010).

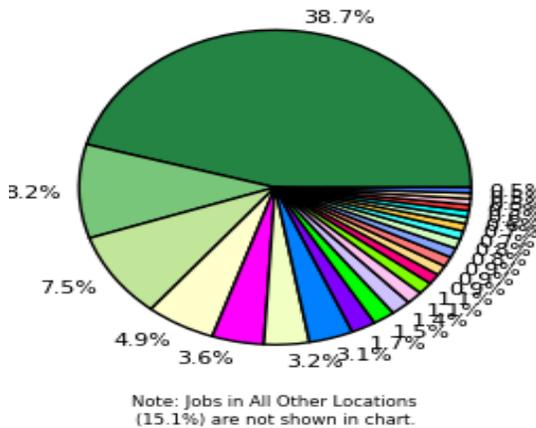
Notes:

1. Race, Ethnicity, Educational Attainment, and Sex statistics are beta release results and only available for 2009 and 2010 data.
2. Educational Attainment is only produced for workers aged 30 and over.

Home Destination Report - Where Workers Live Who are Employed in the Selection Area - by Counties



Job Counts by Home Counties in 2010
All Workers



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, OnTheMap Application and LEHD Origin-Destination Employment Statistics (Beginning of Quarter Employment, 2nd Quarter of 2002-2010).
Notes:

1. Race, Ethnicity, Educational Attainment, and Sex statistics are beta release results and only available for 2009 and 2010 data.
2. Educational Attainment is only produced for workers aged 30 and over.

Jobs Counts by Counties Where Workers Live - All Jobs

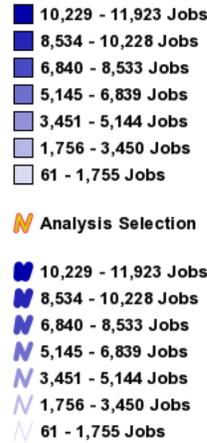
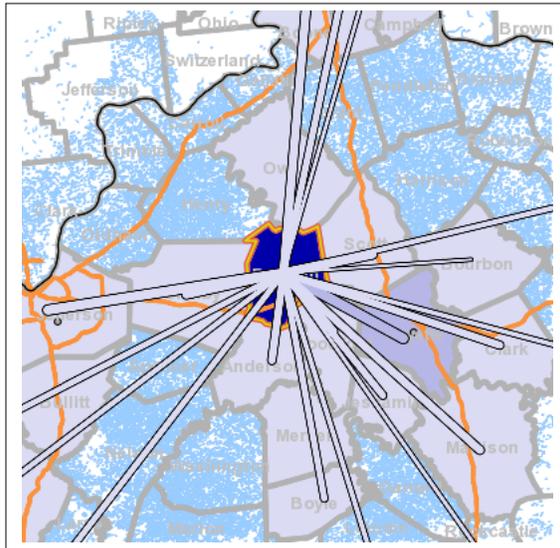
		2010	
		Count	Share
	All Counties	30,795	100.0%
■	Franklin County, KY	11,923	38.7%
■	Fayette County, KY	2,525	8.2%

Franklin County, Kentucky

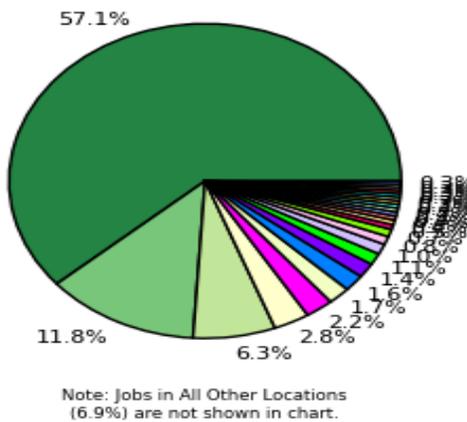
Jobs Counts by Counties Where Workers Live - All Jobs

		2010	
		Count	Share
	Anderson County, KY	2,317	7.5%
	Jefferson County, KY	1,495	4.9%
	Shelby County, KY	1,120	3.6%
	Woodford County, KY	974	3.2%
	Scott County, KY	952	3.1%
	Madison County, KY	529	1.7%
	Mercer County, KY	475	1.5%
	Owen County, KY	430	1.4%
	Boone County, KY	352	1.1%
	Jessamine County, KY	329	1.1%
	Clark County, KY	284	0.9%
	Boyle County, KY	268	0.9%
	Oldham County, KY	267	0.9%
	Henry County, KY	260	0.8%
	Kenton County, KY	259	0.8%
	Bullitt County, KY	224	0.7%
	Hardin County, KY	206	0.7%
	Nelson County, KY	175	0.6%
	Warren County, KY	173	0.6%
	Campbell County, KY	160	0.5%
	Harrison County, KY	158	0.5%
	Bourbon County, KY	152	0.5%
	Spencer County, KY	151	0.5%
	All Other Locations	4,637	15.1%

Work Destination Report - Where Workers are Employed Who Live in the Selection Area - by Counties



Job Counts by Work Counties in 2010
All Workers



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, OnTheMap Application and LEHD Origin-Destination Employment Statistics (Beginning of Quarter Employment, 2nd Quarter of 2002-2010).
Notes:

1. Race, Ethnicity, Educational Attainment, and Sex statistics are beta release results and only available for 2009 and 2010 data.
2. Educational Attainment is only produced for workers aged 30 and over.

Jobs Counts by Counties Where Workers are Employed - All Jobs

2010		
	Count	Share
All Counties	20,870	100.0%
■ Franklin County, KY	11,923	57.1%

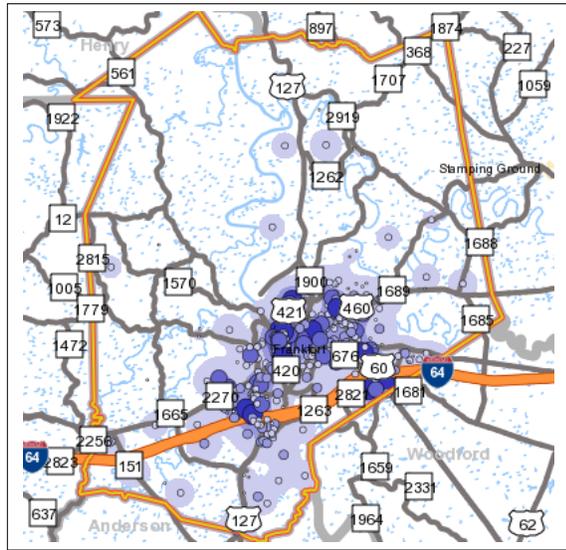
Franklin County, Kentucky

Jobs Counts by Counties Where Workers are Employed - All Jobs

2010

	Count	Share
 Fayette County, KY	2,463	11.8%
 Jefferson County, KY	1,320	6.3%
 Scott County, KY	575	2.8%
 Woodford County, KY	449	2.2%
 Boone County, KY	356	1.7%
 Shelby County, KY	334	1.6%
 Madison County, KY	292	1.4%
 Anderson County, KY	233	1.1%
 Clark County, KY	207	1.0%
 Jessamine County, KY	165	0.8%
 Kenton County, KY	149	0.7%
 Boyle County, KY	95	0.5%
 Warren County, KY	93	0.4%
 McCracken County, KY	84	0.4%
 Hardin County, KY	81	0.4%
 Boyd County, KY	78	0.4%
 Pulaski County, KY	77	0.4%
 Pike County, KY	72	0.3%
 Bullitt County, KY	70	0.3%
 Laurel County, KY	69	0.3%
 Campbell County, KY	65	0.3%
 Mercer County, KY	63	0.3%
 Owen County, KY	62	0.3%
 Bourbon County, KY	61	0.3%
All Other Locations	1,434	6.9%

Work Area Profile Report



Click a Characteristic link in the Summary Report to see more detail.



Age



Earnings



Industry Sector



Race

Total All Jobs



2010

	Count	Share
Total All Jobs	30,795	100.0%
Total All Jobs	30,795	100.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, OnTheMap Application and LEHD Origin-Destination Employment Statistics (Beginning of Quarter Employment, 2nd Quarter of 2002-2010).

Notes:

1. Race, Ethnicity, Educational Attainment, and Sex statistics are beta release results and only available for 2009 and 2010 data.
2. Educational Attainment is only produced for workers aged 30 and over.

Franklin County, Kentucky Work Area Profile Report

Total All Jobs

	2010	
	Count	Share
Total All Jobs	30,795	100.0%

Jobs by Worker Age

	2010	
	Count	Share
Age 29 or younger	5,986	19.4%
Age 30 to 54	18,840	61.2%
Age 55 or older	5,969	19.4%

Jobs by Earnings

	2010	
	Count	Share
\$1,250 per month or less	5,634	18.3%
\$1,251 to \$3,333 per month	12,565	40.8%
More than \$3,333 per month	12,596	40.9%

Jobs by NAICS Industry Sector

	2010	
	Count	Share
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	32	0.1%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	52	0.2%
Utilities	224	0.7%
Construction	563	1.8%
Manufacturing	2,507	8.1%
Wholesale Trade	287	0.9%
Retail Trade	2,538	8.2%
Transportation and Warehousing	249	0.8%
Information	476	1.5%
Finance and Insurance	986	3.2%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	144	0.5%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	781	2.5%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	206	0.7%
Administration & Support, Waste Management and Remediation	1,021	3.3%
Educational Services	2,746	8.9%
Health Care and Social Assistance	3,083	10.0%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	396	1.3%
Accommodation and Food Services	1,953	6.3%
Other Services (excluding Public Administration)	913	3.0%
Public Administration	11,638	37.8%

Jobs by Worker Race

	2010	
	Count	Share
White Alone	27,909	90.6%
Black or African American Alone	2,247	7.3%
American Indian or Alaska Native Alone	52	0.2%
Asian Alone	371	1.2%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander Alone	6	0.0%
Two or More Race Groups	210	0.7%

