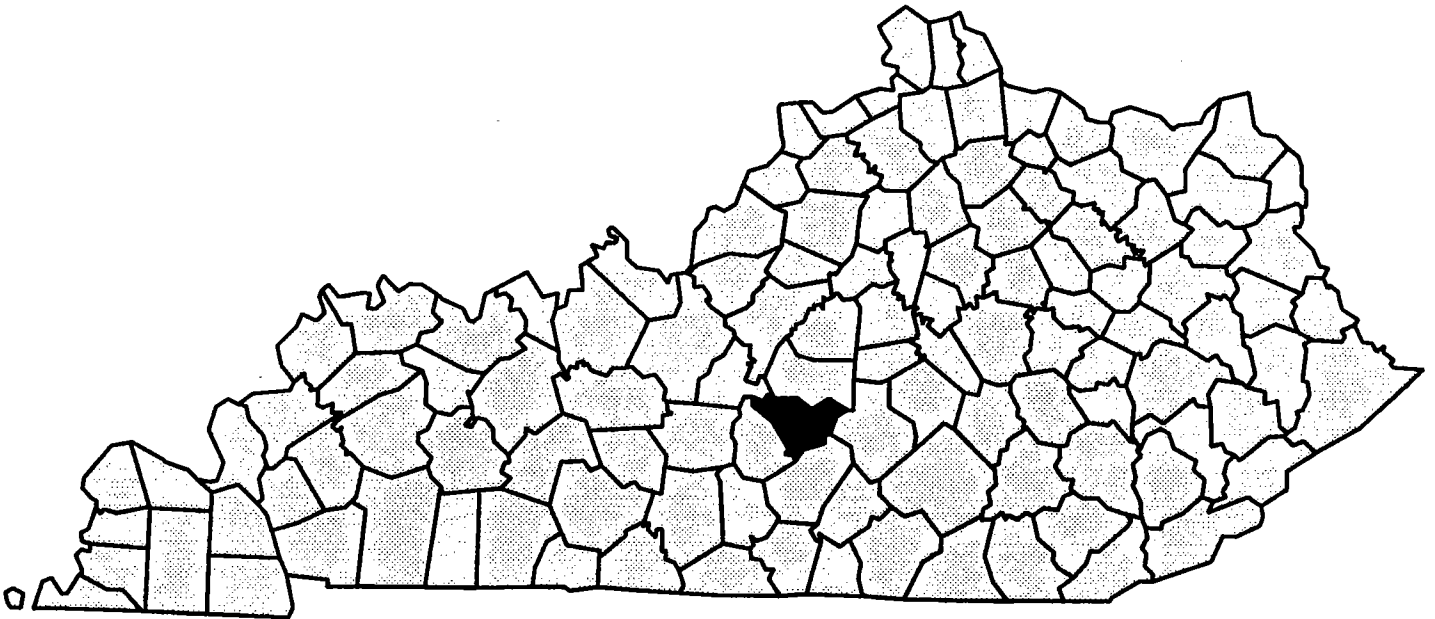


438. Vic Hellard, Jr., Director - Economic Trends in Kentucky Counties, 1969-1987 - TAYLOR COUNTY. Feb., 1990. (Virginia Wilson/ Donna A. Cantrell)
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439. Vic Hellard, Jr., Director - A Comparison of the Economic Status of Kentucky Counties, 1987. Mar. 1990. (Virginia Wilson/Donna A. Cantrell).

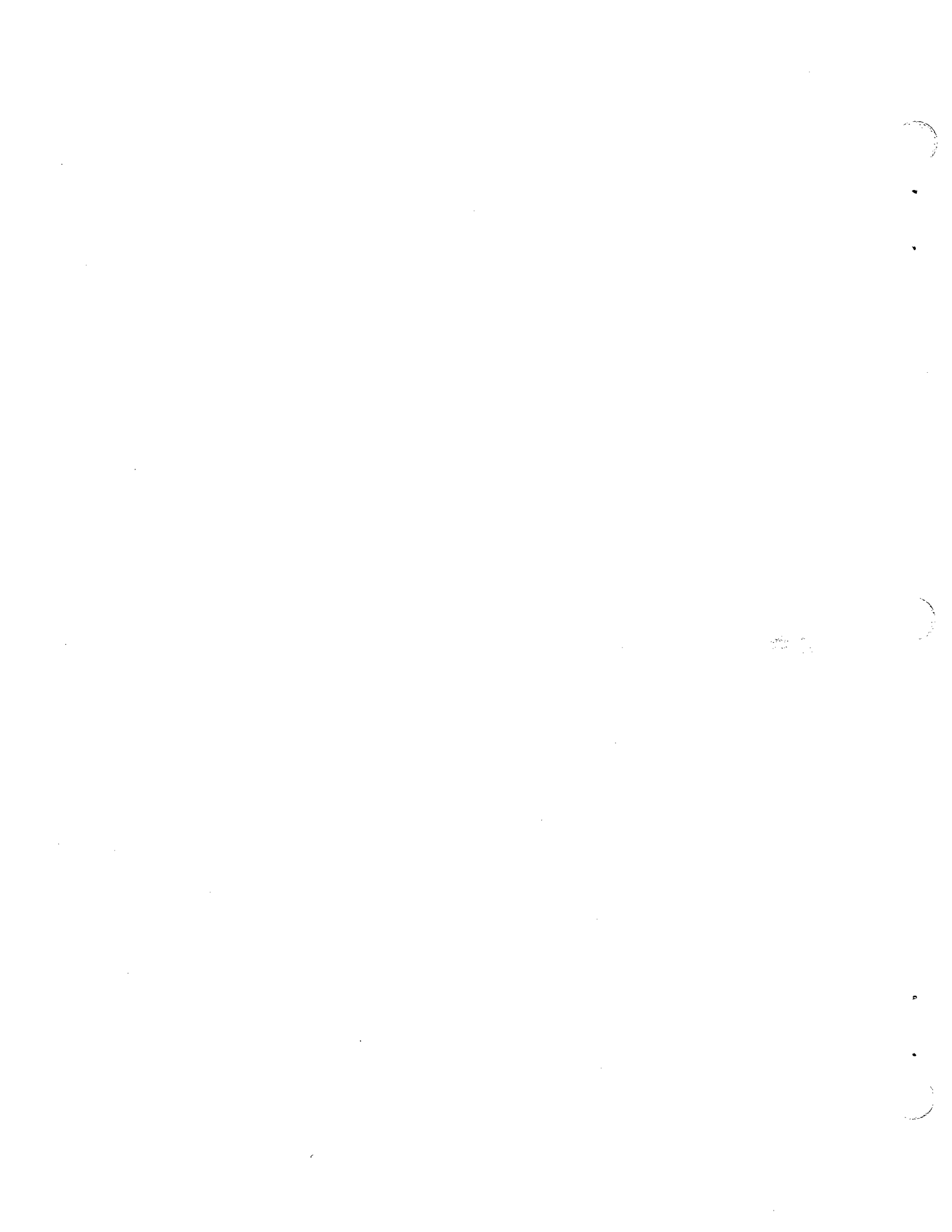
ECONOMIC TRENDS IN
KENTUCKY COUNTIES
1969 – 1987

TAYLOR COUNTY



Prepared by
Virginia Wilson
Donna A. Cantrell

RESEARCH MEMORANDUM 438
Legislative Research Commission
Frankfort, Kentucky
February, 1990



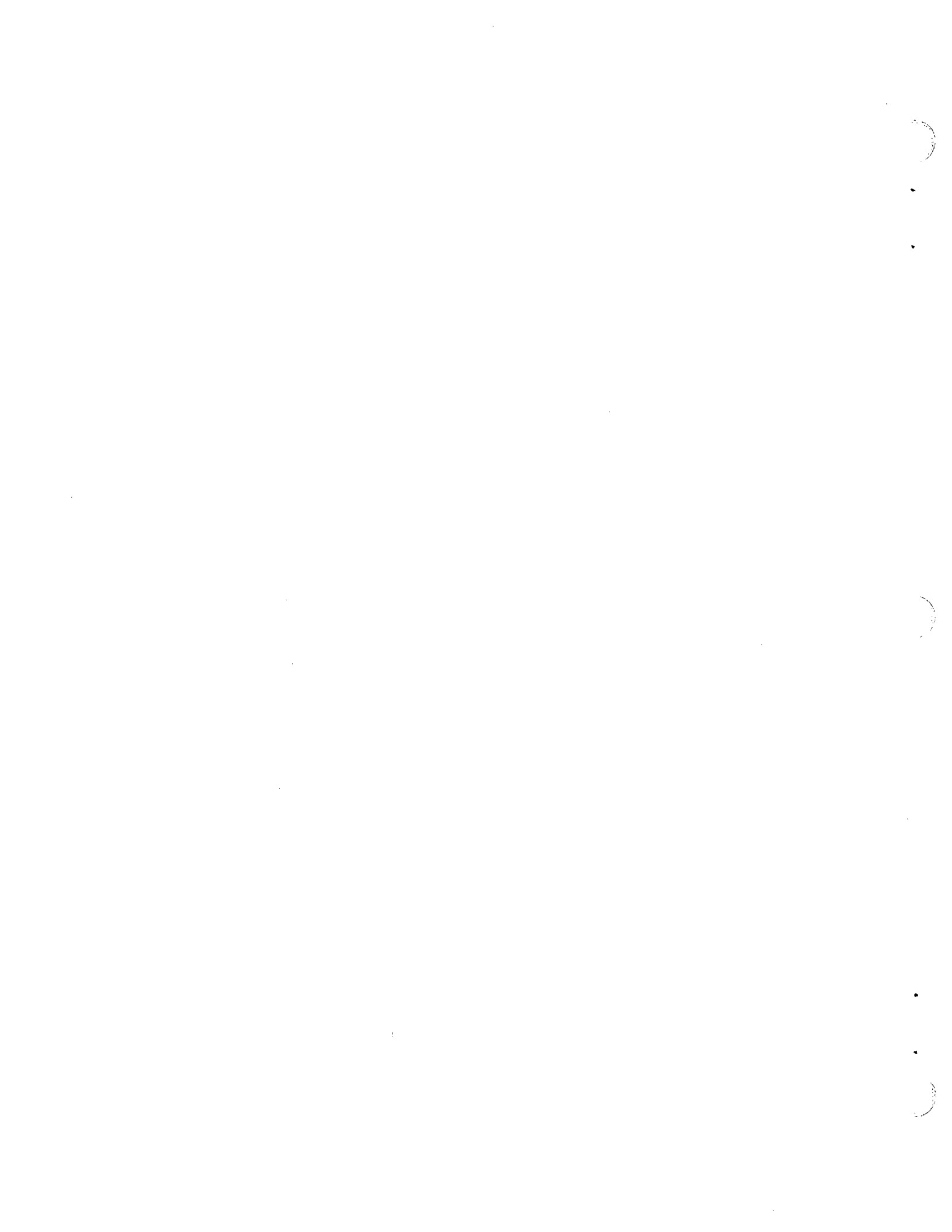
ECONOMIC TRENDS IN
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FOREWORD

This publication is one of a set of 120, highlighting economic trends in each county in Kentucky from 1969-1987. This effort is part of the ongoing activities sponsored by the Legislative Research Commission to provide a long-term perspective on issues for decision makers. The economies of individual counties do not always parallel overall state trends. This set of publications is an attempt to look at the economic trends in each county over time and to point out where the economies of individual counties may be performing differently from the economy of the state as a whole.

This publication was prepared by Virginia Wilson and Donna Cantrell. Susan Dance assisted in production of the manuscript and Charles Bush edited the report. The assistance of Carol Straus from the Center for Business and Economic Research at the University of Kentucky in deciphering data is gratefully acknowledged.

Vic Hellard, Jr.
Director

The Capitol
Frankfort
February, 1990



SUMMARY

The Taylor County economy, as measured by personal income, grew moderately from 1969 to 1987. Taylor County maintained its share of Kentucky personal income, indicating that the county economy kept pace with the state economy. However, both per capita personal income and average earnings per job were below those of the state.

The county has historically been heavily dependent on the goods-producing industries of manufacturing and farming. While the state share of earnings and employment in manufacturing declined, the shares of this component of the Taylor County economy grew in importance. However, the farm sector declined in both the county and the state. The non-goods-producing sectors, particularly service and trade, experienced significant growth at the state level and grew moderately in the county.

The county's economy has been helped by its high concentration in a growing manufacturing sector. This is because manufacturing is a relatively high wage industry. However, manufacturing industries are very sensitive to economic fluctuations. Consequently, while a high concentration in manufacturing supported the economy during periods of national economic growth, it may also make the county more susceptible to recessionary contractions. This was evidenced by significant declines in earnings during the national recessions of 1975 and 1982.



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INTRODUCTION

This is one of a series of reports called Economic Trends in Kentucky Counties. The purpose of this series is to describe the economic structure of Kentucky counties and to assess their economic performance relative to their own history and relative to the Kentucky economy. Information on the structure and patterns of change in county economies and an understanding of their relationship to the Kentucky economy can help in making policy decisions that are intended to shape Kentucky's economic future.

When assessing any economy there are several pertinent questions which may be addressed. The first concerns changes in the absolute size of the economy over time. Here the relevant comparison is between the county economy and its own history. Since most economic variables are given in dollars and since inflation causes the value of a dollar to vary over time, all dollar values in this report are presented in constant 1988 dollars. This allows analysis of real changes over time by controlling for the effects of inflation.

A second question concerns the structure and nature of the county economy. The structure of an economy refers to the relative share contributed by the various segments of the economy, while the nature deals with how this share has changed over time.

A third question concerns the performance of the county economy when compared to the Kentucky economy. For example, if a county has a higher proportion of earnings or employment in a particular sector it would indicate a specialization in that sector. Differences in economic structure may explain variations in relative economic well-being between a county and the state as a whole.

Economic data for counties are usually published after a lag of two years. Therefore, most data in this report cover the period 1969 to 1987. All data for this report was obtained from the Kentucky Economic Information System, an on-line database maintained by the University of Kentucky Center for Business and Economic Development.

There are certain caveats which should be remembered when analyzing data. First, it is a common and useful approach to evaluate the percentage an economic sector contributes to the total economy. However, one must remember that a sector's percentage contribution may decline even when its absolute value is increasing if another sector's contribution is growing at a faster rate. Secondly, when reviewing data in graphical analyses, the scales used to present data should be noted. In this report most graphs are presented with the narrowest scale which will cover all data points. This can accentuate visual patterns over time even when absolute changes are relatively small.

*For an analysis of economic trends in Kentucky, see Virginia Wilson, Patterns of Growth and Decline in the Kentucky Economy 1969-1988, Research Memorandum 437, Legislative Research Commission, November 1989.



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ECONOMIC TRENDS IN TAYLOR COUNTY

The following analysis includes a brief description of the county economy and is accompanied by graphical illustrations. Data tables are also included at the end of this report. Three principal components of the Taylor County economy are analyzed. They are:

1. Personal Income
2. Earnings
3. Employment

Personal Income

Personal income is often used as a measure of the economic activity in an area. Personal income is the sum of all the dollar income received by individuals in an area from any legal source. Personal income data is published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) for most major geographic regions, including states, counties, and major cities.

In general, income can be obtained in three ways. First, it can be earned by the work of an individual. This type of income includes wage and salary income and proprietors' earnings. Second, income can be earned by property. This component includes earnings from rents, dividends, and interest. Finally, income can be received as a gift or an entitlement. This type of income constitutes the component of personal income called transfer payments. Included in this component is income from sources such as retirement benefits, unemployment benefits, food stamps, and medical programs such as Medicare and Medicaid.

As can be seen in Chart 1A, the size of the Taylor County economy, as measured by personal income, increased from \$149 million in 1969 to \$242 million in 1987, after adjusting for inflation. Chart 1B shows Taylor County total personal income as a percent of Kentucky total personal income. Taylor County had only small changes in its share of Kentucky personal income.

A similar pattern emerges from an examination of per capita personal income. Per capita personal income is simply the total personal income of an area divided by its population. Per capita personal income is often used as a measure of the economic well-being of the residents of an area. Charts 1C and 1D indicate that Taylor County per capita income increased over the time period to a level of \$11,108 in 1987, when it was 88.9 percent of Kentucky per capita personal income.

A better understanding of the nature of economic activity can be gleaned from an examination of the relative contribution of the components of personal income and how their shares have changed over time. This information is illustrated in Charts 2A-2D. Earnings dropped in the mid-1970's and early 1980's, periods corresponding to national recessions. However, total earnings generally increased from \$121 million in 1969 to \$164 million in 1987 (in

constant 1988 dollars). While earnings increased, their share of personal income declined during the period. This trend occurred at the state level as well. In 1987, earnings accounted for 67.7 percent of Taylor County's total personal income, compared to Kentucky's 67.5 percent share.

Transfer payments contributed \$15 million to total personal income in 1969 and \$44 million in 1987. The contribution of transfer payments to county personal income generally equalled that of Kentucky.

