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A Descriptive Analysis of Economics Conditions in Five Indiana Counties in the Louisville Labor Market Area

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Introduction

Businesses and consumers rely on each other for their livelihood. Local businesses provide jobs and income to households in exchange for labor, and households use this income to purchase goods and service from local businesses. These exchanges take place within the community, which itself provides services to both business and households. Maintenance of an environment conducive to local economic growth and development is a continuing challenge, especially as we move to a more global economy. To meet these challenges it is critical that local decisionmakers in both the public and private sector understand what resources are available and how these resources can be used to effect economic growth and development.

The purpose of this publication is to describe and discuss the resources that exist in a five-county area of south-central Indiana—Clark, Crawford, Floyd, Harrison, and Washington counties—that are part of the Louisville Labor Market Area (LMA). The discussion emphasizes human resources for two reasons. First, technological change is redefining the skills that are needed to compete for the kinds of jobs that are being created and will continue to be created in the future. Consequently, we cannot measure the workforce simply in numbers of people but also in the skills that the workforce possesses. Second, human resources are mobile, while physical resources are not. When people are dissatisfied or are unable to make a living in one location they are free to move someplace else. Hence an evaluation of the economic and social characteristics of the population provides important insight regarding the health of a community.

The discussion begins with a description of the physical setting of the area, followed by a presentation of basic demographic data. A discussion of income and employment data follows. Next comes a discussion and comparison of housing characteristics and property taxes. The sixth section presents a shift-share analysis of the economy of the whole Louisville LMA. The publication closes with a summary of the data and a discussion of some of the implications for future economic growth.

The Physical Setting

Figure 1 shows the counties in Indiana that comprise the Louisville LMA. LMA’s are multicounty areas with a minimum population of 100,000. Counties are combined to form LMA’s based on commuting patterns. The economic of the five-county region is dominated by Louisville,

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2The LMA also includes eight counties in Kentucky—Jefferson, Henry, Oldham, Bullitt, Marion, Shelby, Spencer, and Washington. The descriptive analysis consists only of the five counties in Indiana. The shift-share analysis includes all counties in both states that are in the LMA.
Kentucky, which lies south and adjacent to Floyd and Clark counties, across the Ohio River. Clark, Floyd, and Harrison counties are included in the Louisville metropolitan area, while Washington and Crawford counties are not. In 1990, the population of the Louisville metropolitan area was 953,000.

Demographic Characteristics

Figure 2 shows decennial population data for the five counties since 1950, while Figure 3 shows the rate of change of population since 1940. As Figure 3 shows, Clark County experienced the fastest rate of population growth, although it has slowed over time. Clark has grown more rapidly perhaps in part due to its proximity to Louisville. In the period 1980 to 1990 Clark County actually experienced a small decline in population, as all five counties showed slower growth than in the previous decade. Clark and Floyd are the most densely populated of the five counties (Figure 4). Crawford County, which is the most rural of the five counties, shows a growth rate typical of many rural counties over this time period, which is declining population in all decades except the 1970's.

The change in the proportion of the population in various age groups is shown in Figure 5. The chart shows that there has been a general decline in the proportion of the population under age 25, an increase in 25 to 45 year-olds, and an increase in the proportion of the population over the age of 60. This last trend implies that a larger proportion of the population will be on fixed incomes in the future. This change has important implication for the provision of services by businesses and governments, because service requirements and priorities change as people become older. An aging population may also provide opportunities for growth in those communities who wish to attract retirees.
Figure 2: County Population 1950-1990.

Source: United States Bureau of the Census

Figure 3: Percentage Change in County Population.

Source: United States Bureau of the Census.
Figure 4: Persons per Square Mile in 1990.


Figure 5: Change in the Proportion of the Population by Age Group, 1980-1990.