Jobs by Worker Ethnicity

	2010	
	Count	Share
Not Hispanic or Latino	30,320	98.5%

Franklin County, Kentucky

Hispanic or Latino

475 1.5%

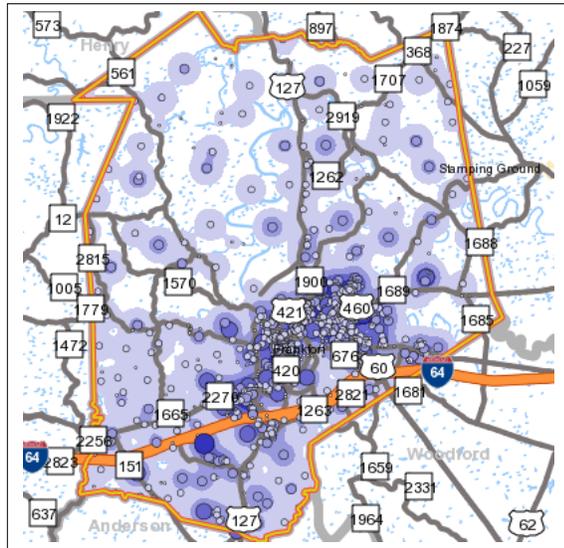
Jobs by Worker Educational Attainment

	2010	
	Count	Share
Less than high school	1,875	6.1%
High school or equivalent, no college	7,166	23.3%
Some college or Associate degree	8,466	27.5%
Bachelor's degree or advanced degree	7,302	23.7%
Educational attainment not available (workers aged 29 or younger)	5,986	19.4%

Jobs by Worker Sex

	2010	
	Count	Share
Male	14,728	47.8%
Female	16,067	52.2%

Home Area Profile Report



Click a Characteristic link in the Summary Report to see more detail.



Age



Earnings



Industry Sector



Race

Total All Jobs



2010	
Count	Share
20,870	100.0%
20,870	100.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, OnTheMap Application and LEHD Origin-Destination Employment Statistics (Beginning of Quarter Employment, 2nd Quarter of 2002-2010).

Notes:

1. Race, Ethnicity, Educational Attainment, and Sex statistics are beta release results and only available for 2009 and 2010 data.
2. Educational Attainment is only produced for workers aged 30 and over.

Franklin County, Kentucky Home Area Profile Report

Total All Jobs

	2010	
	Count	Share
Total All Jobs	20,870	100.0%

Jobs by Worker Age

	2010	
	Count	Share
Age 29 or younger	4,591	22.0%
Age 30 to 54	12,362	59.2%
Age 55 or older	3,917	18.8%

Jobs by Earnings

	2010	
	Count	Share
\$1,250 per month or less	5,096	24.4%
\$1,251 to \$3,333 per month	8,443	40.5%
More than \$3,333 per month	7,331	35.1%

Jobs by NAICS Industry Sector

	2010	
	Count	Share
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	126	0.6%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	46	0.2%
Utilities	161	0.8%
Construction	488	2.3%
Manufacturing	2,002	9.6%
Wholesale Trade	439	2.1%
Retail Trade	2,147	10.3%
Transportation and Warehousing	394	1.9%
Information	397	1.9%
Finance and Insurance	703	3.4%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	177	0.8%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	756	3.6%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	211	1.0%
Administration & Support, Waste Management and Remediation	1,016	4.9%
Educational Services	2,174	10.4%
Health Care and Social Assistance	2,173	10.4%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	281	1.3%
Accommodation and Food Services	1,746	8.4%
Other Services (excluding Public Administration)	659	3.2%
Public Administration	4,774	22.9%

Jobs by Worker Race

	2010	
	Count	Share
White Alone	18,502	88.7%
Black or African American Alone	1,861	8.9%
American Indian or Alaska Native Alone	37	0.2%
Asian Alone	305	1.5%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander Alone	13	0.1%
Two or More Race Groups	152	0.7%

Jobs by Worker Ethnicity

	2010	
	Count	Share
Not Hispanic or Latino	20,498	98.2%

Franklin County, Kentucky

Hispanic or Latino

372 1.8%

Jobs by Worker Educational Attainment

	2010	
	Count	Share
Less than high school	1,435	6.9%
High school or equivalent, no college	4,902	23.5%
Some college or Associate degree	5,526	26.5%
Bachelor's degree or advanced degree	4,416	21.2%
Educational attainment not available (workers aged 29 or younger)	4,591	22.0%

Jobs by Worker Sex

	2010	
	Count	Share
Male	10,041	48.1%
Female	10,829	51.9%

**Educational Attainment by WIA - Kentucky Residents Age 25+
2008-2012 ACS**

Area	Total Population 25+	Less than High School		Completed High School		Associate's Degree		Bachelor's Degree or Higher	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Kentucky	2,902,296	510,196	17.6%	2,392,100	82.4%	199,940	6.9%	608,927	21.0%
Barren River	185,089	37,956	20.5%	147,133	79.5%	11,890	6.4%	32,095	17.3%
Allen	13,429	3,424	25.5%	10,005	74.5%	1,011	7.5%	1,480	11.0%
Barren	28,802	6,117	21.2%	22,685	78.8%	1,953	6.8%	3,900	13.5%
Butler	8,739	2,259	25.8%	6,480	74.2%	638	7.3%	653	7.5%
Edmonson	8,232	1,884	22.9%	6,348	77.1%	528	6.4%	767	9.3%
Hart	12,251	3,616	29.5%	8,635	70.5%	510	4.2%	1,025	8.4%
Logan	18,222	4,449	24.4%	13,773	75.6%	898	4.9%	2,109	11.6%
Metcalfe	6,928	2,170	31.3%	4,758	68.7%	273	3.9%	519	7.5%
Monroe	7,565	2,104	27.8%	5,461	72.2%	423	5.6%	797	10.5%
Simpson	11,615	1,957	16.8%	9,658	83.2%	611	5.3%	1,760	15.2%
Warren	69,306	9,976	14.4%	59,330	85.6%	5,045	7.3%	19,085	27.5%
Bluegrass	506,772	74,336	14.7%	432,166	85.3%	33255	6.6%	145,399	28.7%
Anderson	14,469	1,829	12.6%	12,640	87.4%	992	6.9%	2,835	19.6%
Bourbon	13,686	2,314	16.9%	11,372	83.1%	900	6.6%	2,186	16.0%
Boyle	19,188	2,908	15.2%	16,280	84.8%	1,489	7.8%	4,551	23.7%
Clark	24,650	4,847	19.7%	19,803	80.3%	1,544	6.3%	4,519	18.3%
Estill	10,297	2,914	28.3%	7,383	71.7%	484	4.7%	767	7.4%
Fayette	191,699	21,730	11.3%	169,969	88.7%	13,144	6.9%	76,474	39.9%
Franklin	33,701	4,606	13.7%	29,095	86.3%	1,404	4.2%	9,249	27.4%
Garrard	11,785	2,296	19.5%	9,489	80.5%	742	6.3%	1,863	15.8%
Harrison	12,958	2,497	19.3%	10,461	80.7%	630	4.9%	1,811	14.0%
Jessamine	31,042	4,666	15.0%	26,376	85.0%	2,244	7.2%	8,517	27.4%
Lincoln	16,621	3,976	23.9%	12,645	76.1%	982	5.9%	1,387	8.3%
Madison	51,198	7,928	15.5%	43,270	84.5%	3,487	6.8%	13,650	26.7%
Mercer	14,753	2,456	16.6%	12,297	83.4%	1,130	7.7%	2,625	17.8%
Nicholas	4,907	1,148	23.4%	3,759	76.6%	408	8.3%	616	12.6%
Powell	8,426	2,431	28.9%	5,995	71.1%	458	5.4%	1,039	12.3%
Scott	30,259	3,847	12.7%	26,142	86.4%	1,896	6.3%	8,158	27.0%
Woodford	17,133	1,943	11.3%	15,190	88.7%	1,321	7.7%	5,152	30.1%
Cumberlands	216,769	57,210	26.4%	159,559	73.6%	13,199	6.1%	25,821	11.9%
Adair	12,372	3,422	27.7%	8,950	72.3%	853	6.9%	1,862	15.1%
Casey	10,916	3,721	34.1%	7,195	65.9%	652	6.0%	997	9.1%
Clinton	6,987	2,454	35.1%	4,533	64.9%	357	5.1%	550	7.9%
Cumberland	4,787	1,445	30.2%	3,342	69.8%	329	6.9%	583	12.2%
Green	7,947	1,927	24.2%	6,020	75.8%	403	5.1%	829	10.4%
Laurel	39,784	9,821	24.7%	29,963	75.3%	2,374	6.0%	5,198	13.1%
McCreary	12,408	3,909	31.5%	8,499	68.5%	895	7.2%	847	6.8%
Pulaski	43,888	9,445	21.5%	34,443	78.5%	3,490	8.0%	6,156	14.0%
Rockcastle	11,762	3,157	26.8%	8,605	73.2%	846	7.2%	1,214	10.3%
Russell	12,273	3,416	27.8%	8,857	72.2%	830	6.8%	1,406	11.5%
Taylor	16,085	3,846	23.9%	12,239	76.1%	902	5.6%	2,258	14.0%