Income from property in Taylor County grew steadily through the time period. Income from property totalled \$13 million in 1969 and increased to \$34 million in 1987.

Earnings

Earnings are the component of personal income reflecting payments to individuals in return for labor. Earnings include both wages and salaries and proprietor's income. In 1969, Taylor County received 37.2 percent of total earnings from manufacturing. This percentage increased to 49.6 percent in 1987 (Chart 3A). The county trend toward increasing concentration in manufacturing is different from that for the state, where the percentage of earnings from manufacturing showed a steady decline over the period.

Farming's contribution to total county earnings decreased from 14.7 percent in 1969 to 2.7 percent in 1987. The trend toward declining earnings is consistent with state and national trends.

Earnings from non-goods-producing industries as a percent of total earnings are illustrated in Chart 3B. The percent of earnings from the service sector increased slightly and was 11.2 percent in 1987. The percent of earnings from the trade sector remained stable and was 11.4 percent in 1987. The share of earnings from the state and local government sector increased from 5.7 percent in 1969 to 8.6 percent in 1987. At the state level, the percent of earnings from services increased, while the percents from trade and state and local government were stable.

Average earnings per job (adjusted for inflation) for Taylor County and Kentucky are shown in Chart 3D. In Kentucky, average earnings per job reached a high of \$20,121 per person in 1978. Since then, average earnings per job declined and in 1987 they were \$18,636 per person. Taylor County average earnings per job were below those of the state. Average earnings reached \$15,189 in 1987.

Employment

Employment is considered any activity for which one receives financial remuneration in the form of wages or profits. Total employment in Taylor County increased substantially during the data period. In 1969, total employment stood at 9,456 people. By 1987, that figure had increased to 13,113.

The unemployment rate, often used as an indicator of economic well-being, is the ratio of unemployed to the total civilian labor force. Unemployment is described as a condition of being out of work while actively seeking employment within the last thirty days. The civilian labor force is described as the proportion of population age 16 or older employed or actively seeking employment. Annual unemployment rates for Kentucky and Taylor County are presented in Chart 4B. Unemployment rates in Taylor County were below those of the state throughout the period. In 1987, the county unemployment rate was 7.0 percent, compared to 8.8 percent for Kentucky.

Another employment concept includes the discouraged worker. Discouraged workers are persons who want jobs but made no attempt to find work in the last thirty days because they believe they could not find it. These individuals are not included when calculating official unemployment rates. The Cabinet for Human Resources does not estimate discouraged workers by county. However, preliminary research by the Cabinet indicates that the inclusion of discouraged workers in the civilian labor force estimate would increase the unemployment rate by approximately four percent for the state. This figure would vary by county depending on the labor market in a county or within commuting distance.

Employment in the goods-producing industries is illustrated in Chart 4C. The manufacturing sector was the primary source of employment. The percent of total employment in manufacturing remained relatively stable during the period and was 37.2 percent in 1987. The farm sector's share of employment declined from 18.7 percent in 1969 to 11.1 percent in 1987. Farm sector employment also declined at the state level.

Employment in the non-goods-producing industries is presented in Chart 4D. Service sector employment increased from 10.4 percent in 1969 to 14.1 percent in 1987. The percent of employment in state and local government and trade increased slightly. The trade sector accounted for 15.1 percent of employment and state and local government accounted for 7.6 percent. At the state level, service and trade employment increased significantly, while government employment remained constant.

Population

The census conducted each decade counts the actual population in an area. Population is then statistically estimated during intervening years. The demographic composition of this population growth has important implications for the future demand for goods and services, and ultimately, the economic structure of Taylor County.

The Taylor County population grew from 17,000 in 1969 to 21,800 in 1987 (Chart 5A). It was estimated that in 1986, 7.9 percent of Taylor County's population was under six years of age, compared to 8.6 for the state. In the same year, 17.3 percent of the Taylor County population was sixty years of age and over, while 16.5 percent of all Kentucky residents fell in this age group.

CHART 1A

TAYLOR COUNTY

REAL PERSONAL INCOME

Millions of 1988 dollars

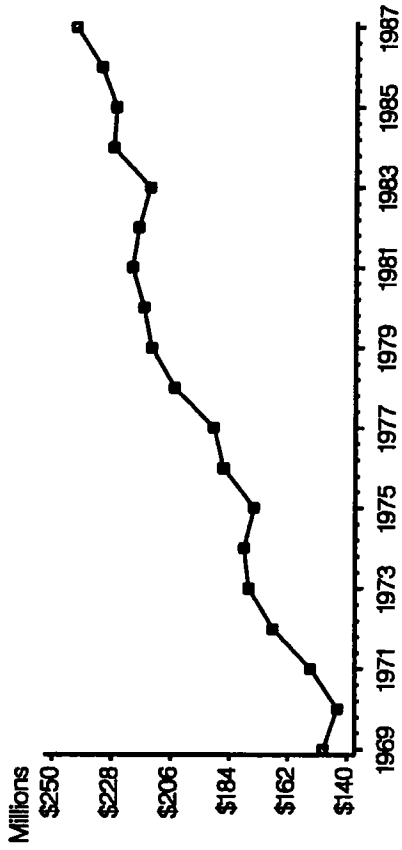


CHART 1B

TAYLOR COUNTY

PERSONAL INCOME

as a Percent of Kentucky Personal Income

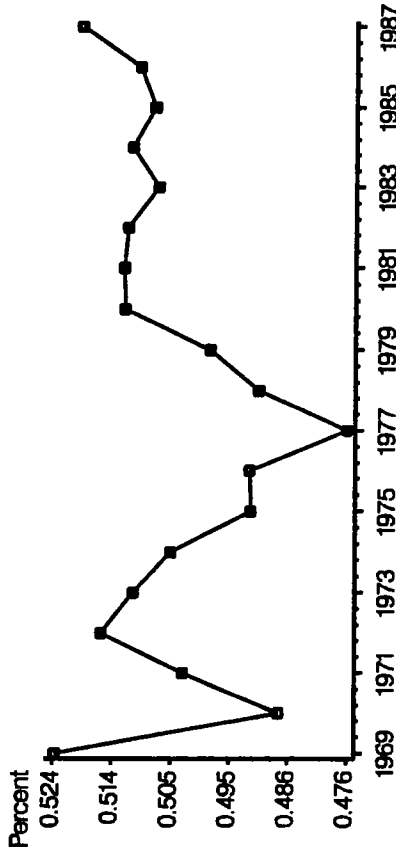


CHART 1C

TAYLOR COUNTY

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

in Constant 1988 Dollars

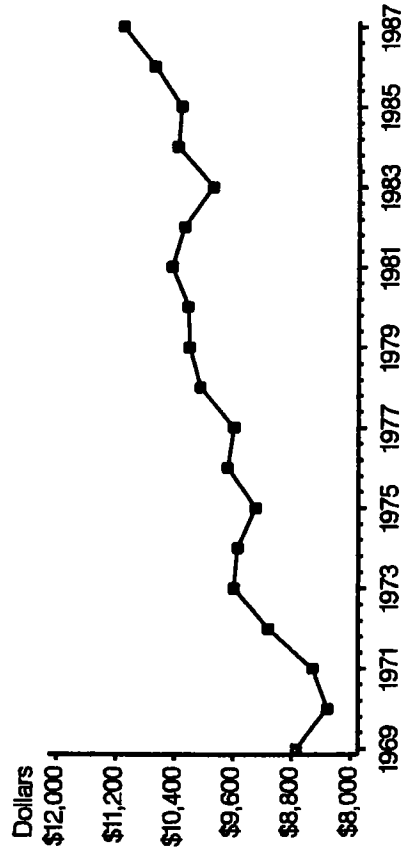


CHART 1D

TAYLOR COUNTY

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

as a Percent of Kentucky Per Capita Personal Income

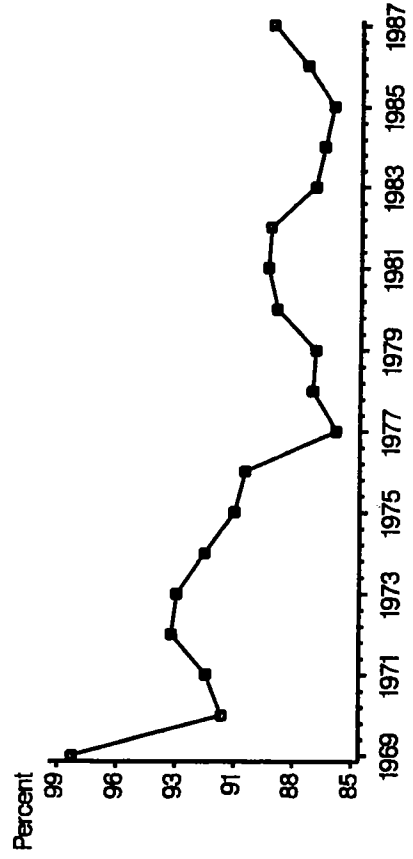


CHART 2A
TAYLOR COUNTY
REAL TOTAL EARNINGS
Millions of 1988 dollars

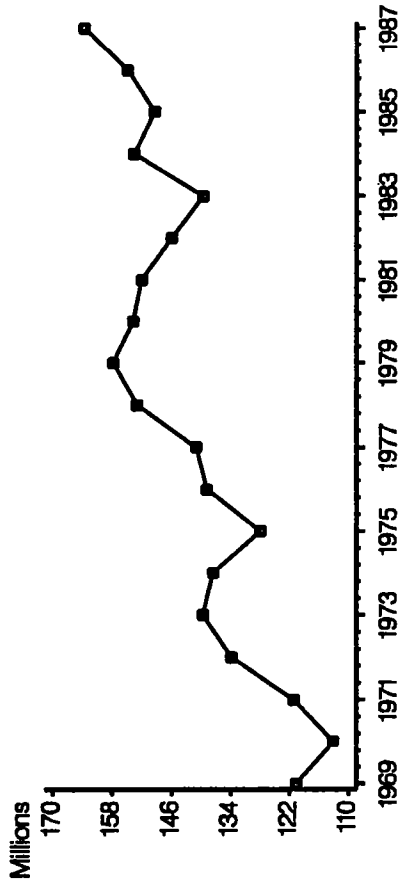


CHART 2B
TAYLOR COUNTY
TRANSFER PAYMENTS and INCOME FROM PROPERTY
Millions of 1988 Dollars

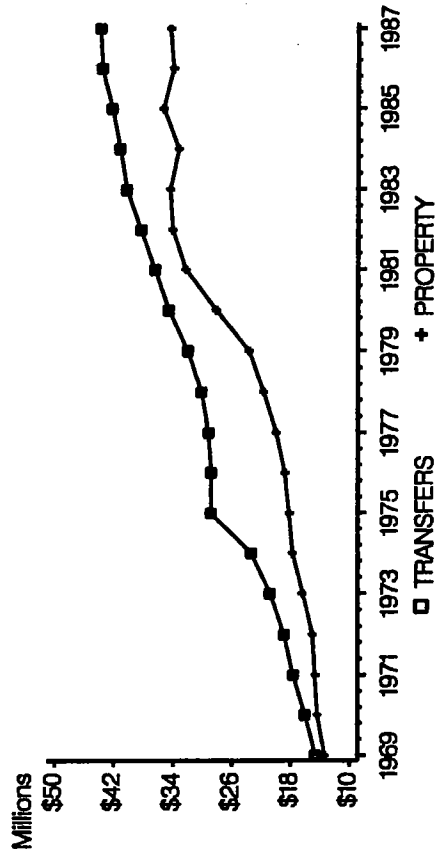


CHART 2C
TAYLOR COUNTY
TOTAL EARNINGS
as a Percent of Personal Income

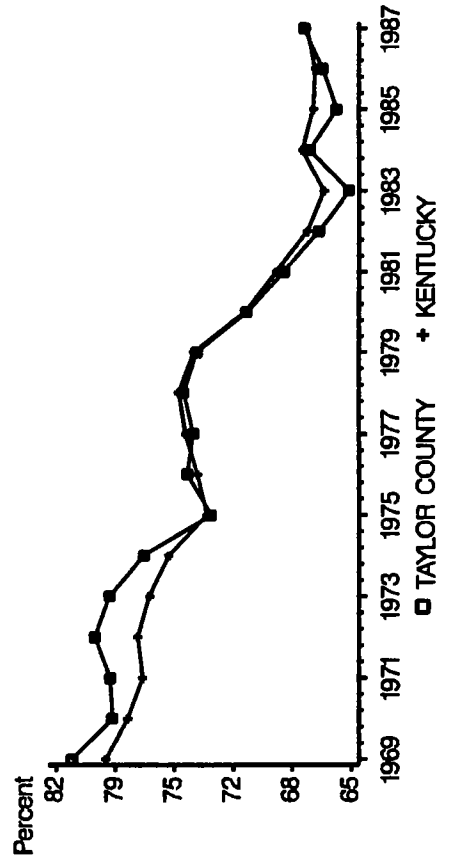


CHART 2D
TAYLOR COUNTY
TRANSFER PAYMENTS
as a Percent of Personal Income

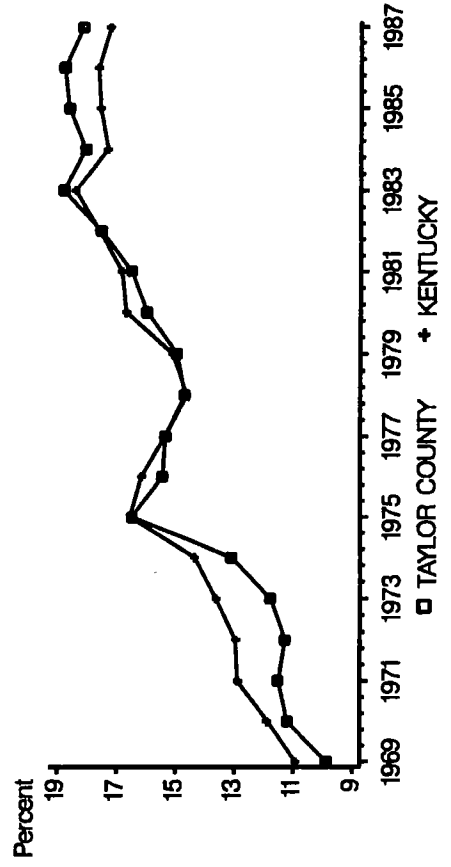


CHART 3A

TAYLOR COUNTY

EARNINGS IN GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES
as a Percent of Total Earnings

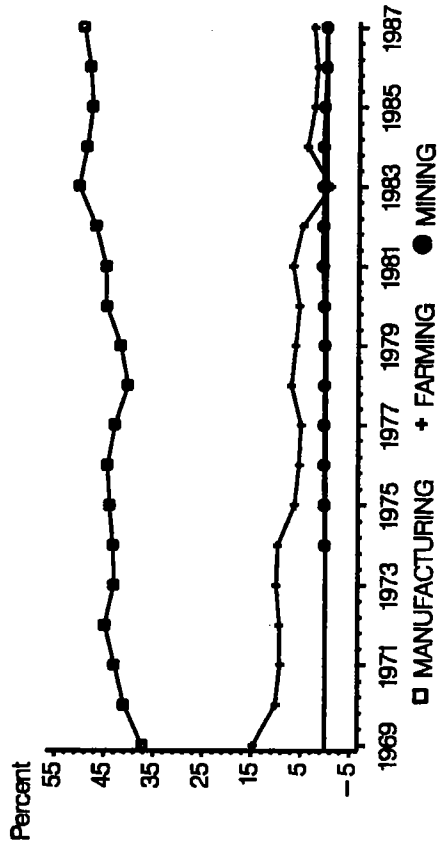


CHART 3B

TAYLOR COUNTY

EARNINGS in NON - GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES
as a Percent of Total Earnings

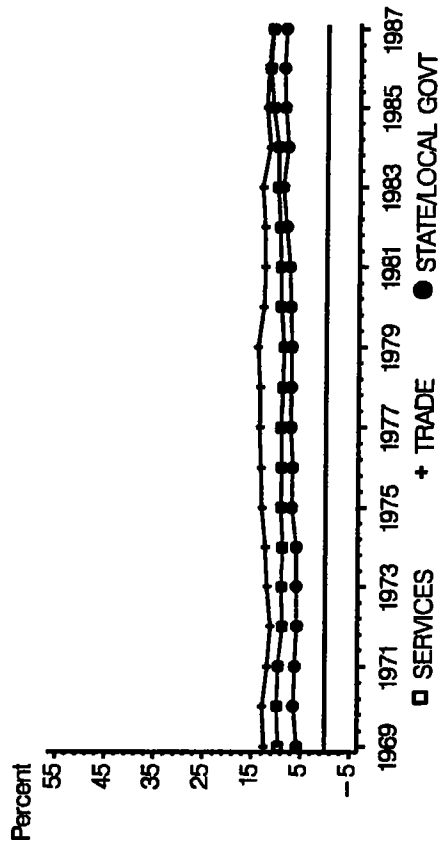


CHART 3C

TAYLOR COUNTY

EARNINGS in GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES
as a Percent of Kentucky Industries