The amount of education an individual has is often used as a measure of productivity, and more productive workers generally earn higher wages. High-wage jobs are generally more desirable for economic development purposes because higher wage workers have more income to spend on local goods and services. Figure 6 shows the proportion of the population aged 25 and older by amount of education. The data show a tendency toward less education than the state average, particularly for college graduates, indicating that these counties may have some difficulty attracting and keeping high-wage jobs.

**Employment and Wages**

Much of the character of a community is determined by the types of jobs the residents have. Figure 7 shows a breakdown of the workforce by occupation. Only Floyd County exceeds the state average in the proportion of jobs defined as executive, administrative, managerial, or professional, while Floyd and Clark Counties are near the state average for technicians and sales occupations. Moreover, the region has a high proportion of jobs that require little or no specialized skills, with Clark and Floyd being close to the state average, and Crawford, Harrison, and Washington being above the state average. Prospective employers who require highly skilled workers and who pay higher wages are less likely to locate in the five-county area, given the existing occupational structure.
of the residents. The area is more likely to attract more routine production operations or an industry in which the need for a highly educated labor force is not of primary concern.

Figure 8 shows a breakdown of employment by major industry in 1970 and 1990. These charts are representative of a decline nationwide in manufacturing, with the proportion in the five-county region having been reduced to less than half the level that existed in 1970. The decline in manufacturing was even more pronounced in Clark County, where the proportion of the work force engaged in manufacturing in 1990 was less than one-third the level of 1970. At the same time service employment in the five-county area increased from 14.1 percent to 24.5 percent of the work force, an increase of 73 percent. The changes occurring in the service sector locally parallel those that have occurred in the Indiana and national economies.

The decline of manufacturing employment has important implications for local economic development. Throughout most of the post-war era manufacturing provided stable employment with high wages to millions of workers with little education. The ensuing decline in manufacturing employment has limited the job prospects for those with less education, and many communities that have experienced significant declines in manufacturing employment have had difficulty maintaining economic viability. The outlook is for further declines in manufacturing employment relative to other industries. Therefore communities must exercise caution when economic development efforts focus on manufacturing.
Figure 8: Full- and Part-Time Employees by Major Industries.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>1970</th>
<th>1990</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>47.9%</td>
<td>25.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>17.4%</td>
<td>15.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whlse/Retail</td>
<td>10.6%</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>15.5%</td>
<td>14.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gov't</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Const, Trans, Mining</td>
<td>5.7%</td>
<td>14.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 8: continued.

- **Washington County**
  - 1970:
    - Agriculture: 12.1%
    - Manufacturing: 29.9%
    - Wholesale/Retail: 6.3%
  - 1990:
    - Agriculture: 6.3%
    - Manufacturing: 15.1%
    - Wholesale/Retail: 8.3%

- **Labor Market Area**
  - 1970:
    - Agriculture: 14.1%
    - Manufacturing: 36.6%
    - Wholesale/Retail: 7.0%
  - 1990:
    - Agriculture: 16.2%
    - Manufacturing: 22.5%
    - Wholesale/Retail: 5.6%

- **Indiana**
  - 1970:
    - Agriculture: 19.3%
    - Manufacturing: 31.7%
    - Wholesale/Retail: 5.6%
  - 1990:
    - Agriculture: 13.1%
    - Manufacturing: 29.2%
    - Wholesale/Retail: 10.9%

- **United States**
  - 1970:
    - Agriculture: 25.1%
    - Manufacturing: 4.9%
    - Wholesale/Retail: 11.0%
  - 1990:
    - Agriculture: 15.3%
    - Manufacturing: 35.1%
    - Wholesale/Retail: 10.6%
Rapid employment growth in the services sector has increased the importance of the services industry to local economic development. As Figure 9 shows, earnings per worker in the services industry vary widely\(^2\). Wages in the legal services industry are more than twice the average of the finance, insurance and real estate, business, and automotive services industries. The health care industry, which is one of the fastest growing industries nationally, pays above average wages compared to the all industries averages. However, even within the health care industry earnings differences are large, as high-wage doctors and administrators are included with nurses and other moderate and lower wage occupations.