Area	Total Population 25+	Less than High School		Completed High School		Associate's Degree		Bachelor's Degree or Higher	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Wayne	14,453	4,351	30.1%	10,102	69.9%	518	3.6%	1,233	8.5%
Whitley	23,107	6,296	27.2%	16,811	72.8%	750	3.2%	2,688	11.6%
EKCEP	320,335	99,194	31.0%	221,141	69.0%	17,571	5.5%	33,671	10.5%
Bell	19,753	6,516	33.0%	13,237	67.0%	1,202	6.1%	2,119	10.7%
Breathitt	9,538	3,379	35.4%	6,159	64.6%	568	6.0%	975	10.2%
Carter	18,538	4,679	25.2%	13,859	74.8%	1,111	6.0%	1,716	9.3%
Clay	14,994	5,684	37.9%	9,310	62.1%	553	3.7%	1,115	7.4%
Elliott	5,401	1,592	29.5%	3,809	70.5%	210	3.9%	324	6.0%
Floyd	27,304	7,902	28.9%	19,402	71.1%	1,503	5.5%	3,250	11.9%
Harlan	20,019	5,889	29.4%	14,130	70.6%	1,663	8.3%	2,137	10.7%
Jackson	9,260	3,206	34.6%	6,054	65.4%	396	4.3%	625	6.7%
Johnson	16,200	4,502	27.8%	11,698	72.2%	899	5.5%	1,588	9.8%
Knott	11,239	3,523	31.3%	7,716	68.7%	657	5.8%	1,474	13.1%
Knox	21,112	6,995	33.1%	14,117	66.9%	511	2.4%	2,024	9.6%
Lawrence	10,828	3,076	28.4%	7,752	71.6%	654	6.0%	1,059	9.8%
Lee	5,652	1,810	32.0%	3,842	68.0%	255	4.5%	309	5.5%
Leslie	7,872	3,356	42.6%	4,516	57.4%	353	4.5%	648	8.2%
Letcher	17,061	4,520	26.5%	12,541	73.5%	1,467	8.6%	1,850	10.8%
Magoffin	8,981	3,103	34.6%	5,878	65.4%	352	3.9%	866	9.6%
Martin	8,955	2,767	30.9%	6,188	69.1%	545	6.1%	820	9.2%
Menifee	4,374	1,315	30.1%	3,059	69.9%	163	3.7%	457	10.4%
Morgan	9,817	3,014	30.7%	6,803	69.3%	368	3.7%	1,060	10.8%
Owsley	3,417	1,405	41.1%	2,012	58.9%	108	3.2%	372	10.9%
Perry	19,752	6,270	31.7%	13,482	68.3%	1,409	7.1%	2,702	13.7%
Pike	45,351	12,868	28.4%	32,483	71.6%	2,346	5.2%	5,626	12.4%
Wolfe	4,917	1,823	37.1%	3,094	62.9%	278	5.7%	555	11.3%
Green River	143,414	22,512	15.7%	120,902	84.3%	11,439	8.0%	22,212	15.5%
Daviess	64,744	7,907	12.2%	56,837	87.8%	5,131	7.9%	12,325	19.0%
Hancock	5,752	799	13.9%	4,953	86.1%	422	7.3%	658	11.4%
Henderson	31,596	4,942	15.6%	26,654	84.4%	2,677	8.5%	5,251	16.6%
McLean	6,557	1,371	20.9%	5,186	79.1%	451	6.9%	688	10.5%
Ohio	16,165	3,722	23.0%	12,443	77.0%	1,143	7.1%	1,505	9.3%
Union	9,288	1,640	17.7%	7,648	82.3%	1,044	11.2%	945	10.2%
Webster	9,312	2,131	22.9%	7,181	77.1%	571	6.1%	840	9.0%
Kentuckiana Works	648,407	80,197	12.4%	568,210	87.6%	45,072	7.0%	182,434	28.1%
Bullitt	49,779	7,924	15.9%	41,855	84.1%	3,901	7.8%	6,215	12.5%
Henry	10,490	2,080	19.8%	8,410	80.2%	563	5.4%	1,412	13.5%
Jefferson	502,301	59,901	11.9%	442,400	88.1%	34,561	6.9%	149,752	29.8%
Oldham	39,808	3,283	8.2%	36,525	91.8%	2,920	7.3%	15,642	39.3%
Shelby	28,443	4,419	15.5%	24,024	84.5%	1,729	6.1%	6,709	23.6%
Spencer	11,551	1,575	13.6%	9,976	86.4%	983	8.5%	1,807	15.6%
Trimble	6,035	1,015	16.8%	5,020	83.2%	415	6.9%	897	14.9%
Lincoln Trail	176,778	28,791	16.3%	147,987	83.7%	14,555	8.2%	26,374	14.9%
Breckinridge	13,729	3,150	22.9%	10,579	77.1%	925	6.7%	1,209	8.8%

Area	Total Population 25+	Less than High School		Completed High School		Associate's Degree		Bachelor's Degree or Higher	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Grayson	17,431	4,596	26.4%	12,835	73.6%	893	5.1%	1,518	8.7%
Hardin	67,321	8,109	12.0%	59,212	88.0%	6,326	9.4%	13,315	19.8%
Larue	9,675	2,083	21.5%	7,592	78.5%	669	6.9%	1,013	10.5%
Marion	13,416	2,312	17.2%	11,104	82.8%	1,097	8.2%	1,611	12.0%
Meade	18,579	2,633	14.2%	15,946	85.8%	1,606	8.6%	2,295	12.4%
Nelson	28,821	4,345	15.1%	24,476	84.9%	2,450	8.5%	4,324	15.0%
Washington	7,806	1,563	20.0%	6,243	80.0%	589	7.5%	1,089	14.0%
Northern Kentucky	288,105	35,260	12.2%	252,845	87.8%	21,767	7.6%	73,936	25.7%
Boone	76,832	6,419	8.4%	70,413	91.6%	7,005	9.1%	22,176	28.9%
Campbell	59,501	7,306	12.3%	52,195	87.7%	4,261	7.2%	16,374	27.5%
Carroll	7,147	1,839	25.7%	5,308	74.3%	286	4.0%	704	9.9%
Gallatin	5,501	1,385	25.2%	4,116	74.8%	360	6.5%	492	8.9%
Grant	15,701	2,636	16.8%	13,065	83.2%	908	5.8%	1,878	12.0%
Kenton	106,148	12,631	11.9%	93,517	88.1%	7,832	7.4%	29,802	28.1%
Owen	7,443	1,305	17.5%	6,138	82.5%	249	3.3%	1,347	18.1%
Pendleton	9,832	1,739	17.7%	8,093	82.3%	866	8.8%	1,163	11.8%
TENCO	138,575	27,853	20.1%	110,722	79.9%	10,201	7.4%	21,725	15.7%
Bath	7,892	2,007	25.4%	5,885	74.6%	465	5.9%	1,049	13.3%
Boyd	35,131	4,988	14.2%	30,143	85.8%	2,988	8.5%	5,598	15.9%
Bracken	5,637	1,259	22.3%	4,378	77.7%	509	9.0%	839	14.9%
Fleming	9,745	2,139	21.9%	7,606	78.1%	999	10.3%	1,269	13.0%
Greenup	25,908	4,771	18.4%	21,137	81.6%	2,137	8.2%	4,140	16.0%
Lewis	9,574	2,801	29.3%	6,773	70.7%	480	5.0%	993	10.4%
Mason	11,821	2,366	20.0%	9,455	80.0%	956	8.1%	1,687	14.3%
Montgomery	17,848	3,960	22.2%	13,888	77.8%	893	5.0%	2,749	15.4%
Robertson	1,417	360	25.4%	1,057	74.6%	71	5.0%	146	10.3%
Rowan	13,602	3,202	23.5%	10,400	76.5%	703	5.2%	3,255	23.9%
West Kentucky	278,052	46,887	16.9%	231,165	83.1%	20991	7.5%	45260	16.3%
Ballard	5,870	1,070	18.2%	4,800	81.8%	444	7.6%	704	12.0%
Caldwell	9,071	1,449	16.0%	7,622	84.0%	373	4.1%	1,502	16.6%
Calloway	22,450	3,096	13.8%	19,354	86.2%	1,243	5.5%	6,312	28.1%
Carlisle	3,562	582	16.3%	2,980	83.7%	259	7.3%	538	15.1%
Christian	42,375	6,602	15.6%	35,773	84.4%	3,250	7.7%	6,036	14.2%
Crittenden	6,545	1,454	22.2%	5,091	77.8%	422	6.4%	682	10.4%
Fulton	4,831	1,026	21.2%	3,805	78.8%	151	3.1%	596	12.3%
Graves	25,197	4,957	19.7%	20,240	80.3%	1,864	7.4%	3,916	15.5%
Hickman	3,497	761	21.8%	2,736	78.2%	280	8.0%	454	13.0%
Hopkins	32,593	5,911	18.1%	26,682	81.9%	2,574	7.9%	4,652	14.3%
Livingston	6,817	1,314	19.3%	5,503	80.7%	468	6.9%	765	11.2%
Lyon	6,644	1,003	15.1%	5,641	84.9%	476	7.2%	932	14.0%
Marshall	22,594	3,275	14.5%	19,319	85.5%	1,532	6.8%	3,630	16.1%
McCracken	45,985	6,018	13.1%	39,967	86.9%	4,441	9.7%	9,748	21.2%
Muhlenberg	21,930	4,849	22.1%	17,081	77.9%	1,847	8.4%	2,350	10.7%
Todd	7,949	1,821	22.9%	6,128	77.1%	448	5.6%	736	9.3%
Trigg	10,142	1,699	16.8%	8,443	83.2%	919	9.1%	1,707	16.8%

Source: United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey, ACS 2008-2012

Prepared by: Workforce Intelligence Branch, Office of Employment and Training, Kentucky Education and Workforce Development Cabinet

Educational Attainment - Percent of Kentucky Residents Age 25+ Associate's Degree