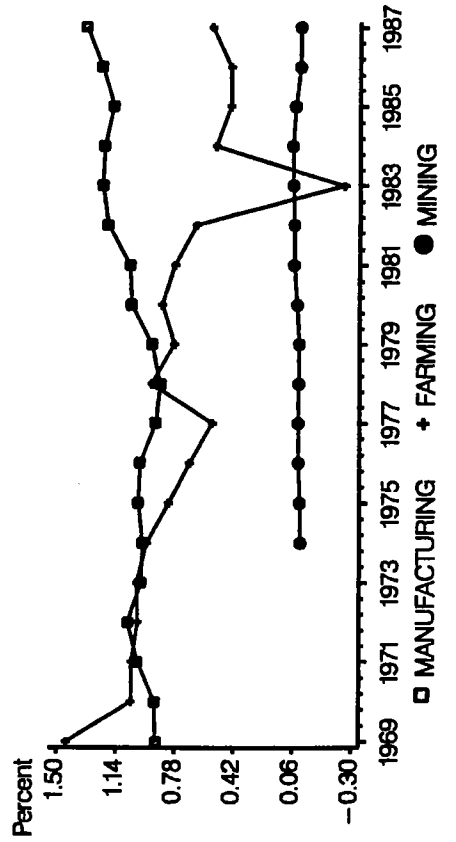


CHART 3D

TAYLOR COUNTY

AVERAGE EARNINGS PER JOB
in Constant 1988 Dollars

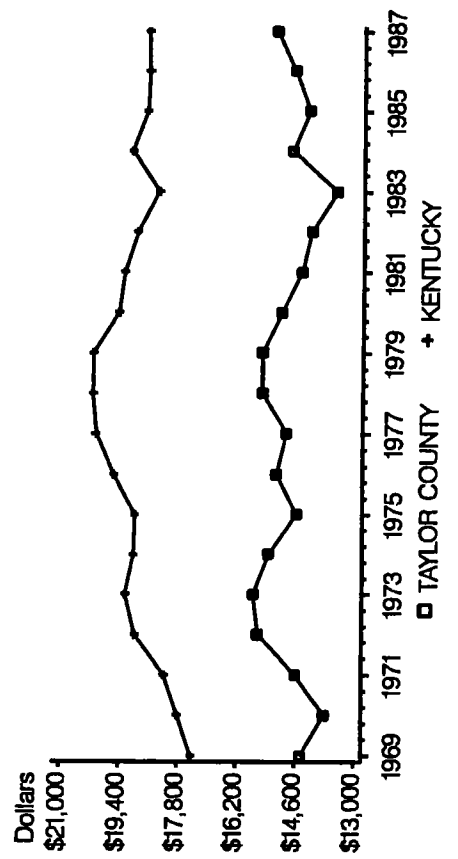


CHART 4A
TAYLOR COUNTY
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT
Thousands of People

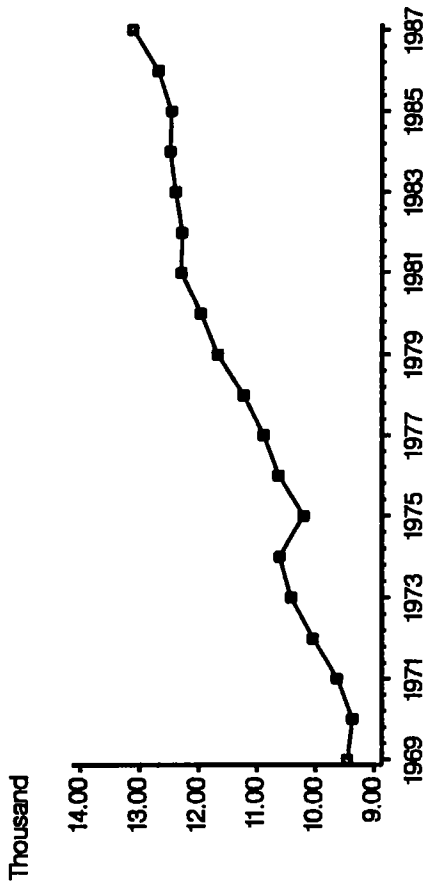


CHART 4B
TAYLOR COUNTY
ANNUAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

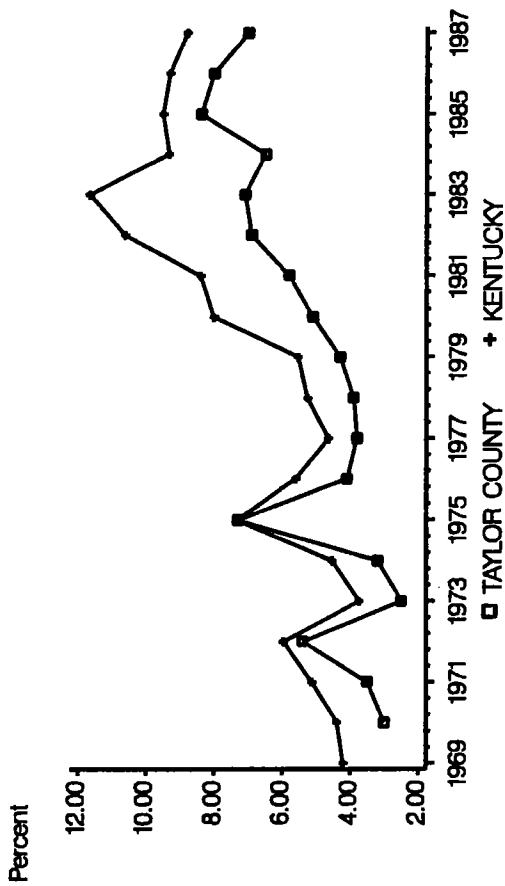


CHART 4C
TAYLOR COUNTY
EMPLOYMENT IN GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES
as a Percent of Total Employment

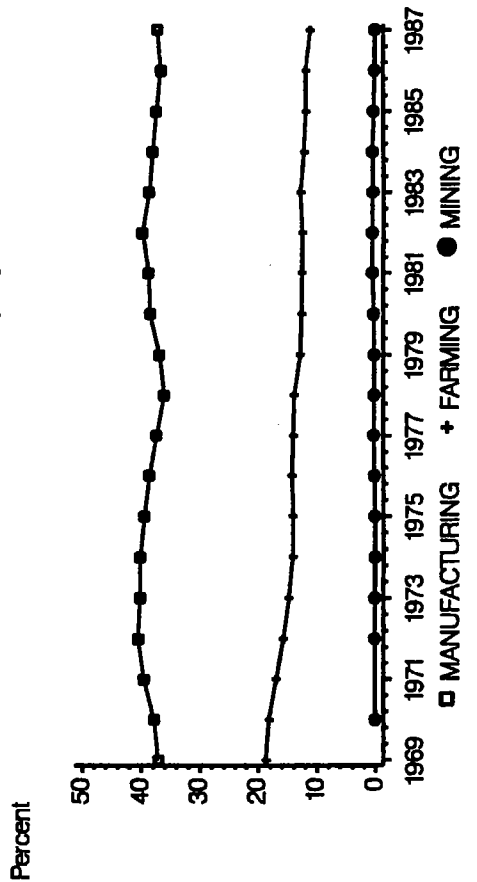


CHART 4D
TAYLOR COUNTY
EMPLOYMENT IN NON-GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES
as a Percent of Total Employment

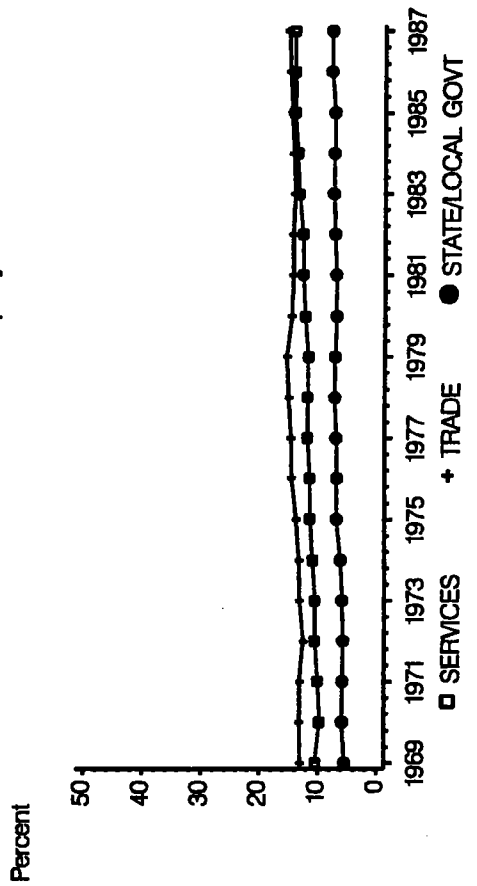


CHART 5A

TAYLOR COUNTY
POPULATION

Thousands of People

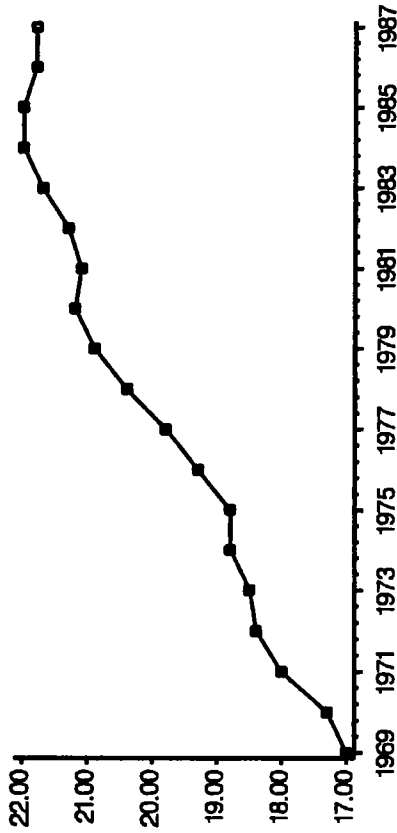


CHART 5B

TAYLOR COUNTY
POPULATION

as a Percent of Kentucky Population

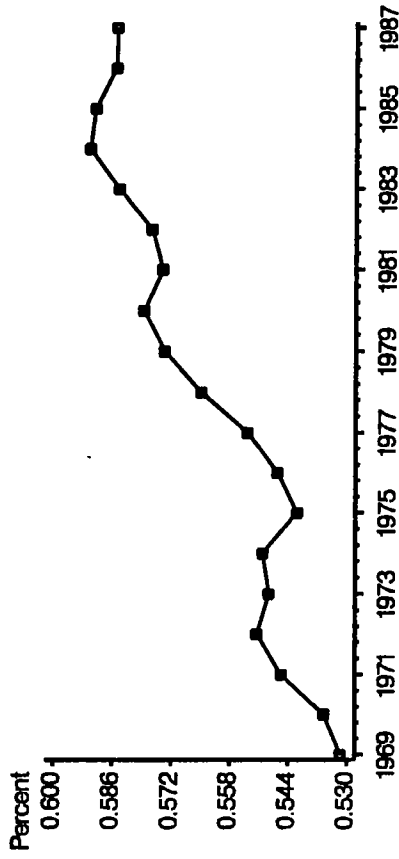


CHART 5C

TAYLOR COUNTY
POPULATION 5 AND UNDER

as a Percent of Total Population

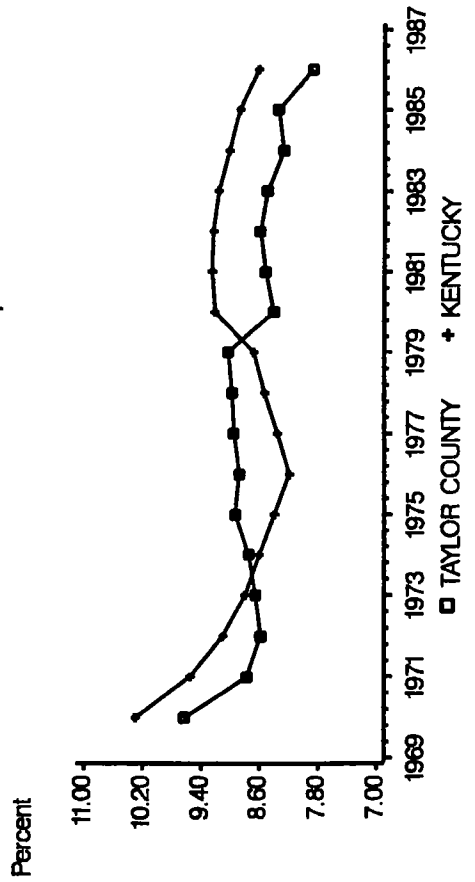
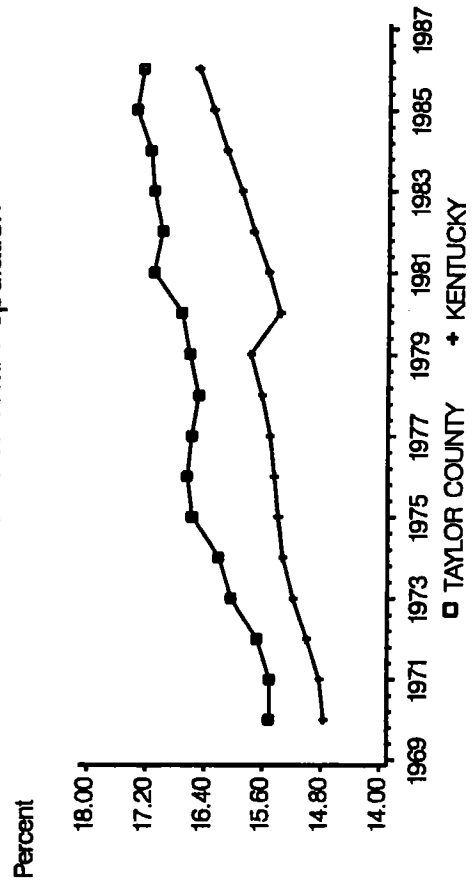


CHART 5D

TAYLOR COUNTY
POPULATION 60 AND OVER

as a Percent of Total Population



TAYLOR COUNTY

PERSONAL INCOME
In Constant 1988 Dollars

Year	County Personal Income (M\$)	Percent of Kentucky (%)	Per Capita Personal Income (\$)	Percent of Kentucky (%)
1969	149	0.52	8,733	98.3
1970	143	0.49	8,312	91.2
1971	154	0.50	8,510	91.9
1972	168	0.52	9,120	93.6
1973	177	0.51	9,586	93.4
1974	179	0.50	9,535	92.0
1975	175	0.49	9,298	90.6
1976	186	0.49	9,674	90.1
1977	190	0.48	9,589	85.8
1978	205	0.49	10,052	86.9
1979	214	0.50	10,205	86.8
1980	217	0.51	10,223	88.6
1981	221	0.51	10,442	89.1
1982	218	0.51	10,277	89.0
1983	214	0.51	9,883	86.8
1984	228	0.51	10,363	86.4
1985	227	0.51	10,319	86.0
1986	233	0.51	10,677	87.2
1987	242	0.52	11,108	88.9

COMPONENTS OF PERSONAL INCOME
In Constant 1988 Dollars

Year	EARNINGS			TRANSFER PAYMENTS			INCOME from PROPERTY		
	M\$	Percent of Personal Income		M\$	Percent of Personal Income		M\$	Percent of Personal Income	
		County	Kentucky		County	Kentucky		County	Kentucky
1969	121	81.1	79.2	15	9.9	10.9	13	9.0	9.9
1970	113	78.8	77.9	16	11.2	11.9	14	10.0	10.2
1971	121	78.9	77.0	18	11.5	12.9	15	9.6	10.1
1972	134	79.8	77.3	19	11.3	12.9	15	9.0	9.7
1973	140	78.9	76.6	21	11.8	13.6	16	9.3	9.7
1974	138	76.9	75.5	23	13.1	14.4	18	10.0	10.1
1975	128	73.1	73.3	29	16.5	16.5	18	10.4	10.1
1976	139	74.5	73.9	29	15.4	16.1	19	10.1	10.0
1977	141	74.1	74.6	29	15.4	15.3	20	10.5	10.1
1978	153	74.7	75.0	30	14.7	14.6	22	10.6	10.4
1979	158	73.9	74.1	32	15.0	15.1	24	11.1	10.8
1980	154	71.0	71.1	35	16.0	16.7	28	13.0	12.2
1981	152	68.9	69.3	36	16.5	16.8	32	14.6	13.8
1982	146	66.9	67.5	38	17.5	17.6	34	15.6	14.9
1983	140	65.2	66.6	40	18.8	18.4	34	16.1	15.1
1984	154	67.4	67.8	41	18.0	17.3	33	14.6	14.9
1985	150	65.9	67.2	42	18.6	17.6	35	15.5	15.3
1986	155	66.7	67.1	44	18.7	17.6	34	14.6	15.3
1987	164	67.7	67.5	44	18.1	17.2	34	14.2	15.3