Income

Figure 10 shows the growth of per capita personal income since 1980. Per capita income in each of the five counties is lower than the national average, and only Floyd county is above the state average. The two counties which are the most rural and which are not part of the Louisville metropolitan area, Crawford and Washington, have the lowest income per capita, with Crawford’s being about 30 percent below the state average. As Figure 11 shows, median family income in 1990 reflects a pattern similar to per capita income. Median refers to the level of family income at which half of the families earn more than the median, and half earn less than the median.

\(^2\) Data were not available at the substate level.
Figure 10: Per Capita Income, 1980-1991.

Figure 11: Median Family Income.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.
Figure 12 shows the distribution of income by income category. Over one-fourth of the households in Crawford county earned less than $10,000 per year, while relatively few households earned more than $39,999. Clark, Floyd, and Harrison counties are the more prosperous counties in the region, but each has a proportion of low income households that is near or above the state average. Figure 13 shows that the poverty rate among children is highest in Crawford and Washington counties, and lowest in Harrison County. Figures 14 and 15 show the proportion of the population that have a work-preventing disability and the unemployment rate, respectively. The relatively high level of each of the three data series for Crawford underscores its economic problems.

Figure 16 shows average earnings per job by major industry. The chart indicates that the services industry, which has captured most of the job growth nationally since 1970 by a large margin, pays average wages that eclipse only the agricultural and wholesale and retail trade sectors. Table 1 in the appendix shows the number of jobs, total income earned, and income per job by major industry in 1990.

Although earnings make up a large portion of the income of the area, there has been substantial growth in nonearnings income between 1970 and 1990 (Figure 17). This is true at the local, state, and national level. Government transfer payments grew from 10 percent of personal income in 1970 to 16 percent in 1990. As Figure 18 shows, social security payments to individuals comprise the largest portion of government transfer payments.
Figure 13: Proportion of Non-Adult Population Living in Poverty in 1990.


Figure 14: Proportion of the Population Age 16-64 with a Work Preventing Disability.

Figure 15: Average Annual Unemployment Rate, 1980-1991.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Figure 16: Average Annual Earnings per Job by Major Industry in 1990.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System.
Figure 17: Components of Personal Income in the Labor Market Area*

- 82% Earnings
- 70% Transfer Payments
- 10% Other

1970

- 9% Income Maintenance
- 14% Veterans Benefits
- 16% Other

1990

*Indiana counties only.
**Dividends, interest, and rent.

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System.

Figure 18: Components of Transfer Payment Income in the Labor Market Area*

- 64% Retire. & Disability
- 13% Medical Payments
- 4% Income Maintenance
- 8% Unemployment
- 12% Veterans Benefits

1970

- 3% Income Maintenance
- 2% Veterans Benefits
- 7% Other

1990

*Indiana counties only.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System.
Although the growth of social security payments to individuals was more rapid than the growth in wages, it declined as a proportion of total government transfer payments because payments for medical services increased from 12 percent of total transfer payments in 1970 to 30 percent in 1990. When compared to the overall growth in income at the state level the change is even more dramatic, with medical payments increasing from less than 1 percent of total personal income to 3.9 percent in 1990, an increase of over 400 percent. Table 2 in the appendix shows a breakdown of transfer payment income by county for the region.

Housing

While income and employment are the most common measures of economic conditions, there are other measures that help portray the character of an area. Housing is an important measure because it is the single largest expenditure item for most families, and it is a major aspect of the quality of life in a particular community. Second, the housing stock is an indicator of the wealth that exists in a community on which property tax revenues can be raised.

Figure 19 shows the age of the housing stock in the five-county area. Those counties that have experienced slow growth or declining population generally have an older housing stock than counties that are growing. The chart tends to show that the housing stock in the five-county area is generally newer than the state average, with Harrison, Crawford, and Washington having the greatest proportion of the housing stock built since 1970. Crawford, Washington, and Floyd counties also
Figure 20: Median Housing Price in 1990.