2000 vs. 2008-2012

Area	Total Population 25+		Number		Percent of Total		Change	Rank
	2000	2008-2012	2000	2008-2012	2000	2008-2012	2000-2008-2012	
Kentucky	2,646,397	2,902,296	129,481	199,940	4.9%	6.9%	2.0%	
Barren River	164,067	185,089	6,301	11,890	3.8%	6.4%	2.6%	2
Allen	11,643	13,429	352	1,011	3.0%	7.5%	4.5%	9
Barren	25,751	28,802	908	1,953	3.5%	6.8%	3.3%	26
Butler	8,489	8,739	225	638	2.7%	7.3%	4.7%	8
Edmonson	7,865	8,232	232	528	2.9%	6.4%	3.5%	21
Hart	11,474	12,251	302	510	2.6%	4.2%	1.5%	89
Logan	17,471	18,222	662	898	3.8%	4.9%	1.1%	96
Metcalfe	6,729	6,928	155	273	2.3%	3.9%	1.6%	85
Monroe	7,896	7,565	284	423	3.6%	5.6%	2.0%	66
Simpson	10,680	11,615	485	611	4.5%	5.3%	0.7%	106
Warren	56,069	69,306	2,696	5,045	4.8%	7.3%	2.5%	51
Bluegrass	443,096	506,772	23,441	33,255	5.3%	6.6%	1.3%	9
Anderson	12,600	14,469	770	992	6.1%	6.9%	0.7%	106
Bourbon	13,015	13,686	534	900	4.1%	6.6%	2.5%	51
Boyle	18,491	19,188	905	1,489	4.9%	7.8%	2.9%	35
Clark	22,187	24,650	1,140	1,544	5.1%	6.3%	1.1%	96
Estill	10,189	10,297	262	484	2.6%	4.7%	2.1%	60
Fayette	167,235	191,699	10,699	13,144	6.4%	6.9%	0.5%	110
Franklin	32,388	33,701	1,268	1,404	3.9%	4.2%	0.3%	114
Garrard	9,951	11,785	491	742	4.9%	6.3%	1.4%	93
Harrison	12,009	12,958	469	630	3.9%	4.9%	1.0%	100
Jessamine	24,182	31,042	1,282	2,244	5.3%	7.2%	1.9%	72
Lincoln	15,440	16,621	470	982	3.0%	5.9%	2.9%	35
Madison	42,125	51,198	1,895	3,487	4.5%	6.8%	2.3%	53
Mercer	14,158	14,753	660	1,130	4.7%	7.7%	3.0%	32
Nicholas	4,636	4,907	203	408	4.4%	8.3%	3.9%	13
Powell	8,485	8,426	204	458	2.4%	5.4%	3.0%	32
Scott	20,459	30,259	1,250	1,896	6.1%	6.3%	0.2%	118
Woodford	15,546	17,133	939	1,321	6.0%	7.7%	1.7%	79
Cumberlands	198,431	216,769	7,096	13,199	3.6%	6.1%	2.5%	4
Adair	11,270	12,372	402	853	3.6%	6.9%	3.3%	26
Casey	10,423	10,916	258	652	2.5%	6.0%	3.5%	21
Clinton	6,594	6,987	231	357	3.5%	5.1%	1.6%	85
Cumberland	4,972	4,787	146	329	2.9%	6.9%	3.9%	13
Green	7,983	7,947	228	403	2.9%	5.1%	2.2%	57
Laurel	34,431	39,784	1,086	2,374	3.2%	6.0%	2.8%	41
McCreary	10,668	12,408	368	895	3.4%	7.2%	3.8%	16
Pulaski	38,430	43,888	1,776	3,490	4.6%	8.0%	3.3%	26
Rockcastle	11,109	11,762	218	846	2.0%	7.2%	5.2%	6
Russell	11,437	12,273	544	830	4.8%	6.8%	2.0%	66
Taylor	15,253	16,085	746	902	4.9%	5.6%	0.7%	106
Wayne	13,153	14,453	419	518	3.2%	3.6%	0.4%	112

Educational Attainment - Percent of Kentucky Residents Age 25+ Associate's Degree 2000 vs. 2008-2012

Area	Total Population 25+		Number		Percent of Total		Change	Rank
	2000	2008-2012	2000	2008-2012	2000	2008-2012	2000-2008-2012	
Whitley	22,708	23,107	674	750	3.0%	3.2%	0.3%	114
EKCEP	319,041	320,335	10,693	17,571	3.4%	5.5%	2.1%	8
Bell	20,042	19,753	643	1,202	3.2%	6.1%	2.9%	35
Breathitt	10,393	9,538	344	568	3.3%	6.0%	2.6%	48
Carter	17,394	18,538	641	1,111	3.7%	6.0%	2.3%	53
Clay	16,083	14,994	239	553	1.5%	3.7%	2.2%	57
Elliott	4,422	5,401	97	210	2.2%	3.9%	1.7%	79
Floyd	28,370	27,304	1,270	1,503	4.5%	5.5%	1.0%	100
Harlan	22,041	20,019	1,021	1,663	4.6%	8.3%	3.7%	17
Jackson	8,611	9,260	191	396	2.2%	4.3%	2.1%	60
Johnson	15,735	16,200	749	899	4.8%	5.5%	0.8%	103
Knott	11,427	11,239	445	657	3.9%	5.8%	2.0%	66
Knox	20,401	21,112	333	511	1.6%	2.4%	0.8%	103
Lawrence	10,256	10,828	335	654	3.3%	6.0%	2.8%	41
Lee	5,381	5,652	139	255	2.6%	4.5%	1.9%	72
Leslie	8,214	7,872	288	353	3.5%	4.5%	1.0%	100
Letcher	16,930	17,061	784	1,467	4.6%	8.6%	4.0%	10
Magoffin	8,410	8,981	172	352	2.0%	3.9%	1.9%	72
Martin	7,835	8,955	166	545	2.1%	6.1%	4.0%	10
Menifee	4,213	4,374	48	163	1.1%	3.7%	2.6%	48
Morgan	9,321	9,817	240	368	2.6%	3.7%	1.2%	95
Owsley	3,242	3,417	124	108	3.8%	3.2%	-0.7%	120
Perry	19,596	19,752	749	1,409	3.8%	7.1%	3.3%	28
Pike	46,153	45,351	1,584	2,346	3.4%	5.2%	1.7%	79
Wolfe	4,571	4,917	91	278	2.0%	5.7%	3.7%	17
Green River	136,054	143,414	7,536	11,439	5.5%	8.0%	2.4%	6
Daviess	59,745	64,744	3,340	5,131	5.6%	7.9%	2.3%	53
Hancock	5,427	5,752	301	422	5.5%	7.3%	1.8%	77
Henderson	29,960	31,596	2,064	2,677	6.9%	8.5%	1.6%	85
McLean	6,737	6,557	342	451	5.1%	6.9%	1.8%	77
Ohio	15,237	16,165	643	1,143	4.2%	7.1%	2.9%	35
Union	9,524	9,288	488	1,044	5.1%	11.2%	6.1%	1
Webster	9,424	9,312	358	571	3.8%	6.1%	2.3%	53
Kentuckiana Works	579,097	648,407	32,822	45,072	5.7%	7.0%	1.3%	9
Bullitt	39,307	49,779	2,416	3,901	6.1%	7.8%	1.7%	79
Henry	10,032	10,490	388	563	3.9%	5.4%	1.5%	89
Jefferson	464,284	502,301	25,940	34,561	5.6%	6.9%	1.3%	94
Oldham	30,366	39,808	2,131	2,920	7.0%	7.3%	0.3%	114
Shelby	22,096	28,443	1,254	1,729	5.7%	6.1%	0.4%	112
Spencer	7,672	11,551	429	983	5.6%	8.5%	2.9%	35
Trimble	5,340	6,035	264	415	4.9%	6.9%	1.9%	72
Lincoln Trail	154,648	176,778	9,035	14,555	5.8%	8.2%	2.4%	6
Breckinridge	12,501	13,729	509	925	4.1%	6.7%	2.7%	45
Grayson	15,940	17,431	566	893	3.6%	5.1%	1.6%	85

Educational Attainment - Percent of Kentucky Residents Age 25+ Associate's Degree 2000 vs. 2008-2012

Area	Total Population 25+		Number		Percent of Total		Change	Rank
	2000	2008-2012	2000	2008-2012	2000	2008-2012	2000-2008-2012	
Hardin	58,358	67,321	4,337	6,326	7.4%	9.4%	2.0%	66
Larue	9,017	9,675	430	669	4.8%	6.9%	2.1%	60
Marion	11,772	13,416	592	1,097	5.0%	8.2%	3.1%	31
Meade	16,131	18,579	947	1,606	5.9%	8.6%	2.8%	41
Nelson	23,785	28,821	1,400	2,450	5.9%	8.5%	2.6%	48
Washington	7,144	7,806	254	589	3.6%	7.5%	4.0%	10
Northern Kentucky	250,715	288,105	12,561	21,767	5.0%	7.6%	2.5%	4
Boone	54,166	76,832	3,077	7,005	5.7%	9.1%	3.4%	10
Campbell	57,184	59,501	2,868	4,261	5.0%	7.2%	2.1%	60
Carroll	6,690	7,147	269	286	4.0%	4.0%	0.0%	119
Gallatin	5,007	5,501	152	360	3.0%	6.5%	3.5%	21
Grant	13,861	15,701	562	908	4.1%	5.8%	1.7%	79
Kenton	97,727	106,148	5,138	7,832	5.3%	7.4%	2.1%	60
Owen	6,999	7,443	215	249	3.1%	3.3%	0.3%	114
Pendleton	9,081	9,832	280	866	3.1%	8.8%	5.7%	3
TENCO	131,767	138,575	5,379	10,201	4.1%	7.4%	3.3%	1
Bath	7,451	7,892	202	465	2.7%	5.9%	3.2%	30
Boyd	34,697	35,131	905	2,988	2.6%	8.5%	5.9%	2
Bracken	5,460	5,637	299	509	5.5%	9.0%	3.6%	20
Fleming	9,154	9,745	451	999	4.9%	10.3%	5.3%	5
Greenup	25,323	25,908	1,399	2,137	5.5%	8.2%	2.7%	45
Lewis	9,256	9,574	284	480	3.1%	5.0%	1.9%	72
Mason	11,372	11,821	751	956	6.6%	8.1%	1.5%	89
Montgomery	15,033	17,848	493	893	3.3%	5.0%	1.7%	79
Robertson	1,566	1,417	55	71	3.5%	5.0%	1.5%	89
Rowan	12,455	13,602	540	703	4.3%	5.2%	0.8%	103
West Kentucky	269,481	278,052	13,349	20,991	5.0%	7.5%	2.6%	3
Ballard	5,766	5,870	310	444	5.4%	7.6%	2.2%	57
Caldwell	9,265	9,071	332	373	3.6%	4.1%	0.5%	110
Calloway	21,032	22,450	602	1,243	2.9%	5.5%	2.7%	45
Carlisle	3,690	3,562	163	259	4.4%	7.3%	2.9%	35
Christian	40,344	42,375	2,848	3,250	7.1%	7.7%	0.6%	109
Crittenden	6,460	6,545	287	422	4.4%	6.4%	2.0%	66
Fulton	5,111	4,831	101	151	2.0%	3.1%	1.1%	96
Graves	24,932	25,197	1,008	1,864	4.0%	7.4%	3.4%	24
Hickman	3,734	3,497	96	280	2.6%	8.0%	5.4%	4
Hopkins	31,464	32,593	1,322	2,574	4.2%	7.9%	3.7%	117
Livingston	6,851	6,817	396	468	5.8%	6.9%	1.1%	96
Lyon	6,185	6,644	255	476	4.1%	7.2%	3.0%	32
Marshall	21,278	22,594	1,019	1,532	4.8%	6.8%	2.0%	66
McCracken	45,038	45,985	3,097	4,441	6.9%	9.7%	2.8%	41
Muhlenberg	21,676	21,930	772	1,847	3.6%	8.4%	4.9%	7
Todd	7,758	7,949	278	448	3.6%	5.6%	2.1%	60
Trigg	8,897	10,142	463	919	5.2%	9.1%	3.9%	13