TAYLOR COUNTY

SECTOR EARNINGS as a PERCENT of TOTAL COUNTY EARNINGS and
as a PERCENT of KENTUCKY SECTOR EARNINGS

YEAR	MANUFACTURING		FARMING		MINING	
	TOTAL	KENTUCKY	TOTAL	KENTUCKY	TOTAL	KENTUCKY
1969	37.2	0.89	14.7	1.44	.	.
1970	41.0	0.90	10.1	1.05	.	.
1971	43.0	1.01	9.3	1.04	.	.
1972	44.9	1.07	9.4	1.01	.	.
1973	43.1	0.99	10.0	1.01	.	.
1974	43.3	0.98	9.8	0.95	0.1	0.01
1975	44.0	1.00	6.3	0.82	0.2	0.02
1976	44.4	0.99	5.4	0.69	0.3	0.02
1977	43.0	0.90	5.0	0.55	0.4	0.02
1978	40.4	0.87	7.1	0.92	0.3	0.02
1979	41.9	0.92	6.2	0.79	0.3	0.02
1980	44.7	1.05	5.4	0.86	0.4	0.03
1981	44.9	1.06	6.8	0.78	0.7	0.05
1982	47.0	1.19	4.8	0.65	0.7	0.05
1983	50.4	1.22	-0.8	-0.25	0.7	0.06
1984	48.9	1.21	4.0	0.53	0.7	0.06
1985	47.7	1.16	2.5	0.44	0.5	0.05
1986	48.2	1.23	2.0	0.44	0.1	0.01
1987	49.6	1.33	2.7	0.56	0.1	0.01

YEAR	SERVICES		TRADE		STATE and LOCAL GOVERNMENT	
	TOTAL	KENTUCKY	TOTAL	KENTUCKY	TOTAL	KENTUCKY
1969	9.5	0.42	12.5	0.46	5.7	0.36
1970	9.8	0.41	12.9	0.44	6.5	0.37
1971	9.6	0.41	11.9	0.43	6.1	0.36
1972	8.8	0.40	11.3	0.43	5.7	0.36
1973	9.0	0.41	12.0	0.45	5.9	0.38
1974	8.8	0.41	12.3	0.46	5.9	0.38
1975	9.1	0.37	13.1	0.44	6.9	0.39
1976	9.0	0.37	13.3	0.45	6.8	0.39
1977	9.2	0.37	13.5	0.46	7.2	0.40
1978	8.9	0.36	13.6	0.46	7.1	0.40
1979	8.6	0.35	13.9	0.49	7.0	0.40
1980	9.3	0.37	12.9	0.48	7.3	0.42
1981	9.4	0.36	12.6	0.48	7.5	0.43
1982	9.6	0.36	12.7	0.48	8.2	0.46
1983	10.1	0.34	13.2	0.47	9.1	0.47
1984	10.0	0.35	11.8	0.45	8.1	0.45
1985	11.1	0.36	12.5	0.45	8.6	0.46
1986	11.7	0.37	12.0	0.45	8.9	0.47
1987	11.2	0.35	11.4	0.45	8.6	0.47

TAYLOR COUNTY
 COUNTY EMPLOYMENT by SECTOR

YEAR	MANUFACTURING		FARMING		MINING	
	EMPLOYMENT	PERCENT OF TOTAL	EMPLOYMENT	PERCENT OF TOTAL	EMPLOYMENT	PERCENT OF TOTAL
1969	3,508	37.1	1,769	18.7	.	.
1970	3,546	37.8	1,704	18.2	11	0.1
1971	3,817	39.6	1,639	17.0	.	.
1972	4,074	40.6	1,583	15.8	19	0.2
1973	4,191	40.2	1,544	14.8	16	0.2
1974	4,267	40.2	1,505	14.2	14	0.1
1975	4,027	39.5	1,439	14.1	17	0.2
1976	4,106	38.6	1,524	14.3	23	0.2
1977	4,069	37.4	1,532	14.1	33	0.3
1978	4,046	36.0	1,562	13.9	28	0.2
1979	4,303	36.9	1,502	12.9	27	0.2
1980	4,598	38.5	1,509	12.6	38	0.3
1981	4,759	38.7	1,541	12.5	69	0.6
1982	4,881	39.8	1,533	12.5	74	0.6
1983	4,784	38.6	1,588	12.8	61	0.5
1984	4,744	38.0	1,520	12.2	71	0.6
1985	4,658	37.4	1,480	11.9	45	0.4
1986	4,646	36.6	1,508	11.9	16	0.1
1987	4,882	37.2	1,459	11.1	15	0.1

YEAR	SERVICES		TRADE		STATE and LOCAL GOVERNMENT	
	EMPLOYMENT	PERCENT OF TOTAL	EMPLOYMENT	PERCENT OF TOTAL	EMPLOYMENT	PERCENT OF TOTAL
1969	985	10.4	1,239	13.1	512	5.4
1970	907	9.7	1,236	13.2	540	5.8
1971	962	10.0	1,266	13.1	550	5.7
1972	1,053	10.5	1,257	12.5	566	5.6
1973	1,094	10.5	1,372	13.2	608	5.8
1974	1,162	10.9	1,418	13.4	651	6.1
1975	1,165	11.4	1,415	13.9	694	6.8
1976	1,218	11.5	1,552	14.6	718	6.8
1977	1,290	11.8	1,604	14.7	750	6.9
1978	1,329	11.8	1,692	15.1	799	7.1
1979	1,366	11.7	1,797	15.4	821	7.0
1980	1,468	12.3	1,744	14.6	817	6.8
1981	1,555	12.6	1,766	14.4	860	7.0
1982	1,561	12.7	1,770	14.4	880	7.2
1983	1,659	13.4	1,750	14.1	917	7.4
1984	1,703	13.6	1,789	14.3	911	7.3
1985	1,756	14.1	1,820	14.6	896	7.2
1986	1,789	14.1	1,898	15.0	981	7.7
1987	1,854	14.1	1,985	15.1	1,003	7.6

TAYLOR COUNTY
EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

YEAR	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	AVERAGE EARNINGS		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	
		COUNTY	KENTUCKY	COUNTY	KENTUCKY
1969	9,456	\$14,442	\$17,440	.	4.2
1970	9,369	\$13,794	\$17,811	3.0	4.4
1971	9,632	\$14,593	\$18,166	3.5	5.1
1972	10,046	\$15,620	\$18,970	5.4	6.0
1973	10,419	\$15,748	\$19,232	2.5	3.7
1974	10,617	\$15,340	\$19,008	3.2	4.5
1975	10,203	\$14,576	\$18,976	7.3	7.3
1976	10,634	\$15,149	\$19,563	4.1	5.6
1977	10,889	\$14,863	\$20,031	3.8	4.7
1978	11,227	\$15,531	\$20,121	3.9	5.3
1979	11,672	\$15,535	\$20,110	4.3	5.5
1980	11,958	\$15,013	\$19,439	5.1	8.0
1981	12,294	\$14,466	\$19,286	5.8	8.4
1982	12,275	\$14,202	\$18,931	6.9	10.6
1983	12,388	\$13,531	\$18,358	7.1	11.6
1984	12,480	\$14,734	\$19,080	6.5	9.3
1985	12,456	\$14,273	\$18,676	8.4	9.5
1986	12,686	\$14,677	\$18,627	8.0	9.3
1987	13,113	\$15,189	\$18,636	7.0	8.8

POPULATION STATISTICS

YEAR	POPULATION	% OF KY	PERCENT UNDER AGE 6		PERCENT AGE 60+	
			COUNTY	KENTUCKY	COUNTY	KENTUCKY
1969	17,000	0.53	.	.	.	.
1970	17,300	0.54	9.6	10.3	15.5	14.8
1971	18,000	0.55	8.8	9.6	15.5	14.8
1972	18,400	0.55	8.6	9.1	15.7	15.0
1973	18,500	0.55	8.7	8.8	16.0	15.2
1974	18,800	0.55	8.7	8.6	16.2	15.3
1975	18,800	0.54	8.9	8.4	16.6	15.4
1976	19,300	0.55	8.9	8.2	16.6	15.5
1977	19,800	0.55	9.0	8.4	16.6	15.5
1978	20,400	0.56	9.0	8.5	16.5	15.6
1979	20,900	0.57	9.0	8.7	16.6	15.8
1980	21,200	0.58	8.4	9.2	16.7	15.4
1981	21,100	0.57	8.5	9.3	17.1	15.5
1982	21,300	0.58	8.6	9.2	17.0	15.7
1983	21,700	0.58	8.5	9.2	17.1	15.9
1984	22,000	0.59	8.3	9.0	17.2	16.1
1985	22,000	0.59	8.3	8.9	17.4	16.3
1986	21,800	0.59	7.9	8.6	17.3	16.5
1987	21,800	0.58





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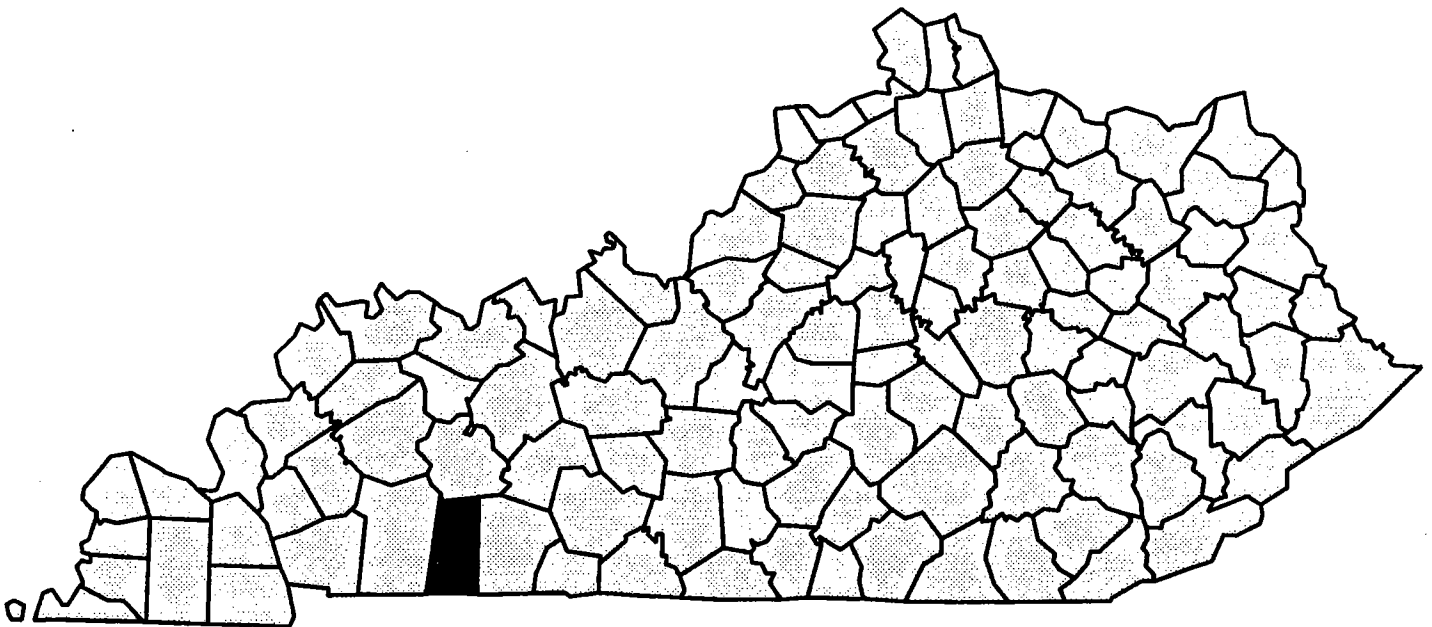


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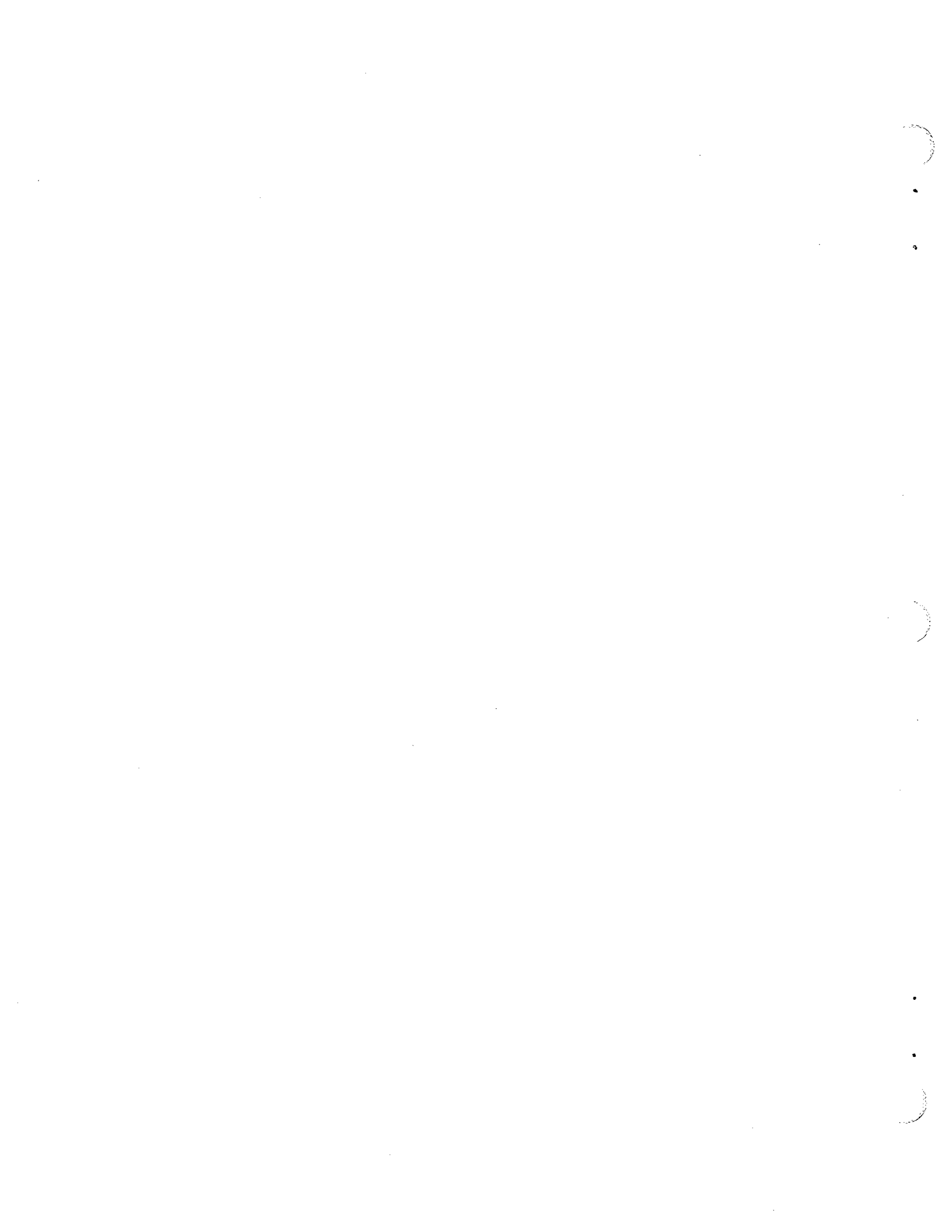
ECONOMIC TRENDS IN
KENTUCKY COUNTIES
1969 – 1987

TODD COUNTY



Prepared by
Virginia Wilson
Donna A. Cantrell

RESEARCH MEMORANDUM 438
Legislative Research Commission
Frankfort, Kentucky
February, 1990



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FOREWORD

This publication is one of a set of 120, highlighting economic trends in each county in Kentucky from 1969-1987. This effort is part of the ongoing activities sponsored by the Legislative Research Commission to provide a long-term perspective on issues for decision makers. The economies of individual counties do not always parallel overall state trends. This set of publications is an attempt to look at the economic trends in each county over time and to point out where the economies of individual counties may be performing differently from the economy of the state as a whole.

This publication was prepared by Virginia Wilson and Donna Cantrell. Susan Dance assisted in production of the manuscript and Charles Bush edited the report. The assistance of Carol Straus from the Center for Business and Economic Research at the University of Kentucky in deciphering data is gratefully acknowledged.

Vic Hellard, Jr.
Director

The Capitol
Frankfort
February, 1990



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SUMMARY

Todd County experienced very volatile economic conditions from 1969 to 1987. The county economy, as measured by personal income, grew from 1969 to 1979 but declined erratically from 1980 to 1987, in constant 1988 dollars. Todd County decreased its share of Kentucky personal income, indicating that the county economy did not grow as fast as the state economy. Both per capita personal income and average earnings per job were significantly below those of the state.