*As estimated by the owner.

have a large proportion of older housing stock, with Floyd having the oldest. A large proportion of the Clark County housing stock appears to be of moderate age, with much of it having been built between 1950 and 1979.

Although the housing stock is oldest in Floyd County, median housing prices are highest there (Figure 20). It is likely that housing in Floyd County commands a premium because it is in the metropolitan area and commuting distance to Louisville is relatively short. The same holds true for Harrison and Clark Counties, although the commute to Louisville is somewhat longer from Harrison County. The median housing price in Crawford County is among the lowest in the state, which is reflective of the long commute to major employment centers and the lack of employment opportunities in the county. Figure 21 shows the median monthly cash rent paid for housing. Although incomes are lower in Crawford County, the low cost of housing there partly off-sets the disadvantage of such low incomes.

Local Taxes

Tax rates are an important characteristic that individuals and firms consider when locating in an area. The primary ways that localities raise revenues are property taxes, motor vehicle taxes, and income taxes. The ability of the community to raise revenues is dependent on both wealth and tax rates. Wealthier communities can raise the same revenue with a lower tax rate than less wealthy communities. Hence, to adequately compare local taxes it is necessary to examine both tax rates and wealth.
Figure 21: Median Monthly Cash Rent Paid for Housing in 1990.


Figure 22 shows the amount that an average household paid in local taxes in 1992. As the chart shows, local tax revenues in Crawford County are substantially below the other four counties, and only Floyd County is above the state median for all counties. Figure 23 shows the portion of average household income that is paid as local taxes. Again, Crawford County pays a substantially lower portion of household income in local taxes. However, as Figure 24 shows, of the maximum amount of tax revenues that could be earned given tax rate limits imposed by the state, Crawford County is raising over 60 percent of the maximum, which is higher than both Clark and Floyd counties. These data indicate that the tax base on which revenues can be raised is substantially lower in Crawford County. Further, the tax burden is higher in Clark and Floyd counties, but due to the relative wealth in those counties they can raise more revenues even though their tax rates are lower than the other three counties.

Shift-Share Analysis

One way to examine the health of a state, regional, or local economy is to examine the efficiency of firms. This is an important aspect of community economic development, for if local firms are not competitive with similar firms in the national economy they will lose market share, and would be less likely to generate jobs and income locally. Three forces affect the competitiveness of local firms. The first is local growth stimulated by national growth. The second is local growth due to a larger local share of firms in relatively fast growing industries. The third is growth that occurs because local firms are more competitive than similar firms in the national economy, thus giving them a competitive advantage nationally.
Figure 22: Average Local Taxes Paid per Household in 1992.

*Indiana data are the median for all counties.
Source: Indiana Legislative Services Agency, Office of Fiscal and Management Analysis.

Property Tax  Local Income Tax  Motor Vehicle Tax

Figure 23: Local Taxes Paid as a Percent of Household Income in 1992.

*Indiana data are the median of all counties.
Source: Indiana Legislative Services Agency, Office of Fiscal and Management Analysis.
A useful way to examine the impact of these forces on local employment and income is *shift-share analysis*. The "shift" portion of shift-share measures the movement of the local economy into faster or slower growth sectors. The "share" portion measures the growth occurring in a particular industry, or sector.

There are three components of shift-share analysis, with each reflecting one of the three forces described above. The *national growth component* (NGC) is the amount of employment growth that would have occurred in a particular industry if the growth rate had matched the growth rate of the national economy. For example, if national employment grew by 8% and there were 10,000 local service jobs at the outset, then the NGC would be $10,000 \times .08 = 800$. This represents 800 new jobs in the local economy if the local services industry grew at the same rate as the national economy.