Source: United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey, ACS 2008-2012

Prepared by: Workforce Intelligence Branch, Office of Employment and Training, Kentucky Education and Workforce Development Cabinet

Educational Attainment - Percent of Kentucky Residents Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+
2000 vs. 2008-2012

Area	Total Population 25+		Number		Percent of Total		Change	Rank
	2000	2008-2012	2000	2008-2012	2000	2008-2012	2000-2008-2012	
Kentucky	2,646,397	2,902,296	453,469	608,927	17.1%	21.0%	3.8%	
Barren River	164,067	185,089	23,555	32,095	14.4%	17.3%	3.0%	4
Allen	11,643	13,429	1,060	1,480	9.1%	11.0%	1.9%	75
Barren	25,751	28,802	2,855	3,900	11.1%	13.5%	2.5%	60
Butler	8,489	8,739	544	653	6.4%	7.5%	1.1%	95
Edmonson	7,865	8,232	387	767	4.9%	9.3%	4.4%	23
Hart	11,474	12,251	803	1,025	7.0%	8.4%	1.4%	91
Logan	17,471	18,222	1,673	2,109	9.6%	11.6%	2.0%	70
Metcalfe	6,729	6,928	447	519	6.6%	7.5%	0.8%	98
Monroe	7,896	7,565	664	797	8.4%	10.5%	2.1%	67
Simpson	10,680	11,615	1,276	1,760	11.9%	15.2%	3.2%	43
Warren	56,069	69,306	13,846	19,085	24.7%	27.5%	2.8%	54
Bluegrass	443,096	506,772	107,346	145,399	24.2%	28.7%	4.5%	3
Anderson	12,600	14,469	1,512	2,835	12.0%	19.6%	7.6%	3
Bourbon	13,015	13,686	1,752	2,186	13.5%	16.0%	2.5%	60
Boyle	18,491	19,188	3,564	4,551	19.3%	23.7%	4.4%	23
Clark	22,187	24,650	3,465	4,519	15.6%	18.3%	2.7%	57
Estill	10,189	10,297	707	767	6.9%	7.4%	0.5%	103
Fayette	167,235	191,699	59,615	76,474	35.6%	39.9%	4.2%	27
Franklin	32,388	33,701	7,723	9,249	23.8%	27.4%	3.6%	37
Garrard	9,951	11,785	1,045	1,863	10.5%	15.8%	5.3%	12
Harrison	12,009	12,958	1,275	1,811	10.6%	14.0%	3.4%	39
Jessamine	24,182	31,042	5,205	8,517	21.5%	27.4%	5.9%	9
Lincoln	15,440	16,621	1,302	1,387	8.4%	8.3%	-0.1%	111
Madison	42,125	51,198	9,196	13,650	21.8%	26.7%	4.8%	17
Mercer	14,158	14,753	1,912	2,625	13.5%	17.8%	4.3%	26
Nicholas	4,636	4,907	347	616	7.5%	12.6%	5.1%	14
Powell	8,485	8,426	550	1,039	6.5%	12.3%	5.8%	10
Scott	20,459	30,259	4,152	8,158	20.3%	27.0%	6.7%	6
Woodford	15,546	17,133	4,024	5,152	25.9%	30.1%	4.2%	27
Cumberlands	198,431	216,769	20,959	25,821	10.6%	11.9%	1.3%	10
Adair	11,270	12,372	1,233	1,862	10.9%	15.1%	4.1%	31
Casey	10,423	10,916	769	997	7.4%	9.1%	1.8%	80
Clinton	6,594	6,987	525	550	8.0%	7.9%	-0.1%	111
Cumberland	4,972	4,787	525	583	10.6%	12.2%	1.6%	87
Green	7,983	7,947	726	829	9.1%	10.4%	1.3%	93
Laurel	34,431	39,784	3,666	5,198	10.6%	13.1%	2.4%	63
McCreary	10,668	12,408	717	847	6.7%	6.8%	0.1%	107
Pulaski	38,430	43,888	4,033	6,156	10.5%	14.0%	3.5%	38
Rockcastle	11,109	11,762	917	1,214	8.3%	10.3%	2.1%	67
Russell	11,437	12,273	1,100	1,406	9.6%	11.5%	1.8%	80
Taylor	15,253	16,085	1,857	2,258	12.2%	14.0%	1.9%	75
Wayne	13,153	14,453	1,857	1,233	14.1%	8.5%	-5.6%	120

Educational Attainment - Percent of Kentucky Residents Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+ 2000 vs. 2008-2012

Area	Total Population 25+		Number		Percent of Total		Change	Rank
	2000	2008-2012	2000	2008-2012	2000	2008-2012	2000-2008-2012	
Whitley	22,708	23,107	3,034	2,688	13.4%	11.6%	-1.7%	118
EKCEP	319,041	320,335	27,923	33,671	8.8%	10.5%	1.8%	9
Bell	20,042	19,753	1,800	2,119	9.0%	10.7%	1.7%	86
Breathitt	10,393	9,538	1,038	975	10.0%	10.2%	0.2%	106
Carter	17,394	18,538	1,550	1,716	8.9%	9.3%	0.3%	105
Clay	16,083	14,994	1,288	1,115	8.0%	7.4%	-0.6%	115
Elliott	4,422	5,401	345	324	7.8%	6.0%	-1.8%	119
Floyd	28,370	27,304	2,747	3,250	9.7%	11.9%	2.2%	65
Harlan	22,041	20,019	1,952	2,137	8.9%	10.7%	1.8%	80
Jackson	8,611	9,260	583	625	6.8%	6.7%	0.0%	109
Johnson	15,735	16,200	1,456	1,588	9.3%	9.8%	0.5%	103
Knott	11,427	11,239	1,171	1,474	10.2%	13.1%	2.9%	52
Knox	20,401	21,112	1,792	2,024	8.8%	9.6%	0.8%	98
Lawrence	10,256	10,828	680	1,059	6.6%	9.8%	3.1%	47
Lee	5,381	5,652	337	309	6.3%	5.5%	-0.8%	117
Leslie	8,214	7,872	520	648	6.3%	8.2%	1.9%	75
Letcher	16,930	17,061	1,297	1,850	7.7%	10.8%	3.2%	43
Magoffin	8,410	8,981	532	866	6.3%	9.6%	3.3%	40
Martin	7,835	8,955	709	820	9.0%	9.2%	0.1%	107
Menifee	4,213	4,374	355	457	8.4%	10.4%	2.0%	70
Morgan	9,321	9,817	721	1,060	7.7%	10.8%	3.1%	47
Owsley	3,242	3,417	250	372	7.7%	10.9%	3.2%	43
Perry	19,596	19,752	1,737	2,702	8.9%	13.7%	4.8%	17
Pike	46,153	45,351	4,579	5,626	9.9%	12.4%	2.5%	60
Wolfe	4,571	4,917	484	555	10.6%	11.3%	0.7%	101
Green River	136,054	143,414	18,163	22,212	13.3%	15.5%	2.1%	8
Daviess	59,745	64,744	10,168	12,325	17.0%	19.0%	2.0%	70
Hancock	5,427	5,752	442	658	8.1%	11.4%	3.3%	40
Henderson	29,960	31,596	4,131	5,251	13.8%	16.6%	2.8%	54
McLean	6,737	6,557	583	688	8.7%	10.5%	1.8%	80
Ohio	15,237	16,165	1,132	1,505	7.4%	9.3%	1.9%	75
Union	9,524	9,288	1,039	945	10.9%	10.2%	-0.7%	116
Webster	9,424	9,312	668	840	7.1%	9.0%	1.9%	75
Kentuckiana Works	579,097	648,407	134,599	182,434	23.2%	28.1%	4.9%	2
Bullitt	39,307	49,779	3,619	6,215	9.2%	12.5%	3.3%	40
Henry	10,032	10,490	983	1,412	9.8%	13.5%	3.7%	35
Jefferson	464,284	502,301	115,317	149,752	24.8%	29.8%	5.0%	15
Oldham	30,366	39,808	9,299	15,642	30.6%	39.3%	8.7%	2
Shelby	22,096	28,443	4,125	6,709	18.7%	23.6%	4.9%	16
Spencer	7,672	11,551	848	1,807	11.1%	15.6%	4.6%	20
Trimble	5,340	6,035	408	897	7.6%	14.9%	7.2%	4
Lincoln Trail	154,648	176,778	19,129	26,374	12.4%	14.9%	2.5%	9
Breckinridge	12,501	13,729	930	1,209	7.4%	8.8%	1.4%	91
Grayson	15,940	17,431	1,226	1,518	7.7%	8.7%	1.0%	97

Educational Attainment - Percent of Kentucky Residents Age 25+ Bachelor's Degree+ 2000 vs. 2008-2012