The county has historically been heavily dependent on the goods-producing industries of manufacturing and farming. While the state share of earnings and employment in manufacturing declined, the shares of this component of the Todd County economy grew in importance. County farm sector earnings declined significantly, while employment declined to a much lesser degree. Erratic activity in these two sectors was the underlying factor in the volatility of the county economy.

The non-goods-producing sectors of services and state and local government increased their shares of the county economy, while the trade sector's share declined. The service and trade sectors increased substantially in the state as a whole.

Economies which depend too heavily on one sector are susceptible to extreme economic swings when events in the national and international economies affect that sector. Goods-producing industries, especially durable manufacturing industries, are very sensitive to economic fluctuations. Consequently, while a high concentration in manufacturing may support the economy during periods of national economic growth, it may also make the county more susceptible to recessionary contractions. The non-goods-producing industries tend to be more resilient to economic events. The national economic outlook is for continued expansion of the service and trade sectors. Future growth and economic stability in Todd County may be enhanced by expansion of these sectors.



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INTRODUCTION

This is one of a series of reports called Economic Trends in Kentucky Counties. The purpose of this series is to describe the economic structure of Kentucky counties and to assess their economic performance relative to their own history and relative to the Kentucky economy. Information on the structure and patterns of change in county economies and an understanding of their relationship to the Kentucky economy can help in making policy decisions that are intended to shape Kentucky's economic future.

When assessing any economy there are several pertinent questions which may be addressed. The first concerns changes in the absolute size of the economy over time. Here the relevant comparison is between the county economy and its own history. Since most economic variables are given in dollars and since inflation causes the value of a dollar to vary over time, all dollar values in this report are presented in constant 1988 dollars. This allows analysis of real changes over time by controlling for the effects of inflation.

A second question concerns the structure and nature of the county economy. The structure of an economy refers to the relative share contributed by the various segments of the economy, while the nature deals with how this share has changed over time.

A third question concerns the performance of the county economy when compared to the Kentucky economy. For example, if a county has a higher proportion of earnings or employment in a particular sector it would indicate a specialization in that sector. Differences in economic structure may explain variations in relative economic well-being between a county and the state as a whole.

Economic data for counties are usually published after a lag of two years. Therefore, most data in this report cover the period 1969 to 1987. All data for this report was obtained from the Kentucky Economic Information System, an on-line database maintained by the University of Kentucky Center for Business and Economic Development.

There are certain caveats which should be remembered when analyzing data. First, it is a common and useful approach to evaluate the percentage an economic sector contributes to the total economy. However, one must remember that a sector's percentage contribution may decline even when its absolute value is increasing if another sector's contribution is growing at a faster rate. Secondly, when reviewing data in graphical analyses, the scales used to present data should be noted. In this report most graphs are presented with the narrowest scale which will cover all data points. This can accentuate visual patterns over time even when absolute changes are relatively small.

*For an analysis of economic trends in Kentucky, see Virginia Wilson, Patterns of Growth and Decline in the Kentucky Economy 1969-1988, Research Memorandum 437, Legislative Research Commission, November 1989.



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ECONOMIC TRENDS IN TODD COUNTY

The following analysis includes a brief description of the county economy and is accompanied by graphical illustrations. Data tables are also included at the end of this report. Three principal components of the Todd County economy are analyzed. They are:

1. Personal Income
2. Earnings
3. Employment

Personal Income

Personal income is often used as a measure of the economic activity in an area. Personal income is the sum of all the dollar income received by individuals in an area from any legal source. Personal income data is published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) for most major geographic regions, including states, counties, and major cities.

In general, income can be obtained in three ways. First, it can be earned by the work of an individual. This type of income includes wage and salary income and proprietors' earnings. Second, income can be earned by property. This component includes earnings from rents, dividends, and interest. Finally, income can be received as a gift or an entitlement. This type of income constitutes the component of personal income called transfer payments. Included in this component is income from sources such as retirement benefits, unemployment benefits, food stamps, and medical programs such as Medicare and Medicaid.

Todd County experienced volatile economic conditions from 1969 to 1987. As can be seen in Chart 1A, the size of the Todd County economy, as measured by personal income, increased erratically from \$77 million in 1969 to \$125 million in 1979, after adjusting for inflation. However, since 1980, personal income declined erratically and was \$107 million in 1987. Chart 1B shows Todd County total personal income as a percent of Kentucky total personal income. Todd County increased its share of Kentucky personal income through 1977, then decreased this share through 1987.

A similar pattern emerges from an examination of per capita personal income. Per capita personal income is simply the total personal income of an area divided by its population. Per capita personal income is often used as a measure of the economic well-being of the residents of an area. Todd County per capita income was \$9,660 in 1987, when it was 77.3 percent of Kentucky per capita personal income.

A better understanding of the nature of economic activity can be gleaned from an examination of the relative contribution of the components of personal income and how their shares have changed over time. This information is illustrated in Charts 2A-2D. Except for a decline in 1975 corresponding to a

national recession, earnings showed strong growth through 1977, when they totalled \$90 million. However, earnings dropped significantly through the early 1980's and were \$53 million in 1983. By 1987, earnings increased slightly to \$67 million (in constant 1988 dollars). The share of personal income from earnings declined over time. This trend occurred at the state level as well. In 1987, earnings accounted for 62.3 percent of Todd County's total personal income, which was lower than Kentucky's 67.5 percent share.

Transfer payments contributed \$11 million to total personal income in 1969 and \$22 million in 1987. During the same period, transfer payments contributed a higher percentage of personal income in Todd County than in Kentucky.

Income from property in Todd County grew through the 1970's and then remained constant in the 1980's. Income from property totalled \$8 million in 1969 and increased to \$18 million in 1987.

Earnings

Earnings are the component of personal income reflecting payments to individuals in return for labor. Earnings include both wages and salaries and proprietor's income. In 1969, Todd County received 16.2 percent of total earnings from manufacturing. This percentage increased to 34.5 percent in 1987, and was erratic in the 1980's (Chart 3A). The county trend toward increasing concentration in manufacturing is different from that for the state, where the percentage of earnings from manufacturing showed a steady decline over the period.

The farm sector's share of earnings was volatile during the period. Farming's contribution to total county earnings decreased from 24.3 percent in 1969 to 13.2 percent in 1987. The trend toward declining farm earnings is consistent with state and national trends.

Earnings from non-goods-producing industries as a percent of total earnings are illustrated in Chart 3B. The percent of earnings from the service sector increased, while the percent from the trade sector declined steadily. The share of earnings from the state and local government sector also increased. At the state level, the percent of earnings from services increased, while the percents from trade and state and local government were stable.

Average earnings per job (adjusted for inflation) for Todd County and Kentucky are shown in Chart 3D. In Kentucky, average earnings per job reached a high of \$20,121 per person in 1978. Since then, average earnings per job declined and in 1987 they were \$18,636 per person. Trends in Todd County average earnings per job were more volatile than state trends. Average earnings reached \$12,123 in 1987, well below the Kentucky average.

Employment

Employment is considered any activity for which one receives financial remuneration in the form of wages or profits. Total employment in Todd County increased in the early 1970's, decreased from 1975 to 1983, then increased again. In 1969, total employment stood at 4,429 people. By 1987, that figure was 4,226.

The unemployment rate, often used as an indicator of economic well-being, is the ratio of unemployed to the total civilian labor force. Unemployment is described as a condition of being out of work while actively seeking employment within the last thirty days. The civilian labor force is described as the proportion of population age 16 or older employed or actively seeking employment. Annual unemployment rates for Kentucky and Todd County are presented in Chart 4B. Unemployment rates in Todd County were more erratic than those of the state throughout the period. In 1987, the county unemployment rate was 7.5 percent, compared to 8.8 percent for Kentucky.

Another employment concept includes the discouraged worker. Discouraged workers are persons who want jobs but made no attempt to find work in the last thirty days because they believe they could not find it. These individuals are not included when calculating official unemployment rates. The Cabinet for Human Resources does not estimate discouraged workers by county. However, preliminary research by the Cabinet indicates that the inclusion of discouraged workers in the civilian labor force estimate would increase the unemployment rate by approximately four percent for the state. This figure would vary by county depending on the labor market in a county or within commuting distance.

Employment in the goods-producing industries is illustrated in Chart 4C. The percent of total employment in manufacturing increased from 13.0 percent in 1969 to 25.4 percent in 1987. The farm sector was the primary source of employment throughout the period. However, farming's share of employment declined from 39.2 percent in 1969 to 26.4 percent in 1987.

Employment in the non-goods-producing industries is presented in Chart 4D. Service sector employment increased slightly, from 10.4 percent in 1969 to 13.7 percent in 1987. The trade sector's share of employment decreased from 14.7 percent in 1969 to 11.1 percent in 1987. The percent of employment in state and local government increased from 6.9 percent in 1969 to 9.1 percent in 1987. At the state level, service and trade employment increased significantly, while government employment remained constant.

Population

The census conducted each decade counts the actual population in an area. Population is then statistically estimated during intervening years. The demographic composition of this population growth has important implications for the future demand for goods and services, and ultimately, the economic structure of Todd County.

The Todd County population grew from 10,900 in 1969 to 12,200 in 1979 (Chart 5A). County population subsequently declined to 11,000 by 1987. It was estimated that in 1986, 8.2 percent of Todd County's population was under six years of age, compared to 8.6 for the state. Todd County had a larger proportion of residents age sixty or over than the state. In 1986, 20.2 percent of the Todd County population was sixty years of age and over, while 16.5 percent of all Kentucky residents fell in this age group.

CHART 1A
TODD COUNTY
REAL PERSONAL INCOME
Millions of 1988 dollars

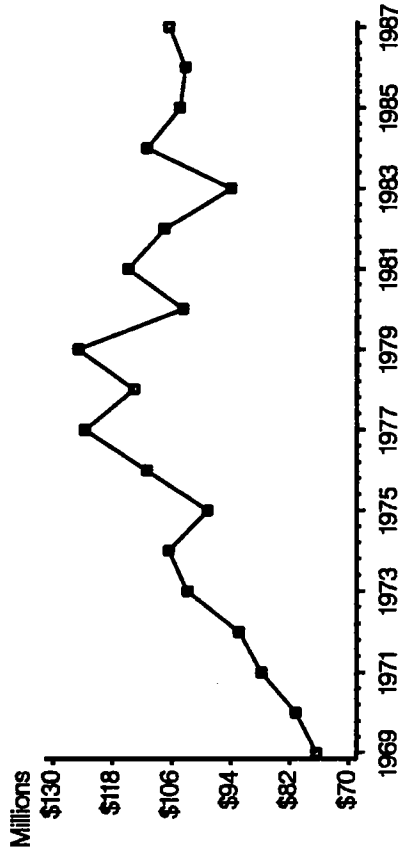


CHART 1B
TODD COUNTY
PERSONAL INCOME
as a Percent of Kentucky Personal Income

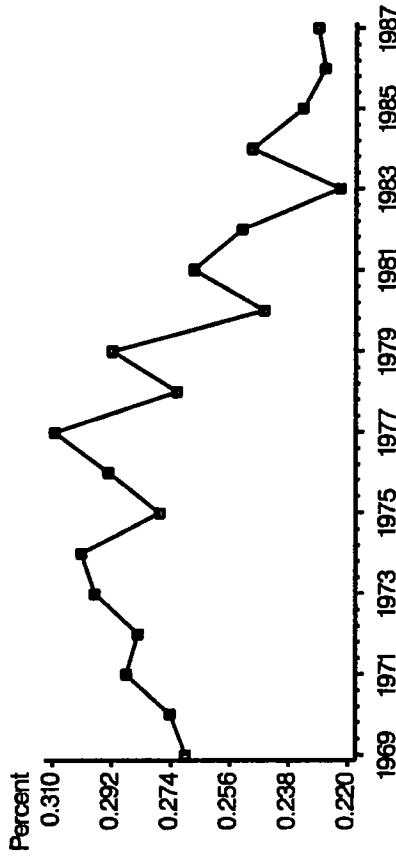


CHART 1C
TODD COUNTY
PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME
in Constant 1988 Dollars

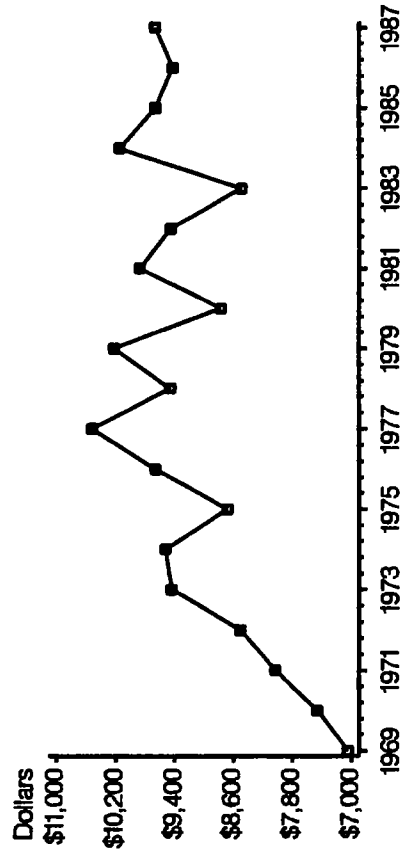


CHART 1D
TODD COUNTY
PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME
as a Percent of Kentucky Per Capita Personal Income

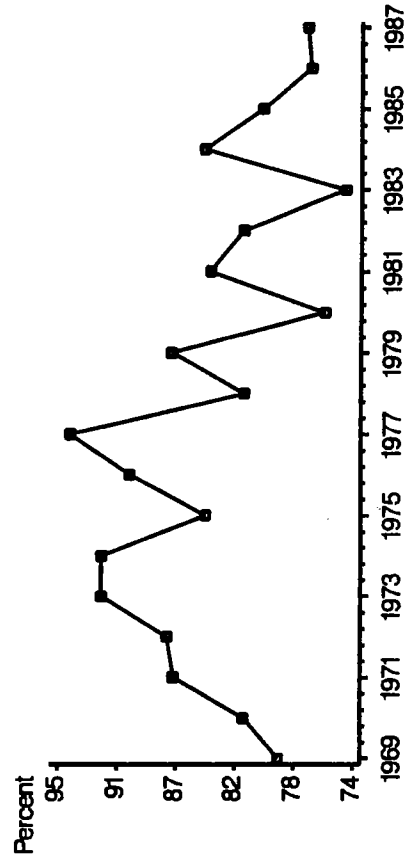


CHART 2A
TODD COUNTY
REAL TOTAL EARNINGS
Millions of 1988 dollars

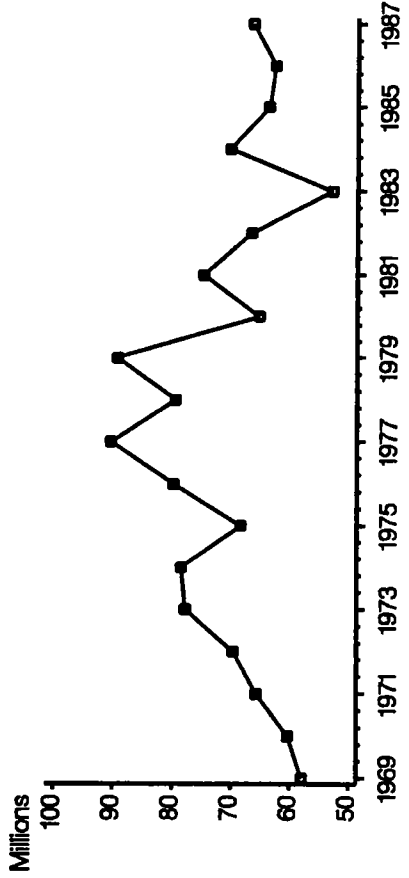


CHART 2B
TODD COUNTY
TRANSFER PAYMENTS and INCOME FROM PROPERTY
Millions of 1988 Dollars