The *industrial mix component* (IMC) shows how the concentration of fast or slow growth businesses in an area compares with the national average. Expanding on the above example, suppose that the services industry nationwide grew at a rate of 15%. Eight percent has already been attributed to overall national growth (the NGC), with the remainder being above the average national growth rate. The IMC would then be $(15\%-8\%) \times 10,000 = 700$ jobs. For industries that nationally are growing faster than the overall national rate of growth the IMC will be positive. For those that are growing slower the IMC will be negative.

The *competitive share component* (CSC) indicates whether local employment growth has been greater or less than the national average rate of growth for the industry. When the CSC is positive (negative) local employment in a particular sector is growing faster (slower) than the national average for that sector.
Figure 25: The Industrial Mix Component of Employment Growth in the Louisville Labor Market Area.

![Graph showing the industrial mix component of employment growth in the Louisville Labor Market Area.]

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System.
*The data compare employment growth of the Louisville LMA with the U.S. and Indiana between 1984 and 1990. A positive industrial mix component indicates faster employment growth in that industry than the overall rate of growth of the economy of which it is compared.

Figure 25 shows the proportional change in the industrial mix component for major industries in the Louisville LMA compared to the Indiana and U.S. economies. Those industries for which the IMC is positive are growing faster than the economy to which they are compared. The chart shows that agriculture, mining, and manufacturing are slow growth industries in both the national and Indiana economy, while construction, retail trade, F.I.R.E. (finance, insurance and real estate), and services are growth industries. The remaining industries, transportation and public utilities, wholesale trade, and government, are fast growth industries at the state level and slow growth at the national level.

Figure 26 shows the proportional change in the competitive share index. This chart shows in what industries local employment tends to be growing compared to employment growth in the same industry in the Indiana and U.S. economies. With regard to agriculture, the chart shows that employment is declining at a slower rate than the national average, and at a faster rate than the state average. Hence Indiana has a competitive advantage compared to both the LMA and the U.S. The Louisville area is capturing a declining share of employment in the retail trade, and finance, insurance, and real estate industries.

The Louisville LMA has a competitive advantage compared to both Indiana and the U.S. in the services industry, which is the fastest growing major sector of the economy. The Louisville LMA has a competitive advantage in manufacturing over Indiana and is about even with the U.S. The mining industry, which comprises a declining share of employment at the state and national level, is declining less slowly locally than in Indiana and the nation. The same is true for transportation and
public utilities, and government, although the growth in government is very close to zero. The LMA has a competitive advantage over Indiana in the construction industry, but is growing slower than the nation. However, the competitive share component compared to the state is positive, indicating that construction employment in the Louisville LMA is growing faster than at the state level.

Summary

An overall analysis of the data indicates that economic and social conditions in the five-county area are not too different from the state average in many respects. The one notable point is that Crawford County, by virtually all measures examined in this analysis, is not doing as well as the other four counties. The population of Crawford County has remained virtually the same for 40 years, poverty levels are high, incomes are substantially below the state and regional average, employment opportunities are heavily skewed to low wage, low skill jobs, and education levels are quite low. Conversely, the economies of Floyd and Clark Counties are performing quite well, exhibiting generally steady increases in population, incomes are higher and poverty is lower than the region as a whole, education levels are higher, and employment tends to be in higher skill, higher wage jobs. Of the remaining two counties, Harrison tends to exhibit more of the characteristics of the more affluent Clark and Floyd counties, while Washington tends to exhibit characteristics that are more similar to Crawford County.

What does all of this mean for the future of the region? Global economic changes that are now taking place have far-reaching implications for local economic development, including the Louisville LMA. Jobs that were once the mainstay of the U.S. economy are disappearing as technological change allows more to be produced by fewer and fewer people. Routine manufacturing
operations that helped fuel the rapid growth in employment and prosperity in the 50’s and 60’s are moving overseas where wage rates are lower. Future job growth in the U.S. economy will probably continue in those industries that provide services rather than goods.