Area	Total Population 25+		Number		Percent of Total		Change	Rank
	2000	2008-2012	2000	2008-2012	2000	2008-2012	2000-2008-2012	
Hardin	58,358	67,321	8,967	13,315	15.4%	19.8%	4.4%	23
Larue	9,017	9,675	984	1,013	10.9%	10.5%	-0.4%	114
Marion	11,772	13,416	1,068	1,611	9.1%	12.0%	2.9%	52
Meade	16,131	18,579	1,822	2,295	11.3%	12.4%	1.1%	95
Nelson	23,785	28,821	3,180	4,324	13.4%	15.0%	1.6%	87
Washington	7,144	7,806	952	1,089	13.3%	14.0%	0.6%	102
Northern Kentucky	250,715	288,105	50,205	73,936	20.0%	25.7%	5.6%	1
Boone	54,166	76,832	12,364	22,176	22.8%	28.9%	6.0%	8
Campbell	57,184	59,501	11,748	16,374	20.5%	27.5%	7.0%	5
Carroll	6,690	7,147	553	704	8.3%	9.9%	1.6%	87
Gallatin	5,007	5,501	345	492	6.9%	8.9%	2.1%	67
Grant	13,861	15,701	1,304	1,878	9.4%	12.0%	2.6%	58
Kenton	97,727	106,148	22,375	29,802	22.9%	28.1%	5.2%	13
Owen	6,999	7,443	638	1,347	9.1%	18.1%	9.0%	1
Pendleton	9,081	9,832	878	1,163	9.7%	11.8%	2.2%	65
TENCO	131,767	138,575	16,990	21,725	12.9%	15.7%	2.8%	6
Bath	7,451	7,892	749	1,049	10.1%	13.3%	3.2%	43
Boyd	34,697	35,131	4,890	5,598	14.1%	15.9%	1.8%	80
Bracken	5,460	5,637	520	839	9.5%	14.9%	5.4%	11
Fleming	9,154	9,745	806	1,269	8.8%	13.0%	4.2%	27
Greenup	25,323	25,908	2,914	4,140	11.5%	16.0%	4.5%	21
Lewis	9,256	9,574	596	993	6.4%	10.4%	3.9%	33
Mason	11,372	11,821	1,637	1,687	14.4%	14.3%	-0.1%	111
Montgomery	15,033	17,848	2,014	2,749	13.4%	15.4%	2.0%	70
Robertson	1,566	1,417	136	146	8.7%	10.3%	1.6%	87
Rowan	12,455	13,602	2,728	3,255	21.9%	23.9%	2.0%	70
West Kentucky	269,481	278,052	35,678	45,260	13.2%	16.3%	3.0%	4
Ballard	5,766	5,870	614	704	10.6%	12.0%	1.3%	93
Caldwell	9,265	9,071	929	1,502	10.0%	16.6%	6.5%	7
Calloway	21,032	22,450	5,057	6,312	24.0%	28.1%	4.1%	31
Carlisle	3,690	3,562	390	538	10.6%	15.1%	4.5%	21
Christian	40,344	42,375	5,028	6,036	12.5%	14.2%	1.8%	80
Crittenden	6,460	6,545	473	682	7.3%	10.4%	3.1%	47
Fulton	5,111	4,831	588	596	11.5%	12.3%	0.8%	98
Graves	24,932	25,197	3,130	3,916	12.6%	15.5%	3.0%	51
Hickman	3,734	3,497	327	454	8.8%	13.0%	4.2%	27
Hopkins	31,464	32,593	3,332	4,652	10.6%	14.3%	3.7%	35
Livingston	6,851	6,817	577	765	8.4%	11.2%	2.8%	54
Lyon	6,185	6,644	627	932	10.1%	14.0%	3.9%	33
Marshall	21,278	22,594	2,913	3,630	13.7%	16.1%	2.4%	63
McCracken	45,038	45,985	8,152	9,748	18.1%	21.2%	3.1%	47
Muhlenberg	21,676	21,930	1,758	2,350	8.1%	10.7%	2.6%	58
Todd	7,758	7,949	716	736	9.2%	9.3%	0.0%	109
Trigg	8,897	10,142	1,067	1,707	12.0%	16.8%	4.8%	17

Source: United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey, ACS 2008-2012

Prepared by: Workforce Intelligence Branch, Office of Employment and Training, Kentucky Education and Workforce Development Cabinet

Educational Attainment - Percent of Kentucky Residents Age 25+ Completed High School

2000 vs. 2008-2012

Area	Total Population 25+		Number		Percent of Total		Change	Rank
	2000	2008-2012	2000	2008-2012	2000	2008-2012	2000-2008-2012	
Kentucky	2,646,397	2,902,296	1,961,397	2,392,100	74.1%	82.4%	8.3%	
Barren River	164,067	185,089	115,393	147,133	70.3%	79.5%	9.2%	3
Allen	11,643	13,429	7,510	10,005	64.5%	74.5%	10.0%	55
Barren	25,751	28,802	17,886	22,685	69.5%	78.8%	9.3%	64
Butler	8,489	8,739	5,152	6,480	60.7%	74.2%	13.5%	19
Edmonson	7,865	8,232	4,851	6,348	61.7%	77.1%	15.4%	7
Hart	11,474	12,251	6,675	8,635	58.2%	70.5%	12.3%	29
Logan	17,471	18,222	11,973	13,773	68.5%	75.6%	7.1%	88
Metcalfe	6,729	6,928	3,901	4,758	58.0%	68.7%	10.7%	49
Monroe	7,896	7,565	4,564	5,461	57.8%	72.2%	14.4%	13
Simpson	10,680	11,615	7,862	9,658	73.6%	83.2%	9.6%	62
Warren	56,069	69,306	45,019	59,330	80.3%	85.6%	5.3%	116
Bluegrass	443,096	506,772	350,062	432,166	79.0%	85.3%	6.3%	9
Anderson	12,600	14,469	10,134	12,640	80.4%	87.4%	7.0%	91
Bourbon	13,015	13,686	9,816	11,372	75.4%	83.1%	7.7%	82
Boyle	18,491	19,188	14,173	16,280	76.6%	84.8%	8.2%	75
Clark	22,187	24,650	16,651	19,803	75.0%	80.3%	5.3%	116
Estill	10,189	10,297	5,961	7,383	58.5%	71.7%	13.2%	22
Fayette	167,235	191,699	143,483	169,969	85.8%	88.7%	2.9%	120
Franklin	32,388	33,701	25,514	29,095	78.8%	86.3%	7.5%	84
Garrard	9,951	11,785	6,903	9,489	69.4%	80.5%	11.1%	42
Harrison	12,009	12,958	8,905	10,461	74.2%	80.7%	6.5%	98
Jessamine	24,182	31,042	19,123	26,376	79.1%	85.0%	5.9%	108
Lincoln	15,440	16,621	9,977	12,645	64.6%	76.1%	11.5%	37
Madison	42,125	51,198	31,697	43,270	75.2%	84.5%	9.3%	64
Mercer	14,158	14,753	10,729	12,297	75.8%	83.4%	7.6%	83
Nicholas	4,636	4,907	2,915	3,759	62.9%	76.6%	13.7%	16
Powell	8,485	8,426	4,764	5,995	56.1%	71.1%	15.0%	10
Scott	20,459	30,259	16,473	26,142	80.5%	86.4%	5.9%	108
Woodford	15,546	17,133	12,844	15,190	82.6%	88.7%	6.1%	105
Cumberlands	198,431	216,769	122,161	159,559	61.6%	73.6%	12.0%	1
Adair	11,270	12,372	6,768	8,950	60.1%	72.3%	12.2%	32
Casey	10,423	10,916	5,988	7,195	57.4%	65.9%	8.5%	70
Clinton	6,594	6,987	3,528	4,533	53.5%	64.9%	11.4%	39
Cumberland	4,972	4,787	2,783	3,342	56.0%	69.8%	13.8%	15
Green	7,983	7,947	4,904	6,020	61.4%	75.8%	14.4%	98
Laurel	34,431	39,784	21,986	29,963	63.9%	75.30%	11.4%	39
McCreary	10,668	12,408	5,615	8,499	52.6%	68.5%	15.9%	4
Pulaski	38,430	43,888	25,205	34,443	65.6%	78.5%	12.9%	23
Rockcastle	11,109	11,762	6,408	8,605	57.7%	73.20%	15.5%	6
Russell	11,437	12,273	7,070	8,857	61.8%	72.2%	10.4%	51
Taylor	15,253	16,085	10,378	12,239	68.0%	76.1%	8.1%	77
Wayne	13,153	14,453	7,597	10,102	57.8%	69.9%	12.1%	33

Educational Attainment - Percent of Kentucky Residents Age 25+ Completed High School 2000 vs. 2008-2012