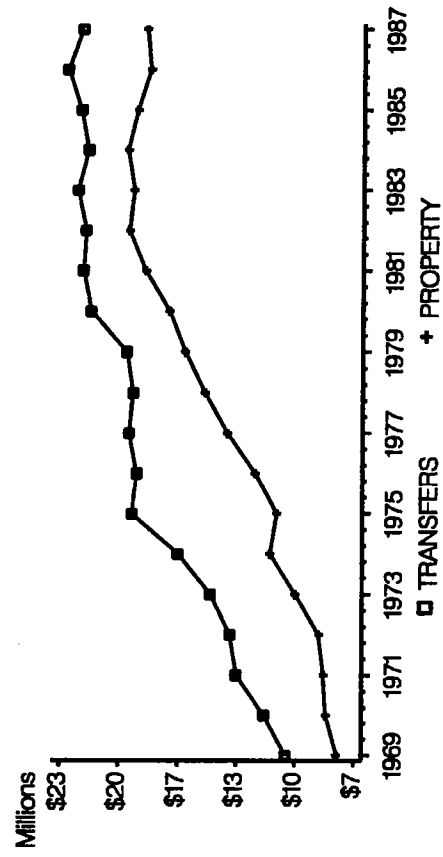


CHART 2C
TODD COUNTY
TOTAL EARNINGS
as a Percent of Personal Income

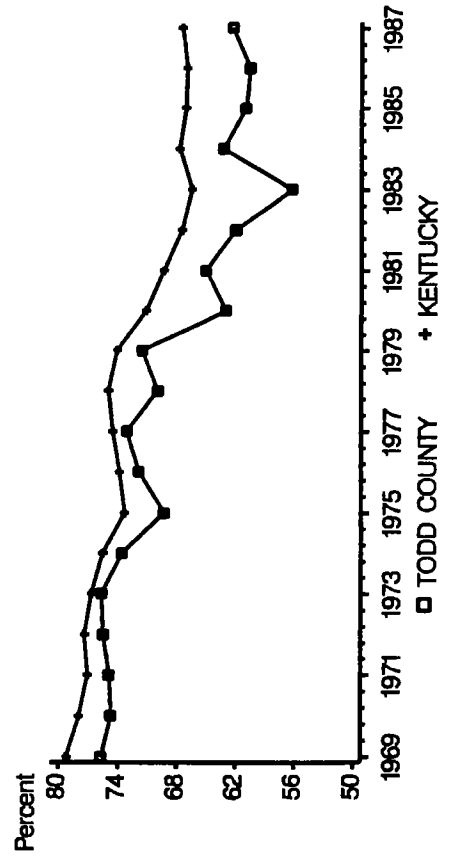


CHART 2D
TODD COUNTY
TRANSFER PAYMENTS
as a Percent of Personal Income

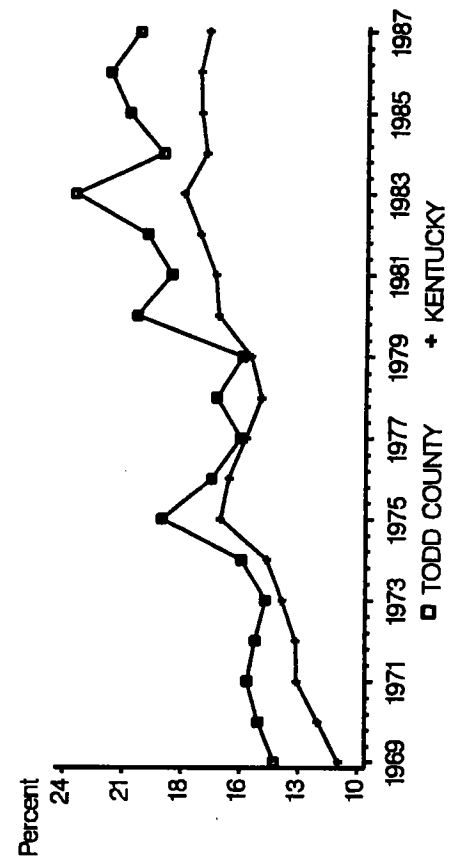


CHART 3A

TODD COUNTY

EARNINGS IN GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES
as a Percent of Total Earnings

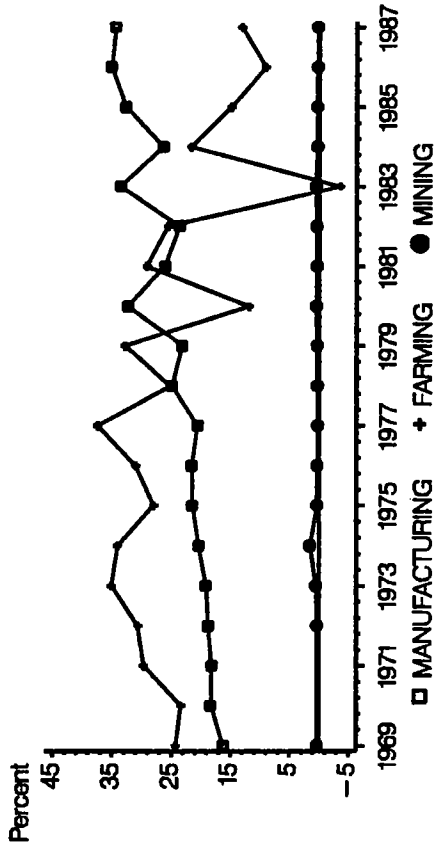


CHART 3B

TODD COUNTY

EARNINGS in NON - GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES
as a Percent of Total Earnings

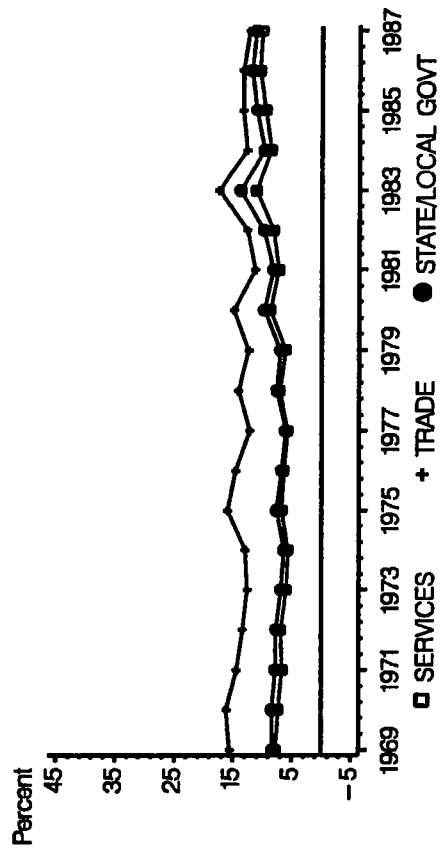


CHART 3C

TODD COUNTY

EARNINGS in GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES
as a Percent of Kentucky Industries

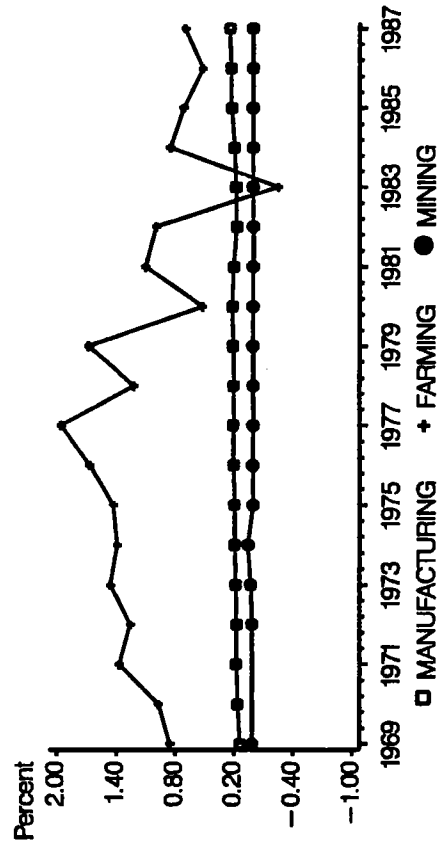


CHART 3D

TODD COUNTY

AVERAGE EARNINGS PER JOB
in Constant 1988 Dollars

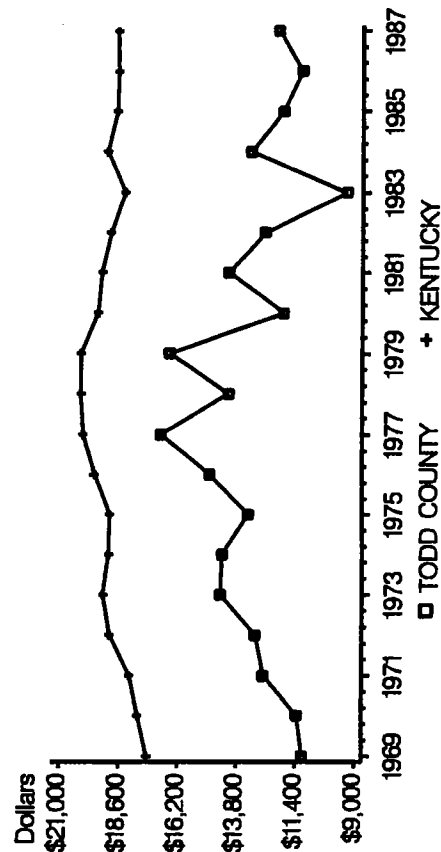


CHART 4A

TODD COUNTY

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT

Thousands of People

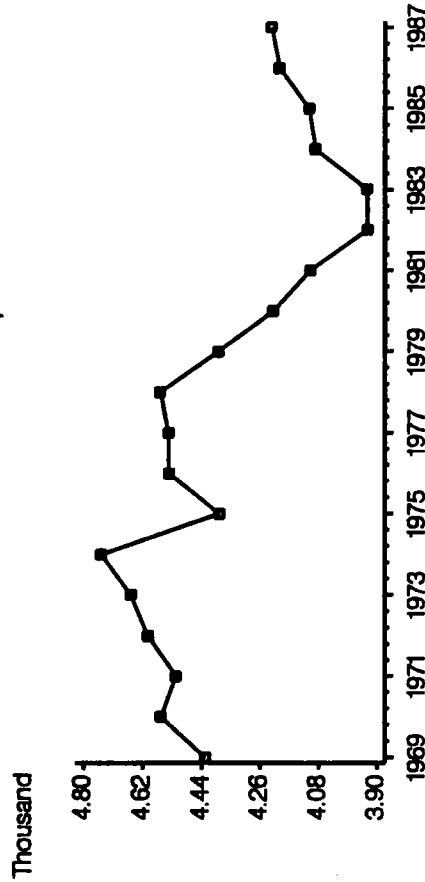


CHART 4B

TODD COUNTY

ANNUAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

Percent

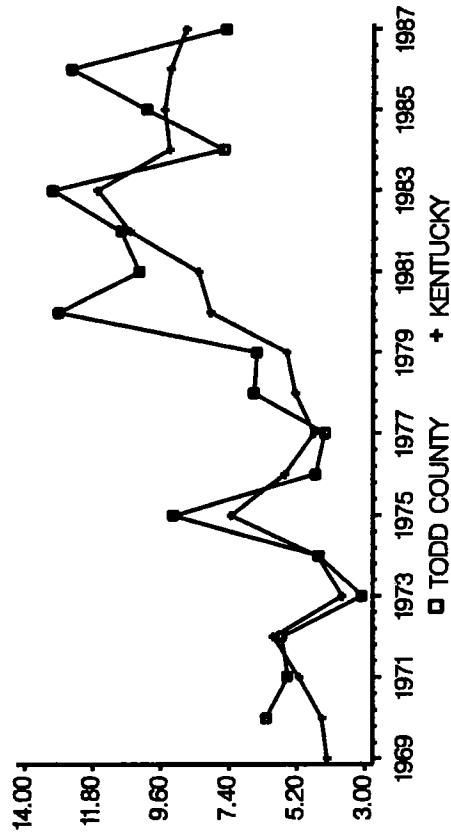


CHART 4C

TODD COUNTY

EMPLOYMENT IN GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES

as a Percent of Total Employment

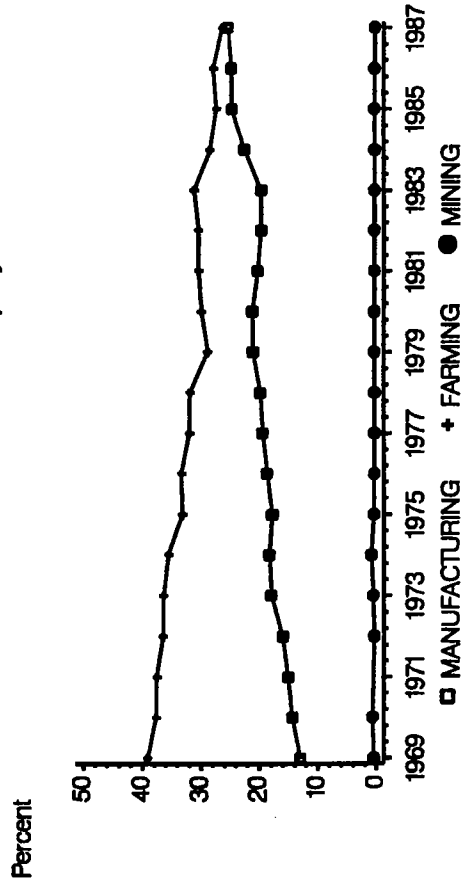


CHART 4D

TODD COUNTY

EMPLOYMENT IN NON-GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES

as a Percent of Total Employment

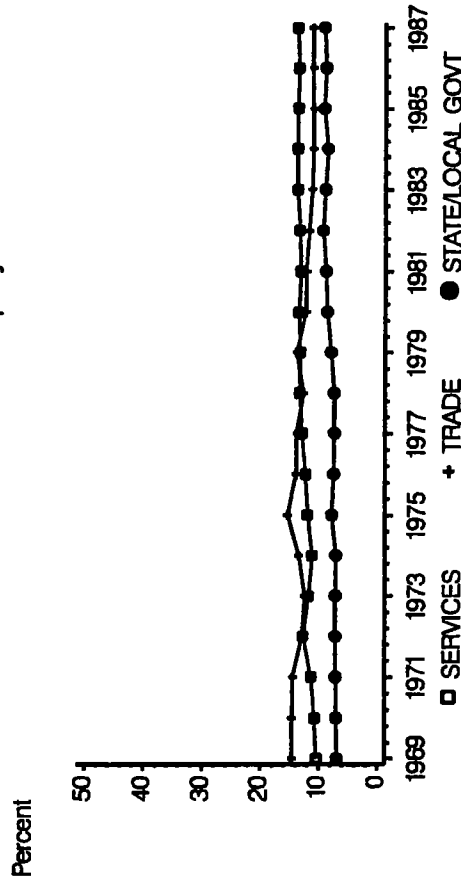


CHART 5A
TODD COUNTY
POPULATION
Thousands of People

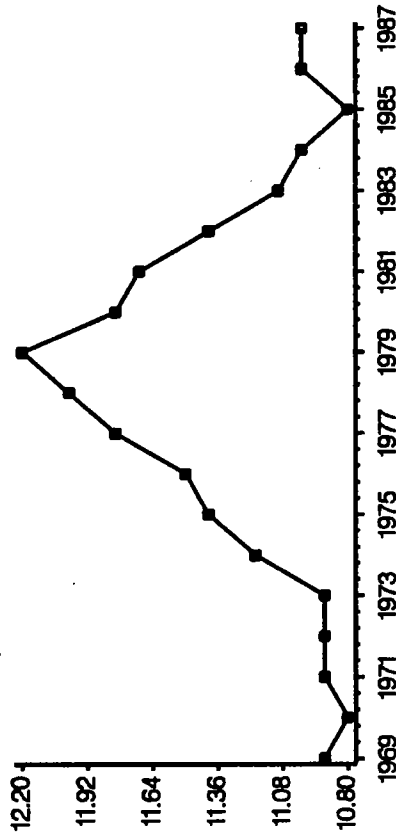


CHART 5B
TODD COUNTY
POPULATION
as a Percent of Kentucky Population

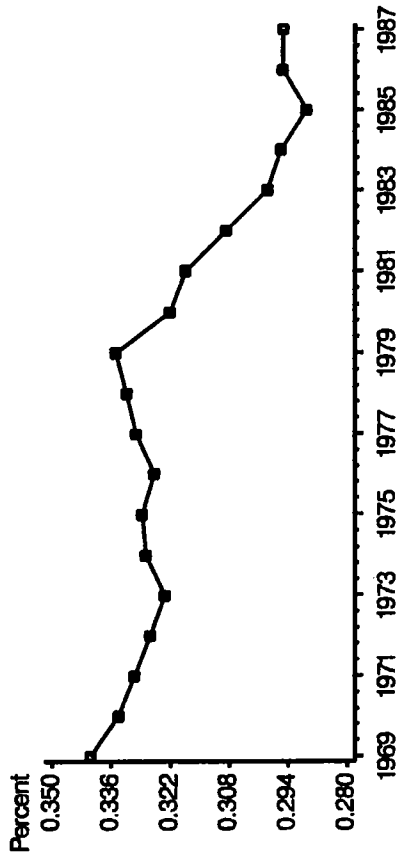


CHART 5C
TODD COUNTY
POPULATION 5 AND UNDER
as a Percent of Total Population

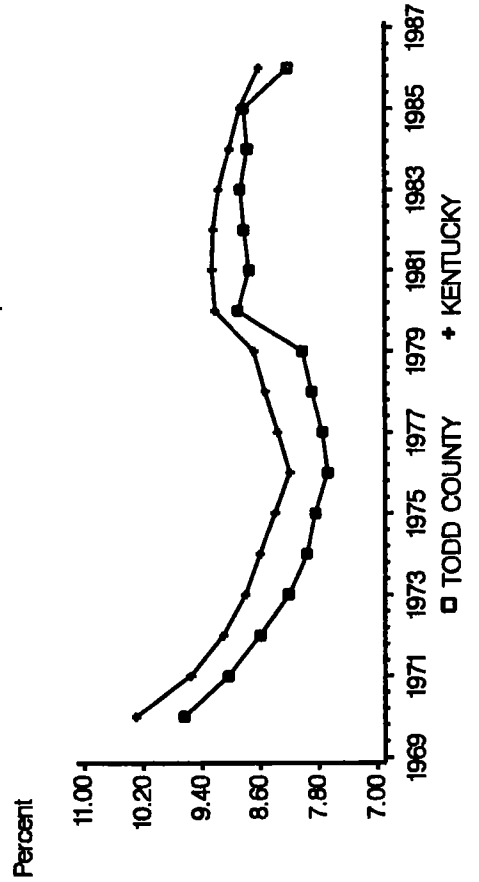
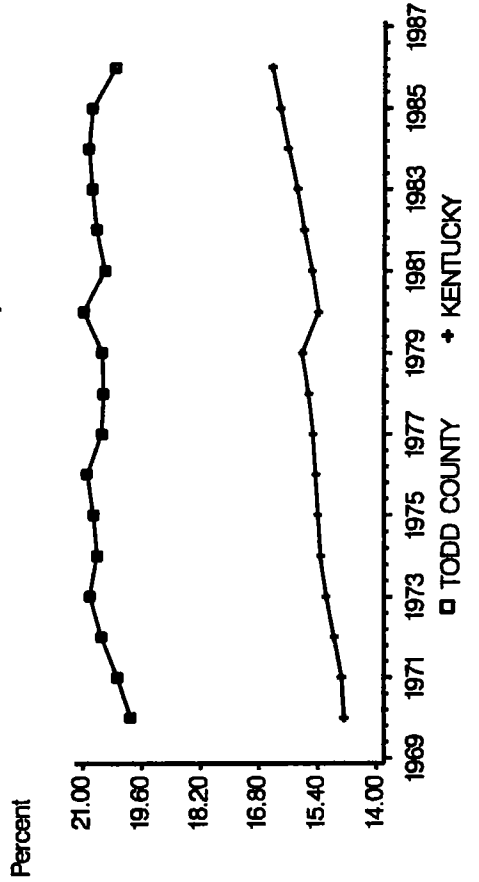