Within the service oriented industries wages are closely linked to the skill level of the individual worker. Those with low skill levels will have a harder time finding stable employment, and they will have difficulty providing a comfortable standard of living. Those with high skills developed by advanced training, education, or experience are more likely to have steady jobs that pay reasonable wages, allowing them to support their families with some degree of comfort. Communities that are unable to support these kinds are jobs are likely to face continuing erosion of their economic base, as jobs disappear and the more educated young people leave to pursue opportunities elsewhere. Creation and retention of these kinds of jobs in a diversified economic base will allow a community to prosper, creating an environment in which people can live happy, productive lives.
### APPENDIX

Table 1: Employment, Income, and Average Income per Job by Major Industries.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>Clark</th>
<th>Crawford</th>
<th>Floyd</th>
<th>Harrison</th>
<th>Washington</th>
<th>LMA17</th>
<th>Indiana</th>
<th>United States</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>All Industries</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Jobs</td>
<td>45,591</td>
<td>2,996</td>
<td>27,020</td>
<td>10,730</td>
<td>9,319</td>
<td>95,656</td>
<td>3,062,539</td>
<td>138,595,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal Income</td>
<td>901,749</td>
<td>35,448</td>
<td>515,376</td>
<td>161,574</td>
<td>144,928</td>
<td>1,759,075</td>
<td>68,800,791</td>
<td>3,365,086,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income per Job</td>
<td>19,779</td>
<td>11,832</td>
<td>19,074</td>
<td>15,058</td>
<td>15,552</td>
<td>18,390</td>
<td>22,465</td>
<td>24,280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Agriculture</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Jobs</td>
<td>1,110</td>
<td>530</td>
<td>704</td>
<td>1,582</td>
<td>1,407</td>
<td>5,333</td>
<td>106,334</td>
<td>4,541,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal Income</td>
<td>6,296</td>
<td>2,316</td>
<td>7,057</td>
<td>11,443</td>
<td>9,951</td>
<td>37,063</td>
<td>1,563,470</td>
<td>69,301,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income per Job</td>
<td>5,672</td>
<td>4,370</td>
<td>10,024</td>
<td>7,233</td>
<td>7,072</td>
<td>6,950</td>
<td>14,703</td>
<td>15,261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Manufacturing</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Jobs</td>
<td>7,175</td>
<td>284</td>
<td>5,297</td>
<td>1,678</td>
<td>2,892</td>
<td>17,326</td>
<td>649,602</td>
<td>19,732,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal Income</td>
<td>213,980</td>
<td>1,923</td>
<td>127,724</td>
<td>37,074</td>
<td>56,405</td>
<td>437,106</td>
<td>21,623,747</td>
<td>651,487,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income per Job</td>
<td>29,823</td>
<td>6,771</td>
<td>24,113</td>
<td>22,094</td>
<td>19,504</td>
<td>25,228</td>
<td>33,288</td>
<td>33,017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wholesale &amp; Retail Trade</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of Jobs</td>
<td>11,475</td>
<td>597</td>
<td>5,708</td>
<td>2,275</td>
<td>1,457</td>
<td>21,512</td>
<td>677,457</td>
<td>29,707,700</td>
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<tr>
<td>Personal Income</td>
<td>157,868</td>
<td>5,837</td>
<td>77,751</td>
<td>25,933</td>
<td>17,642</td>
<td>285,031</td>
<td>10,181,848</td>
<td>544,757,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income per Job</td>
<td>13,758</td>
<td>9,777</td>
<td>13,621</td>
<td>11,399</td>
<td>12,108</td>
<td>13,250</td>
<td>15,030</td>
<td>18,337</td>
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<td><strong>Services</strong></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Jobs</td>
<td>11,182</td>
<td>669</td>
<td>7,731</td>
<td>2,399</td>
<td>1,488</td>
<td>23,469</td>
<td>892,793</td>
<td>48,699,700</td>
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<tr>
<td>Personal Income</td>
<td>189,045</td>
<td>7,175</td>
<td>138,098</td>
<td>28,615</td>
<td>20,833</td>
<td>383,766</td>
<td>17,220,813</td>
<td>1,103,249,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Income per Job</td>
<td>16,906</td>