Area	Total Population 25+		Number		Percent of Total		Change	Rank
	2000	2008-2012	2000	2008-2012	2000	2008-2012	2000-2008-2012	
Whitley	22,708	23,107	13,931	16,811	61.3%	72.80%	11.5%	37
EKCEP	319,041	320,335	184,504	221,141	57.8%	69.0%	11.2%	2
Bell	20,042	19,753	11,353	13,237	56.6%	67.00%	10.4%	51
Breathitt	10,393	9,538	5,979	6,159	57.5%	64.6%	7.1%	88
Carter	17,394	18,538	11,196	13,859	64.4%	74.80%	10.4%	51
Clay	16,083	14,994	7,952	9,310	49.4%	62.10%	12.7%	26
Elliott	4,422	5,401	2,324	3,809	52.6%	70.50%	17.9%	1
Floyd	28,370	27,304	17,397	19,402	61.3%	71.1%	9.8%	59
Harlan	22,041	20,019	12,941	14,130	58.7%	70.60%	11.9%	35
Jackson	8,611	9,260	4,556	6,054	52.9%	65.40%	12.5%	27
Johnson	15,735	16,200	10,033	11,698	63.8%	72.2%	8.4%	72
Knott	11,427	11,239	6,708	7,716	58.7%	68.7%	10.0%	55
Knox	20,401	21,112	11,035	14,117	54.1%	66.90%	12.8%	25
Lawrence	10,256	10,828	5,966	7,752	58.2%	71.60%	13.4%	20
Lee	5,381	5,652	2,741	3,842	50.9%	68.0%	17.1%	2
Leslie	8,214	7,872	4,310	4,516	52.5%	57.4%	4.9%	119
Letcher	16,930	17,061	9,901	12,541	58.5%	73.5%	15.0%	10
Magoffin	8,410	8,981	4,212	5,878	50.1%	65.4%	15.3%	8
Martin	7,835	8,955	4,234	6,188	54.0%	69.1%	15.1%	9
Menifee	4,213	4,374	2,425	3,059	57.6%	69.9%	12.3%	29
Morgan	9,321	9,817	5,253	6,803	56.4%	69.3%	12.9%	23
Owsley	3,242	3,417	1,596	2,012	49.2%	58.9%	9.7%	61
Perry	19,596	19,752	11,434	13,482	58.3%	68.3%	10.0%	55
Pike	46,153	45,351	28,506	32,483	61.8%	71.6%	9.8%	59
Wolfe	4,571	4,917	2,452	3,094	53.6%	62.9%	9.3%	64
Green River	136,054	143,414	104,850	120,902	77.1%	84.3%	7.2%	7
Daviess	59,745	64,744	48,229	56,837	80.7%	87.8%	7.1%	88
Hancock	5,427	5,752	4,189	4,953	77.2%	86.1%	8.9%	68
Henderson	29,960	31,596	23,449	26,654	78.3%	84.4%	6.1%	105
McLean	6,737	6,557	4,772	5,186	70.8%	79.1%	8.3%	73
Ohio	15,237	16,165	10,203	12,443	67.0%	77.0%	10.0%	55
Union	9,524	9,288	7,324	7,648	76.9%	82.3%	5.4%	114
Webster	9,424	9,312	6,684	7,181	70.9%	77.1%	6.2%	103
Kentuckiana Works	579,097	648,407	470,567	568,210	81.3%	87.6%	6.3%	9
Bullitt	39,307	49,779	29,889	41,855	76.0%	84.1%	8.1%	77
Henry	10,032	10,490	7,362	8,410	73.4%	80.2%	6.8%	94
Jefferson	464,284	502,301	380,016	442,400	81.8%	88.1%	6.3%	102
Oldham	30,366	39,808	26,263	36,525	86.5%	91.8%	5.3%	116
Shelby	22,096	28,443	17,480	24,024	79.1%	84.5%	5.4%	114
Spencer	7,672	11,551	5,783	9,976	75.4%	86.4%	11.0%	44
Trimble	5,340	6,035	3,774	5,020	70.7%	83.2%	12.5%	27
Lincoln Trail	154,648	176,778	117,647	147,987	76.1%	83.7%	7.6%	
Breckinridge	12,501	13,729	8,616	10,579	68.9%	77.1%	8.2%	75
Grayson	15,940	17,431	10,010	12,835	62.8%	73.6%	10.8%	46

Educational Attainment - Percent of Kentucky Residents Age 25+ Completed High School 2000 vs. 2008-2012

Area	Total Population 25+		Number		Percent of Total		Change	Rank
	2000	2008-2012	2000	2008-2012	2000	2008-2012	2000-2008-2012	
Hardin	58,358	67,321	48,035	59,212	82.3%	88.0%	5.7%	111
Larue	9,017	9,675	6,405	7,592	71.0%	78.5%	7.5%	84
Marion	11,772	13,416	8,300	11,104	70.5%	82.8%	12.3%	29
Meade	16,131	18,579	12,574	15,946	77.9%	85.8%	7.9%	80
Nelson	23,785	28,821	18,789	24,476	79.0%	84.9%	5.9%	108
Washington	7,144	7,806	4,918	6,243	68.8%	80.0%	11.2%	41
Northern Kentucky	250,715	288,105	201,954	252,845	80.6%	87.8%	7.2%	7
Boone	54,166	76,832	46,094	70,413	85.1%	91.6%	6.5%	98
Campbell	57,184	59,501	46,228	52,195	80.8%	87.7%	6.9%	92
Carroll	6,690	7,147	4,557	5,308	68.1%	74.3%	6.2%	103
Gallatin	5,007	5,501	3,403	4,116	68.0%	74.8%	6.8%	94
Grant	13,861	15,701	10,038	13,065	72.4%	83.2%	10.8%	46
Kenton	97,727	106,148	80,267	93,517	82.1%	88.1%	6.0%	107
Owen	6,999	7,443	4,755	6,138	67.9%	82.5%	14.6%	12
Pendleton	9,081	9,832	6,612	8,093	72.8%	82.3%	9.5%	63
TENCO	131,767	138,575	94,403	110,722	71.6%	79.9%	8.3%	5
Bath	7,451	7,892	4,398	5,885	59.0%	74.6%	15.6%	5
Boyd	34,697	35,131	27,056	30,143	78.0%	85.80%	7.8%	81
Bracken	5,460	5,637	3,801	4,378	69.6%	77.7%	8.1%	77
Fleming	9,154	9,745	6,085	7,606	66.5%	78.1%	11.6%	36
Greenup	25,323	25,908	19,023	21,137	75.1%	81.60%	6.5%	98
Lewis	9,256	9,574	5,316	6,773	57.4%	70.7%	13.3%	21
Mason	11,372	11,821	8,341	9,455	73.3%	80.0%	6.7%	96
Montgomery	15,033	17,848	10,600	13,888	70.5%	77.8%	7.3%	86
Robertson	1,566	1,417	953	1,057	60.9%	74.6%	13.7%	16
Rowan	12,455	13,602	8,830	10,400	70.9%	76.5%	5.6%	112
West Kentucky	269,481	278,052	200,053	231,165	74.2%	83.1%	8.9%	4
Ballard	5,766	5,870	4,402	4,800	76.3%	81.80%	5.5%	113
Caldwell	9,265	9,071	6,772	7,622	73.1%	84.00%	10.9%	45
Calloway	21,032	22,450	16,386	19,354	77.9%	86.20%	8.3%	73
Carlisle	3,690	3,562	2,707	2,980	73.4%	83.70%	10.3%	54
Christian	40,344	42,375	31,159	35,773	77.2%	84.4%	7.2%	87
Crittenden	6,460	6,545	4,325	5,091	67.0%	77.80%	10.8%	46
Fulton	5,111	4,831	3,553	3,805	69.5%	78.80%	9.3%	64
Graves	24,932	25,197	18,297	20,240	73.4%	80.30%	6.9%	92
Hickman	3,734	3,497	2,602	2,736	69.7%	78.20%	8.5%	70
Hopkins	31,464	32,593	22,443	26,682	71.3%	81.90%	10.6%	50
Livingston	6,851	6,817	5,091	5,503	74.3%	80.70%	6.4%	101
Lyon	6,185	6,644	4,204	5,641	68.0%	84.90%	16.9%	3
Marshall	21,278	22,594	16,365	19,319	76.9%	85.50%	8.6%	69
McCracken	45,038	45,985	36,151	39,967	80.3%	86.90%	6.6%	97
Muhlenberg	21,676	21,930	14,253	17,081	65.8%	77.90%	12.1%	33
Todd	7,758	7,949	4,924	6,128	63.5%	77.10%	13.6%	18
Trigg	8,897	10,142	6,419	8,443	72.1%	83.20%	11.1%	42

Source: United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey, ACS 2008-2012

Prepared by: Workforce Intelligence Branch, Office of Employment and Training, Kentucky Education and Workforce Development Cabinet

Educational Attainment - Percent of Kentucky Residents Age 25+ Less than High School

2000 vs. 2008-2012

Area	Total Population 25+		Number		Percent of Total		Change	Rank
	2000	2008-2012	2000	2008-2012	2000	2005-2012	2000-2008-2012	
Kentucky	2,646,397	2,902,296	685,000	510,196	25.9%	17.6%	-8.3%	
Barren River	164,067	185,089	48,674	37,956	29.7%	20.5%	-9.2%	3
Allen	11,643	13,429	4,133	3,424	35.5%	25.5%	-10.0%	55
Barren	25,751	28,802	7,865	6,117	30.5%	21.2%	-9.3%	64
Butler	8,489	8,739	3,337	2,259	39.3%	25.8%	-13.5%	19
Edmonson	7,865	8,232	3,014	1,884	38.3%	22.9%	-15.4%	7
Hart	11,474	12,251	4,799	3,616	41.8%	29.5%	-12.3%	30
Logan	17,471	18,222	5,498	4,449	31.5%	24.4%	-7.1%	88
Metcalfe	6,729	6,928	2,828	2,170	42.0%	31.3%	-10.7%	49
Monroe	7,896	7,565	3,332	2,104	42.2%	27.8%	-14.4%	13
Simpson	10,680	11,615	2,818	1,957	26.4%	16.8%	-9.5%	62
Warren	56,069	69,306	11,050	9,976	19.7%	14.4%	-5.3%	116
Bluegrass	443,096	506,772	93,034	74,606	21.0%	14.7%	-6.3%	9
Anderson	12,600	14,469	2,466	1,829	19.6%	12.6%	-6.9%	91
Bourbon	13,015	13,686	3,199	2,314	24.6%	16.9%	-7.7%	82
Boyle	18,491	19,188	4,318	2,908	23.4%	15.2%	-8.2%	75
Clark	22,187	24,650	5,536	4,847	25.0%	19.7%	-5.3%	116
Estill	10,189	10,297	4,228	2,914	41.5%	28.3%	-13.2%	22
Fayette	167,235	191,699	23,752	21,730	14.2%	11.3%	-2.9%	120
Franklin	32,388	33,701	6,874	4,606	21.2%	13.7%	-7.6%	83
Garrard	9,951	11,785	3,048	2,296	30.6%	19.5%	-11.1%	41
Harrison	12,009	12,958	3,104	2,497	25.8%	19.3%	-6.6%	96
Jessamine	24,182	31,042	5,059	4,666	20.9%	15.0%	-5.9%	108
Lincoln	15,440	16,621	5,463	3,976	35.4%	23.9%	-11.5%	37
Madison	42,125	51,198	10,428	7,928	24.8%	15.5%	-9.3%	64
Mercer	14,158	14,753	3,429	2,456	24.2%	16.6%	-7.6%	83
Nicholas	4,636	4,907	1,721	1,148	37.1%	23.4%	-13.7%	16
Powell	8,485	8,426	3,721	2,431	43.9%	28.9%	-15.0%	10
Scott	20,459	30,259	3,986	4,117	19.5%	13.6%	-5.9%	108
Woodford	15,546	17,133	2,702	1,943	17.4%	11.3%	-6.0%	106
Cumberlands	198,431	216,769	76,270	57,210	38.4%	26.4%	-12.0%	1
Adair	11,270	12,372	4,502	3,422	39.9%	27.7%	-12.3%	30
Casey	10,423	10,916	4,435	3,721	42.6%	34.1%	-8.5%	71
Clinton	6,594	6,987	3,066	2,454	46.5%	35.1%	-11.4%	39
Cumberland	4,972	4,787	2,189	1,445	44.0%	30.2%	-13.8%	15
Green	7,983	7,947	3,079	1,927	38.6%	24.2%	-14.3%	14
Laurel	34,431	39,784	12,445	9,821	36.1%	24.7%	-11.5%	37
McCreary	10,668	12,408	5,053	3,909	47.4%	31.5%	-15.9%	4
Pulaski	38,430	43,888	13,225	9,445	34.4%	21.5%	-12.9%	23
Rockcastle	11,109	11,762	4,701	3,157	42.3%	26.8%	-15.5%	5
Russell	11,437	12,273	4,367	3,416	38.2%	27.8%	-10.3%	53
Taylor	15,253	16,085	4,875	3,846	32.0%	23.9%	-8.1%	76
Wayne	13,153	14,453	5,556	4,351	42.2%	30.1%	-12.1%	33