CHART 5D
TODD COUNTY
POPULATION 60 AND OVER
as a Percent of Total Population



TODD COUNTY

PERSONAL INCOME
In Constant 1988 Dollars

Year	County Personal Income (M\$)	Percent of Kentucky (%)	Per Capita Personal Income (\$)	Percent of Kentucky (%)
1969	77	0.27	7,051	79.4
1970	81	0.27	7,455	81.8
1971	88	0.29	8,033	86.8
1972	92	0.28	8,502	87.3
1973	103	0.30	9,438	91.9
1974	107	0.30	9,524	91.9
1975	99	0.28	8,675	84.5
1976	111	0.29	9,654	89.9
1977	124	0.31	10,518	94.1
1978	114	0.27	9,456	81.7
1979	125	0.29	10,221	86.9
1980	104	0.25	8,768	76.0
1981	115	0.27	9,867	84.2
1982	108	0.25	9,451	81.8
1983	94	0.22	8,489	74.6
1984	111	0.25	10,143	84.6
1985	105	0.23	9,654	80.5
1986	103	0.23	9,426	77.0
1987	107	0.23	9,660	77.3

COMPONENTS OF PERSONAL INCOME
In Constant 1988 Dollars

Year	EARNINGS			TRANSFER PAYMENTS			INCOME from PROPERTY		
	M\$	Percent of Personal Income		M\$	Percent of Personal Income		M\$	Percent of Personal Income	
		County	Kentucky		County	Kentucky		County	Kentucky
1969	58	75.7	79.2	11	14.0	10.9	8	10.3	9.9
1970	60	74.7	77.9	12	14.7	11.9	9	10.5	10.2
1971	66	74.9	77.0	13	15.3	12.9	9	9.9	10.1
1972	70	75.4	77.3	14	14.9	12.9	9	9.7	9.7
1973	78	75.6	76.6	15	14.4	13.6	10	9.9	9.7
1974	79	73.6	75.5	17	15.6	14.4	12	10.9	10.1
1975	68	69.3	73.3	19	19.3	16.5	11	11.4	10.1
1976	80	71.9	73.9	19	17.0	16.1	12	11.2	10.0
1977	90	73.1	74.6	19	15.6	15.3	14	11.3	10.1
1978	79	69.9	75.0	19	16.7	14.6	15	13.3	10.4
1979	89	71.5	74.1	19	15.5	15.1	16	13.0	10.8
1980	65	63.0	71.1	21	20.6	16.7	17	16.5	12.2
1981	75	65.1	69.3	22	18.9	16.8	18	16.0	13.8
1982	67	62.0	67.5	22	20.1	17.6	19	17.9	14.9
1983	53	56.3	66.6	22	23.5	18.4	19	20.2	15.1
1984	70	63.2	67.8	22	19.4	17.3	19	17.4	14.9
1985	64	61.0	67.2	22	21.0	17.6	19	18.0	15.3
1986	63	60.6	67.1	23	21.9	17.6	18	17.5	15.3
1987	67	62.3	67.5	22	20.5	17.2	18	17.2	15.3

TODD COUNTY

SECTOR EARNINGS as a PERCENT of TOTAL COUNTY EARNINGS and
as a PERCENT of KENTUCKY SECTOR EARNINGS

YEAR	MANUFACTURING		FARMING		MINING	
	TOTAL	KENTUCKY	TOTAL	KENTUCKY	TOTAL	KENTUCKY
1969	16.2	0.14	24.3	0.86	0.3	0.02
1970	18.3	0.16	23.4	0.97	.	.
1971	18.2	0.17	29.7	1.37	.	.
1972	18.8	0.17	30.7	1.26	0.3	0.02
1973	19.2	0.18	35.2	1.46	0.5	0.03
1974	20.4	0.19	34.2	1.39	1.6	0.06
1975	21.5	0.19	28.0	1.43	0.3	0.01
1976	21.6	0.20	31.1	1.67	0.3	0.01
1977	20.6	0.20	37.5	1.95	0.2	0.01
1978	25.0	0.20	25.2	1.22	0.3	0.01
1979	23.3	0.20	32.9	1.68	0.3	0.01
1980	32.4	0.21	11.9	0.53	0.5	0.01
1981	26.2	0.20	29.2	1.10	0.4	0.01
1982	23.7	0.17	25.6	0.99	0.4	0.01
1983	33.7	0.18	-3.6	-0.25	0.6	0.01
1984	26.5	0.19	21.8	0.85	0.3	0.01
1985	32.8	0.22	14.9	0.72	0.3	0.01
1986	35.3	0.23	9.2	0.52	0.3	0.01
1987	34.5	0.24	13.2	0.70	0.2	0.01

YEAR	SERVICES		TRADE		STATE and LOCAL GOVERNMENT	
	TOTAL	KENTUCKY	TOTAL	KENTUCKY	TOTAL	KENTUCKY
1969	7.8	0.12	15.6	0.21	8.3	0.19
1970	7.3	0.12	16.1	0.22	8.4	0.19
1971	6.6	0.12	14.4	0.21	7.8	0.19
1972	6.9	0.12	13.3	0.20	7.7	0.19
1973	6.0	0.11	12.6	0.20	6.9	0.18
1974	5.7	0.11	13.0	0.21	6.4	0.17
1975	6.8	0.11	15.9	0.21	7.6	0.17
1976	6.4	0.11	14.6	0.21	6.7	0.16
1977	5.8	0.11	12.3	0.20	6.1	0.16
1978	7.1	0.11	14.1	0.18	7.6	0.16
1979	6.1	0.10	12.4	0.17	7.0	0.16
1980	8.8	0.10	14.9	0.15	9.8	0.16
1981	7.3	0.09	11.4	0.14	8.2	0.15
1982	8.2	0.09	12.6	0.14	9.9	0.16
1983	11.1	0.08	17.4	0.14	13.8	0.16
1984	8.6	0.09	12.7	0.14	9.8	0.16
1985	9.5	0.09	13.3	0.13	11.1	0.16
1986	10.5	0.08	13.3	0.13	11.9	0.16
1987	10.2	0.08	12.3	0.12	11.2	0.16

TODD COUNTY

COUNTY EMPLOYMENT by SECTOR

YEAR	MANUFACTURING		FARMING		MINING	
	EMPLOYMENT	PERCENT OF TOTAL	EMPLOYMENT	PERCENT OF TOTAL	EMPLOYMENT	PERCENT OF TOTAL
1969	577	13.0	1,734	39.2	21	0.5
1970	656	14.4	1,717	37.6	27	0.6
1971	681	15.1	1,695	37.5	.	.
1972	737	16.0	1,679	36.5	15	0.3
1973	835	17.9	1,693	36.4	23	0.5
1974	867	18.3	1,683	35.5	41	0.9
1975	781	17.8	1,452	33.1	17	0.4
1976	847	18.7	1,511	33.3	16	0.4
1977	880	19.4	1,451	32.0	13	0.3
1978	904	19.8	1,455	31.9	13	0.3
1979	922	21.0	1,268	28.9	15	0.3
1980	891	21.1	1,263	29.9	14	0.3
1981	829	20.2	1,247	30.4	13	0.3
1982	771	19.6	1,196	30.4	14	0.4
1983	772	19.6	1,224	31.1	12	0.3
1984	920	22.5	1,165	28.5	11	0.3
1985	1,016	24.7	1,126	27.4	12	0.3
1986	1,040	24.8	1,172	27.9	11	0.3
1987	1,072	25.4	1,115	26.4	10	0.2

YEAR	SERVICES		TRADE		STATE and LOCAL GOVERNMENT	
	EMPLOYMENT	PERCENT OF TOTAL	EMPLOYMENT	PERCENT OF TOTAL	EMPLOYMENT	PERCENT OF TOTAL
1969	459	10.4	650	14.7	304	6.9
1970	486	10.6	668	14.6	317	6.9
1971	510	11.3	654	14.5	320	7.1
1972	584	12.7	590	12.8	328	7.1
1973	547	11.7	581	12.5	332	7.1
1974	527	11.1	641	13.5	336	7.1
1975	524	11.9	678	15.5	341	7.8
1976	559	12.3	636	14.0	337	7.4
1977	586	12.9	630	13.9	333	7.3
1978	607	13.3	579	12.7	338	7.4
1979	580	13.2	608	13.9	347	7.9
1980	570	13.5	515	12.2	362	8.6
1981	540	13.2	501	12.2	363	8.8
1982	527	13.4	460	11.7	366	9.3
1983	541	13.8	441	11.2	350	8.9
1984	563	13.8	451	11.0	349	8.5
1985	561	13.7	450	11.0	376	9.2
1986	566	13.5	465	11.1	370	8.8
1987	581	13.7	469	11.1	385	9.1

TODD COUNTY

EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

YEAR	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	AVERAGE EARNINGS		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	
		COUNTY	KENTUCKY	COUNTY	KENTUCKY
1969	4,429	\$11,105	\$17,440	.	4.2
1970	4,564	\$11,324	\$17,811	6.2	4.4
1971	4,518	\$12,713	\$18,166	5.5	5.1
1972	4,604	\$13,029	\$18,970	5.7	6.0
1973	4,656	\$14,440	\$19,232	3.1	3.7
1974	4,747	\$14,374	\$19,008	4.5	4.5
1975	4,385	\$13,323	\$18,976	9.2	7.3
1976	4,539	\$14,908	\$19,563	4.6	5.6
1977	4,541	\$16,892	\$20,031	4.3	4.7
1978	4,566	\$14,123	\$20,121	6.6	5.3
1979	4,388	\$16,530	\$20,110	6.5	5.5
1980	4,220	\$11,901	\$19,439	12.9	8.0
1981	4,105	\$14,119	\$19,286	10.3	8.4
1982	3,929	\$12,657	\$18,931	10.9	10.6
1983	3,930	\$9,340	\$18,358	13.1	11.6
1984	4,090	\$13,233	\$19,080	7.6	9.3
1985	4,109	\$11,915	\$18,676	10.1	9.5
1986	4,201	\$11,147	\$18,627	12.5	9.3
1987	4,226	\$12,123	\$18,636	7.5	8.8

POPULATION STATISTICS

YEAR	POPULATION	% OF KY	PERCENT UNDER AGE 6		PERCENT AGE 60+	
			COUNTY	KENTUCKY	COUNTY	KENTUCKY
1969	10,900	0.34	.	.	.	.
1970	10,800	0.33	9.6	10.3	19.9	14.8
1971	10,900	0.33	9.0	9.6	20.2	14.8
1972	10,900	0.33	8.6	9.1	20.6	15.0
1973	10,900	0.32	8.2	8.8	20.8	15.2
1974	11,200	0.33	8.0	8.6	20.7	15.3
1975	11,400	0.33	7.8	8.4	20.7	15.4
1976	11,500	0.33	7.7	8.2	20.9	15.5
1977	11,800	0.33	7.7	8.4	20.5	15.5
1978	12,000	0.33	7.9	8.5	20.5	15.6
1979	12,200	0.33	8.0	8.7	20.5	15.8
1980	11,800	0.32	8.9	9.2	21.0	15.4
1981	11,700	0.32	8.7	9.3	20.5	15.5
1982	11,400	0.31	8.8	9.2	20.7	15.7
1983	11,100	0.30	8.9	9.2	20.8	15.9
1984	11,000	0.30	8.8	9.0	20.9	16.1
1985	10,800	0.29	8.8	8.9	20.8	16.3
1986	11,000	0.30	8.2	8.6	20.2	16.5
1987	11,000	0.30



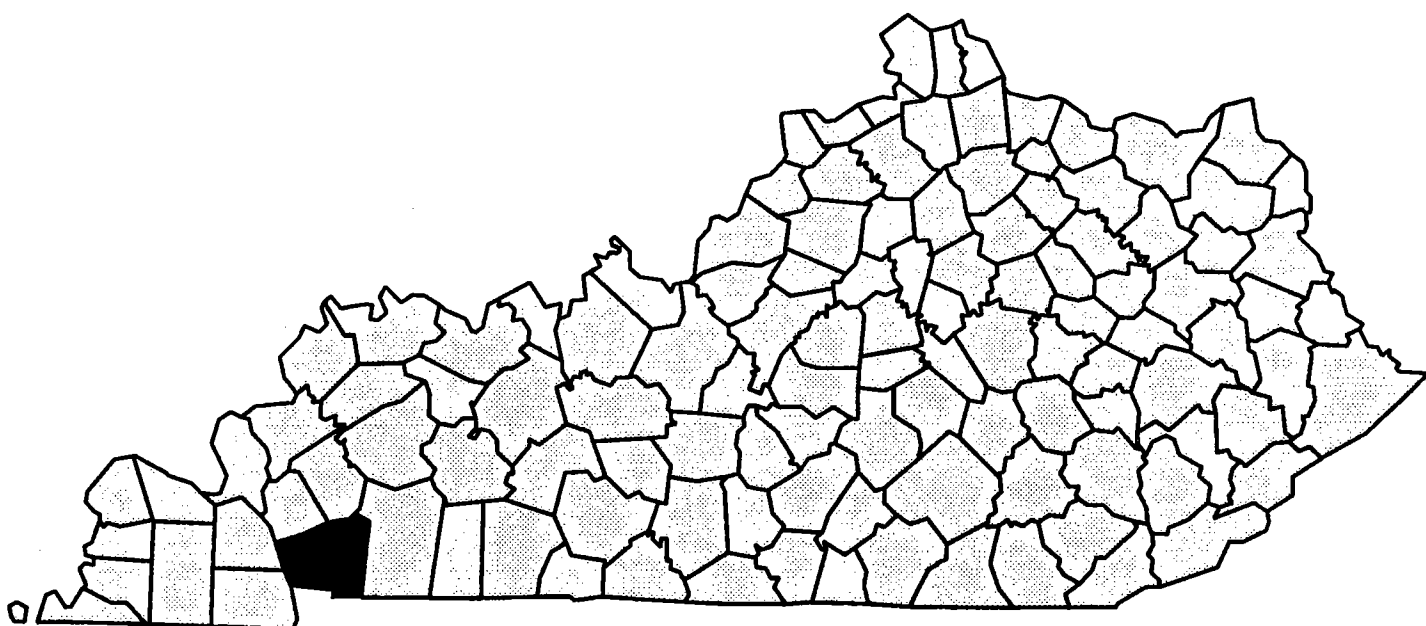
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ECONOMIC TRENDS IN
KENTUCKY COUNTIES
1969 – 1987

TRIGG COUNTY



Prepared by
Virginia Wilson
Donna A. Cantrell

RESEARCH MEMORANDUM 438
Legislative Research Commission
Frankfort, Kentucky
February, 1990



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FOREWORD

This publication is one of a set of 120, highlighting economic trends in each county in Kentucky from 1969-1987. This effort is part of the ongoing activities sponsored by the Legislative Research Commission to provide a long-term perspective on issues for decision makers. The economies of individual counties do not always parallel overall state trends. This set of publications is an attempt to look at the economic trends in each county over time and to point out where the economies of individual counties may be performing differently from the economy of the state as a whole.