<td>10,725</td>
<td>17,863</td>
<td>11,928</td>
<td>14,001</td>
<td>16,352</td>
<td>19,289</td>
<td>22,654</td>
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<td><strong>Government</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Jobs</td>
<td>7,943</td>
<td>472</td>
<td>4,767</td>
<td>1,504</td>
<td>1,303</td>
<td>15,989</td>
<td>401,474</td>
<td>21,176,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Personal Income</td>
<td>162,911</td>
<td>8,870</td>
<td>98,368</td>
<td>28,003</td>
<td>23,803</td>
<td>321,955</td>
<td>8,901,362</td>
<td>543,598,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income per Job</td>
<td>20,510</td>
<td>18,792</td>
<td>20,635</td>
<td>18,619</td>
<td>18,268</td>
<td>20,136</td>
<td>22,172</td>
<td>25,670</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mining, Construction &amp; Transportation</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Jobs</td>
<td>6,706</td>
<td>444</td>
<td>2,813</td>
<td>1,302</td>
<td>772</td>
<td>12,037</td>
<td>334,879</td>
<td>14,739,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal Income</td>
<td>171,649</td>
<td>9,327</td>
<td>66,378</td>
<td>30,506</td>
<td>16,294</td>
<td>294,154</td>
<td>9,309,551</td>
<td>452,694,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income per Job</td>
<td>25,596</td>
<td>21,007</td>
<td>23,597</td>
<td>23,430</td>
<td>21,106</td>
<td>24,437</td>
<td>27,800</td>
<td>30,713</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Excludes the Kentucky counties in the Louisville LMA.
Table 2: Personal Income Derived from Transfer Payments (in $1,000’s).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Retirement &amp; Disability 2</td>
<td>13,145</td>
<td>119,938</td>
<td>2,312</td>
<td>14,207</td>
<td>11,883</td>
<td>88,163</td>
<td>4,198</td>
<td>35,805</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>62.5%</td>
<td>58.0%</td>
<td>61.0%</td>
<td>56.8%</td>
<td>63.1%</td>
<td>57.7%</td>
<td>68.5%</td>
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<td>Medical Payments</td>
<td>2,414</td>
<td>64,244</td>
<td>442</td>
<td>6,853</td>
<td>2,348</td>
<td>45,941</td>
<td>586</td>
<td>13,027</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11.5%</td>
<td>31.1%</td>
<td>11.7%</td>
<td>27.4%</td>
<td>12.5%</td>
<td>30.1%</td>
<td>9.6%</td>
<td>23.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income</td>
<td>690</td>
<td>12,031</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>2,205</td>
<td>946</td>
<td>10,409</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>3,383</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maintenance 3</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
<td>5.8%</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
<td>8.8%</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
<td>6.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment Benefits</td>
<td>1,927</td>
<td>3,465</td>
<td>276</td>
<td>616</td>
<td>1,458</td>
<td>2,313</td>
<td>285</td>
<td>864</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9.2%</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
<td>7.3%</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterans Benefits</td>
<td>2,747</td>
<td>6,564</td>
<td>602</td>
<td>1,057</td>
<td>2,112</td>
<td>4,368</td>
<td>824</td>
<td>1,794</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13.1%</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
<td>15.9%</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
<td>11.2%</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
<td>13.4%</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>513</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>1,649</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>155</td>
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<tr>
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<td>0.6%</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>21,043</td>
<td>206,755</td>
<td>3,789</td>
<td>24,991</td>
<td>18,835</td>
<td>152,833</td>
<td>6,132</td>
<td>55,028</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Excludes the Kentucky counties in the Louisville LMA.
2 Includes social security, various government pensions, and railroad retirement and disability.
3 Includes supplemental security income, AFDC, food stamps, and other income maintenance payments.