Educational Attainment - Percent of Kentucky Residents Age 25+ Less than High School 2000 vs. 2008-2012

Area	Total Population 25+		Number		Percent of Total		Change	Rank
	2000	2008-2012	2000	2008-2012	2000	2008-2012	2000-2008-2012	
Whitley	22,708	23,107	8,777	6,296	38.7%	27.2%	-11.4%	39
EKCEP	319,041	320,335	134,537	99,194	42.2%	31.0%	-11.2%	2
Bell	20,042	19,753	8,689	6,516	43.4%	33.0%	-10.4%	51
Breathitt	10,393	9,538	4,414	3,379	42.5%	35.4%	-7.0%	90
Carter	17,394	18,538	6,198	4,679	35.6%	25.2%	-10.4%	51
Clay	16,083	14,994	8,131	5,684	50.6%	37.9%	-12.6%	26
Elliott	4,422	5,401	2,098	1,592	47.4%	29.5%	-18.0%	1
Floyd	28,370	27,304	10,973	7,902	38.7%	28.9%	-9.7%	60
Harlan	22,041	20,019	9,100	5,889	41.3%	29.4%	-11.9%	35
Jackson	8,611	9,260	4,055	3,206	47.1%	34.6%	-12.5%	27
Johnson	15,735	16,200	5,702	4,502	36.2%	27.8%	-8.4%	72
Knott	11,427	11,239	4,719	3,523	41.3%	31.3%	-10.0%	55
Knox	20,401	21,112	9,366	6,995	45.9%	33.1%	-12.8%	25
Lawrence	10,256	10,828	4,290	3,076	41.8%	28.4%	-13.4%	20
Lee	5,381	5,652	2,640	1,810	49.1%	32.0%	-17.0%	2
Leslie	8,214	7,872	3,904	3,356	47.5%	42.6%	-4.9%	119
Letcher	16,930	17,061	7,029	4,520	41.5%	26.5%	-15.0%	10
Magoffin	8,410	8,981	4,198	3,103	49.9%	34.6%	-15.4%	7
Martin	7,835	8,955	3,601	2,767	46.0%	30.9%	-15.1%	9
Menifee	4,213	4,374	1,788	1,315	42.4%	30.1%	-12.4%	29
Morgan	9,321	9,817	4,068	3,014	43.6%	30.7%	-12.9%	23
Owsley	3,242	3,417	1,646	1,405	50.8%	41.1%	-9.7%	60
Perry	19,596	19,752	8,162	6,270	41.7%	31.7%	-9.9%	58
Pike	46,153	45,351	17,647	12,868	38.2%	28.4%	-9.9%	58
Wolfe	4,571	4,917	2,119	1,823	46.4%	37.1%	-9.3%	64
Green River	136,054	143,414	31,204	22,512	22.9%	15.7%	-7.2%	6
Daviess	59,745	64,744	11,516	7,907	19.3%	12.2%	-7.1%	88
Hancock	5,427	5,752	1,238	799	22.8%	13.9%	-8.9%	68
Henderson	29,960	31,596	6,511	4,942	21.7%	15.6%	-6.1%	105
McLean	6,737	6,557	1,965	1,371	29.2%	20.9%	-8.3%	73
Ohio	15,237	16,165	5,034	3,722	33.0%	23.0%	-10.0%	55
Union	9,524	9,288	2,200	1,640	23.1%	17.7%	-5.4%	113
Webster	9,424	9,312	2,740	2,131	29.1%	22.9%	-6.2%	102
Kentuckiana Works	579,097	648,407	108,530	80,197	18.7%	12.4%	-6.4%	8
Bullitt	39,307	49,779	9,418	7,924	24.0%	15.9%	-8.0%	79
Henry	10,032	10,490	2,670	2,080	26.6%	19.8%	-6.8%	95
Jefferson	464,284	502,301	84,268	59,901	18.2%	11.9%	-6.2%	102
Oldham	30,366	39,808	4,103	3,283	13.5%	8.2%	-5.3%	116
Shelby	22,096	28,443	4,616	4,419	20.9%	15.5%	-5.4%	113
Spencer	7,672	11,551	1,889	1,575	24.6%	13.6%	-11.0%	44
Trimble	5,340	6,035	1,566	1,015	29.3%	16.8%	-12.5%	27
Lincoln Trail	154,648	176,778	37,001	28,791	23.9%	16.3%	-7.6%	5
Breckinridge	12,501	13,729	3,885	3,150	31.1%	22.9%	-8.1%	76
Grayson	15,940	17,431	5,930	4,596	37.2%	26.4%	-10.8%	46

Educational Attainment - Percent of Kentucky Residents Age 25+ Less than High School 2000 vs. 2005-2009

Area	Total Population 25+		Number		Percent of Total		Change	Rank
	2000	2008-2012	2000	2008-2012	2000	2008-2012	2000-2008-2012	
Hardin	58,358	67,321	10,323	8,109	17.7%	12.0%	-5.6%	111
Larue	9,017	9,675	2,612	2,083	29.0%	21.5%	-7.4%	85
Marion	11,772	13,416	3,472	2,312	29.5%	17.2%	-12.3%	30
Meade	16,131	18,579	3,557	2,633	22.1%	14.2%	-7.9%	80
Nelson	23,785	28,821	4,996	4,345	21.0%	15.1%	-5.9%	108
Washington	7,144	7,806	2,226	1,563	31.2%	20.0%	-11.1%	41
Northern Kentucky	250,715	288,105	48,761	35,260	19.4%	12.2%	-7.2%	6
Boone	54,166	76,832	8,072	6,419	14.9%	8.4%	-6.5%	99
Campbell	57,184	59,501	10,956	7,306	19.2%	12.3%	-6.9%	91
Carroll	6,690	7,147	2,133	1,839	31.9%	25.7%	-6.2%	102
Gallatin	5,007	5,501	1,604	1,385	32.0%	25.2%	-6.9%	91
Grant	13,861	15,701	3,823	2,636	27.6%	16.8%	-10.8%	46
Kenton	97,727	106,148	17,460	12,631	17.9%	11.9%	-6.0%	106
Owen	6,999	7,443	2,244	1,305	32.1%	17.5%	-14.5%	12
Pendleton	9,081	9,832	2,469	1,739	27.2%	17.7%	-9.5%	62
TENCO	131,767	138,575	26,417	23,561	20.0%	17.0%	-3.0%	10
Bath	7,451	7,892	202	465	2.7%	5.9%	3.2%	30
Boyd	34,697	35,131	905	2,988	2.6%	8.5%	5.9%	2
Bracken	5,460	5,637	299	509	5.5%	9.0%	3.6%	20
Fleming	9,154	9,745	3,069	2,139	33.5%	21.9%	-11.6%	36
Greenup	25,323	25,908	6,300	4,771	24.9%	18.4%	-6.5%	99
Lewis	9,256	9,574	3,940	2,801	42.6%	29.3%	-13.3%	21
Mason	11,372	11,821	3,031	2,366	26.7%	20.0%	-6.6%	96
Montgomery	15,033	17,848	4,433	3,960	29.5%	22.2%	-7.3%	86
Robertson	1,566	1,417	613	360	39.1%	25.4%	-13.7%	16
Rowan	12,455	13,602	3,625	3,202	29.1%	23.5%	-5.6%	111
West Kentucky	269,481	278,052	69,428	46,887	25.8%	16.9%	-8.9%	4
Ballard	5,766	5,870	1,364	1,070	23.7%	18.23%	-5.4%	113
Caldwell	9,265	9,071	2,493	1,449	26.9%	15.97%	-10.9%	45
Calloway	21,032	22,450	4,646	3,096	22.1%	13.79%	-8.3%	73
Carlisle	3,690	3,562	983	582	26.6%	16.34%	-10.3%	53
Christian	40,344	42,375	9,185	6,602	22.8%	15.58%	-7.2%	87
Crittenden	6,460	6,545	2,135	1,454	33.0%	22.22%	-10.8%	46
Fulton	5,111	4,831	1,558	1,026	30.5%	21.24%	-9.2%	67
Graves	24,932	25,197	6,635	4,957	26.6%	19.67%	-6.9%	91
Hickman	3,734	3,497	1,132	761	30.3%	21.76%	-8.6%	69
Hopkins	31,464	32,593	9,021	5,911	28.7%	18.14%	-10.5%	50
Livingston	6,851	6,817	1,760	1,314	25.7%	19.28%	-6.4%	101
Lyon	6,185	6,644	1,981	1,003	32.0%	15.10%	-16.9%	3
Marshall	21,278	22,594	4,913	3,275	23.1%	14.49%	-8.6%	69
McCracken	45,038	45,985	8,887	6,018	19.7%	13.09%	-6.6%	96
Muhlenberg	21,676	21,930	7,423	4,849	34.2%	22.11%	-12.1%	33
Todd	7,758	7,949	2,834	1,821	36.5%	22.91%	-13.6%	18
Trigg	8,897	10,142	2,478	1,699	27.9%	16.75%	-11.1%	41

Source: United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey, ACS 2008-2012

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