This publication was prepared by Virginia Wilson and Donna Cantrell. Susan Dance assisted in production of the manuscript and Charles Bush edited the report. The assistance of Carol Straus from the Center for Business and Economic Research at the University of Kentucky in deciphering data is gratefully acknowledged.

Vic Hellard, Jr.
Director

The Capitol
Frankfort
February, 1990



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SUMMARY

The Trigg County economy, as measured by personal income, grew rapidly from 1969 to 1979, then grew only moderately thereafter. Trigg County increased its share of Kentucky personal income until 1979, indicating that the county economy grew faster than the state economy. However, this trend was reversed in the 1980's. Per capita personal income increased over the period to become equal to state per capita personal income.

Trigg County generates a smaller percent of personal income from earnings and a larger percent from transfer payments than does the state as a whole. This is partially explained by the relatively high proportion of elderly residents, who would be expected to receive retirement and medical benefits, which are classified as transfer payments.

The county has historically been heavily dependent on the goods-producing industries of manufacturing and farming. While the state share of earnings and employment in manufacturing declined, the shares of this component of the Trigg County economy grew in importance. The county farm sector showed a slight decline in its share of earnings and employment. The non-goods-producing sectors, particularly service and trade, experienced significant growth at the state level but showed only moderate growth in the county. The state and local government sector grew in the county but remained unchanged at the state level.

The county's economy was helped by its high concentration in a growing manufacturing sector. This is because manufacturing is a relatively high wage industry. However, manufacturing industries are very sensitive to economic fluctuations. Consequently, while a high concentration in manufacturing supported the economy during a period of national economic growth, it may also make the county more susceptible to recessionary contractions.



INTRODUCTION

This is one of a series of reports called Economic Trends in Kentucky Counties. The purpose of this series is to describe the economic structure of Kentucky counties and to assess their economic performance relative to their own history and relative to the Kentucky economy. Information on the structure and patterns of change in county economies and an understanding of their relationship to the Kentucky economy can help in making policy decisions that are intended to shape Kentucky's economic future.*

When assessing any economy there are several pertinent questions which may be addressed. The first concerns changes in the absolute size of the economy over time. Here the relevant comparison is between the county economy and its own history. Since most economic variables are given in dollars and since inflation causes the value of a dollar to vary over time, all dollar values in this report are presented in constant 1988 dollars. This allows analysis of real changes over time by controlling for the effects of inflation.

A second question concerns the structure and nature of the county economy. The structure of an economy refers to the relative share contributed by the various segments of the economy, while the nature deals with how this share has changed over time.

A third question concerns the performance of the county economy when compared to the Kentucky economy. For example, if a county has a higher proportion of earnings or employment in a particular sector it would indicate a specialization in that sector. Differences in economic structure may explain variations in relative economic well-being between a county and the state as a whole.

Economic data for counties are usually published after a lag of two years. Therefore, most data in this report cover the period 1969 to 1987. All data for this report was obtained from the Kentucky Economic Information System, an on-line database maintained by the University of Kentucky Center for Business and Economic Development.

There are certain caveats which should be remembered when analyzing data. First, it is a common and useful approach to evaluate the percentage an economic sector contributes to the total economy. However, one must remember that a sector's percentage contribution may decline even when its absolute value is increasing if another sector's contribution is growing at a faster rate. Secondly, when reviewing data in graphical analyses, the scales used to present data should be noted. In this report most graphs are presented with the narrowest scale which will cover all data points. This can accentuate visual patterns over time even when absolute changes are relatively small.

*For an analysis of economic trends in Kentucky, see Virginia Wilson, Patterns of Growth and Decline in the Kentucky Economy 1969-1988, Research Memorandum 437, Legislative Research Commission, November 1989.



ECONOMIC TRENDS IN TRIGG COUNTY

The following analysis includes a brief description of the county economy and is accompanied by graphical illustrations. Data tables are also included at the end of this report. Three principal components of the Trigg County economy are analyzed. They are:

1. Personal Income
2. Earnings
3. Employment

Personal Income

Personal income is often used as a measure of the economic activity in an area. Personal income is the sum of all the dollar income received by individuals in an area from any legal source. Personal income data is published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) for most major geographic regions, including states, counties, and major cities.

In general, income can be obtained in three ways. First, it can be earned by the work of an individual. This type of income includes wage and salary income and proprietors' earnings. Second, income can be earned by property. This component includes earnings from rents, dividends, and interest. Finally, income can be received as a gift or an entitlement. This type of income constitutes the component of personal income called transfer payments. Included in this component is income from sources such as retirement benefits, unemployment benefits, food stamps, and medical programs such as Medicare and Medicaid.

As can be seen in Chart 1A, the size of the Trigg County economy, as measured by personal income, increased from \$64 million in 1969 to \$120 million in 1987, after adjusting for inflation. Chart 1B shows Trigg County total personal income as a percent of Kentucky total personal income. Trigg County increased its share of Kentucky personal income until 1980, when its share declined. Little change occurred in its share between 1982 and 1987.

A similar pattern emerges from an examination of per capita personal income. Per capita personal income is simply the total personal income of an area divided by its population. Per capita personal income is often used as a measure of the economic well-being of the residents of an area. Charts 1C and 1D indicate that Trigg County per capita income increased over the time period to a level of \$12,694 in 1987, when it was 101.6 percent of Kentucky per capita personal income.

A better understanding of the nature of economic activity can be gleaned from an examination of the relative contribution of the components of personal income and how their shares have changed over time. This information is illustrated in Charts 2A-2D. Earnings showed growth through 1979. However, with the national recession of the early 1980's, earnings dropped

significantly. Overall, total earnings increased from \$49 million in 1969 to \$74 million in 1987 (in constant 1988 dollars). While earnings increased, their share of personal income declined over time. This trend occurred at the state level as well. In 1987, earnings accounted for 61.3 percent of Trigg County's total personal income, which was lower than Kentucky's 67.5 percent share.

Transfer payments contributed \$9 million to total personal income in 1969 and \$26 million in 1987. During the same period, transfer payments contributed a higher percentage of personal income in Trigg County than in Kentucky.

Income from property in Trigg County grew steadily through the time period. Income from property totalled \$7 million in 1969 and increased to \$21 million in 1987.

Earnings

Earnings are the component of personal income reflecting payments to individuals in return for labor. Earnings include both wages and salaries and proprietor's income. In 1969, Trigg County received 17.1 percent of total earnings from manufacturing. This percentage increased to 28.7 percent in 1987 (Chart 3A). The county trend toward increasing concentration in manufacturing is different from that for the state, where the percentage of earnings from manufacturing showed a steady decline over the period.

Farming's contribution to total county earnings decreased slightly, from 17.8 percent in 1969 to 15.9 percent in 1987. The trend toward declining farm earnings is consistent with state and national trends.

Earnings from non-goods-producing industries as a percent of total earnings are illustrated in Chart 3B. The percent of earnings from the service sector increased erratically to 9.7 percent in 1987 (Chart 3B), while the percent from the trade sector declined steadily to 10.1 percent in 1987. The share of earnings from the state and local government sector grew from 8.2 percent in 1969 to 13.0 percent in 1987. At the state level, the percent of earnings from services increased, while the percents from trade and state and local government were stable.

Average earnings per job (adjusted for inflation) for Trigg County and Kentucky are shown in Chart 3D. In Kentucky, average earnings per job reached a high of \$20,121 per person in 1978. Since then, average earnings per job declined and in 1987 they were \$18,636 per person. Trigg County average earnings were \$15,172 in 1987, well below the Kentucky average.

Employment

Employment is considered any activity for which one receives financial remuneration in the form of wages or profits. Total employment in Trigg County was volatile but generally increased slowly during the data period. In 1969, total employment stood at 3,534 people. By 1987, that figure had increased to 4,146.

The unemployment rate, often used as an indicator of economic well-being, is the ratio of unemployed to the total civilian labor force. Unemployment is described as a condition of being out of work while actively seeking employment within the last thirty days. The civilian labor force is described as the proportion of population age 16 or older employed or actively seeking employment. Annual unemployment rates for Kentucky and Trigg County are presented in Chart 4B. Unemployment rates in Trigg County were similar to those of the state throughout the period. In 1987, the county unemployment rate was 8.9 percent, compared to 8.8 percent for Kentucky.

Another employment concept includes the discouraged worker. Discouraged workers are persons who want jobs but made no attempt to find work in the last thirty days because they believe they could not find it. These individuals are not included when calculating official unemployment rates. The Cabinet for Human Resources does not estimate discouraged workers by county. However, preliminary research by the Cabinet indicates that the inclusion of discouraged workers in the civilian labor force estimate would increase the unemployment rate by approximately four percent for the state. This figure would vary by county depending on the labor market in a county or within commuting distance.

Employment in the goods-producing industries is illustrated in Chart 4C. The percent of total employment in manufacturing increased from 13.6 percent in 1969 to 23.2 percent in 1987. Again, this trend is unlike that of the state.

The farm sector was the primary source of employment early in the period. However, farming's share of employment declined from 35.1 percent in 1969 to 19.1 percent in 1987.

Employment in the non-goods-producing industries is presented in Chart 4D. Service sector employment increased slightly from 1969 to 1987. In 1969, the service sector accounted for 11.5 percent of employment. This share increased to 12.5 percent in 1987. The percent of employment in trade increased from 10.6 percent to 12.1 percent over the same period. The employment share in state and local government also increased, from 8.5 percent in 1969 to 12.5 percent in 1987. At the state level, service and trade employment increased significantly, while government employment remained constant.

Population

The census conducted each decade counts the actual population in an area. Population is then statistically estimated during intervening years. The demographic composition of this population growth has important implications for the future demand for goods and services, and ultimately, the economic structure of Trigg County.

The Trigg County population grew slightly, from 8,600 in 1969 to 9,500 in 1987 (Chart 5A). It was estimated that in 1986, 6.9 percent of Trigg County's population was under six years of age, compared to 8.6 for the

state. Trigg County has a larger proportion of residents age sixty or over than the state. In 1986, 23.3 percent of the Trigg County population was sixty years of age and over, while 16.5 percent of all Kentucky residents fell in this age group.

CHART 1A
TRIGG COUNTY
REAL PERSONAL INCOME
Millions of 1988 dollars

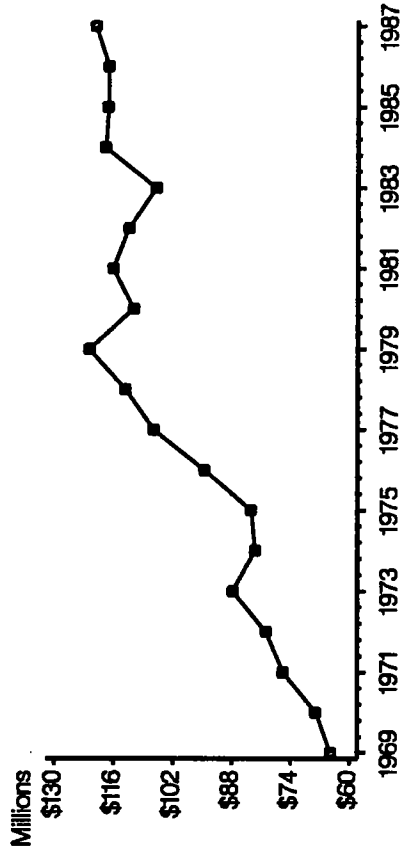


CHART 1B
TRIGG COUNTY
PERSONAL INCOME
as a Percent of Kentucky Personal Income

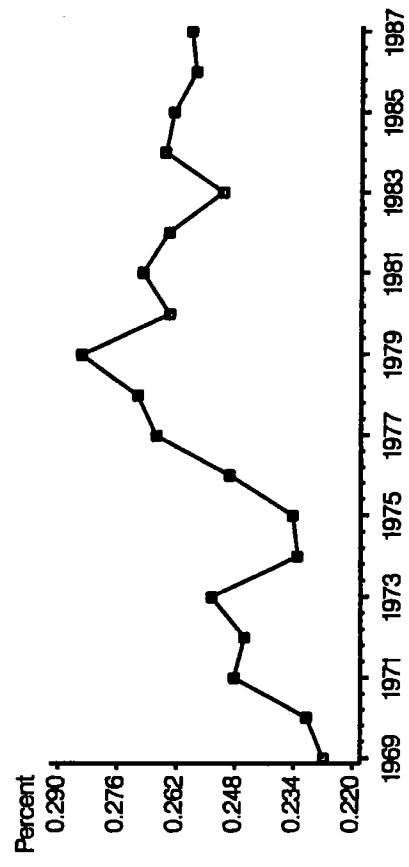


CHART 1C
TRIGG COUNTY
PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME
in Constant 1988 Dollars

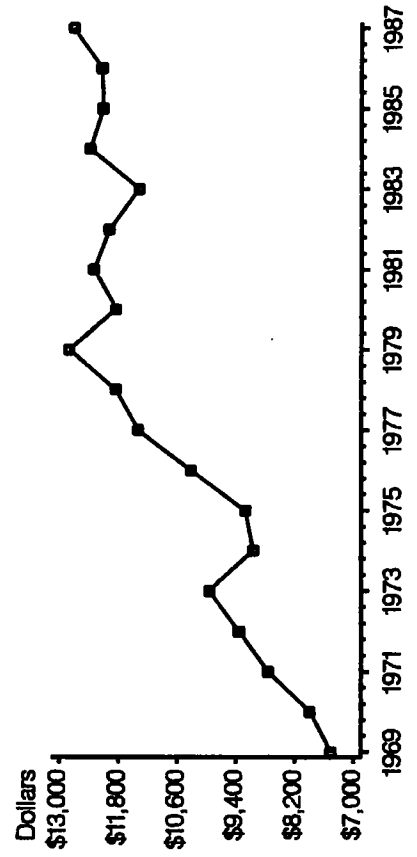


CHART 1D
TRIGG COUNTY
PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME
as a Percent of Kentucky Per Capita Personal Income

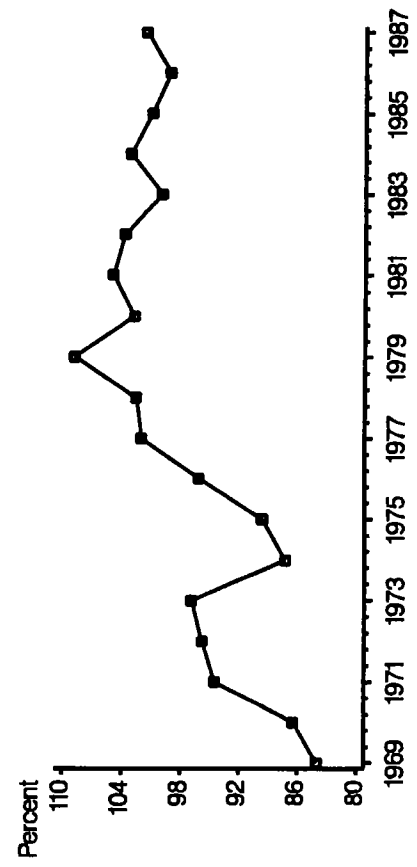


CHART 2A
TRIGG COUNTY
REAL TOTAL EARNINGS
Millions of 1988 dollars

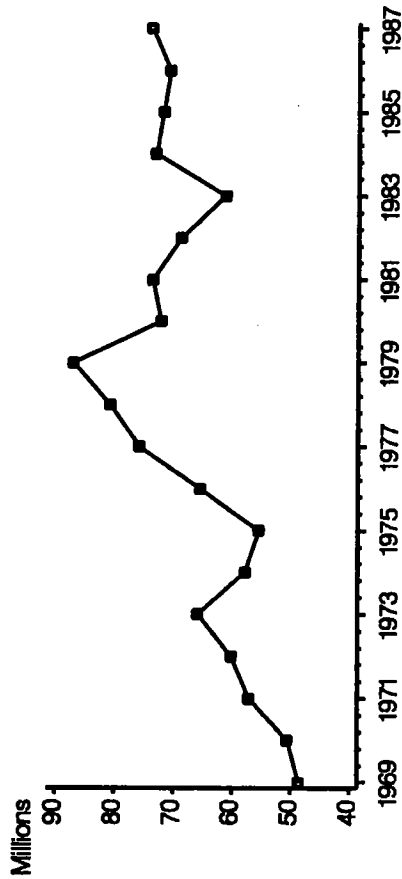


CHART 2B
TRIGG COUNTY
TRANSFER PAYMENTS and INCOME FROM PROPERTY
Millions of 1988 Dollars

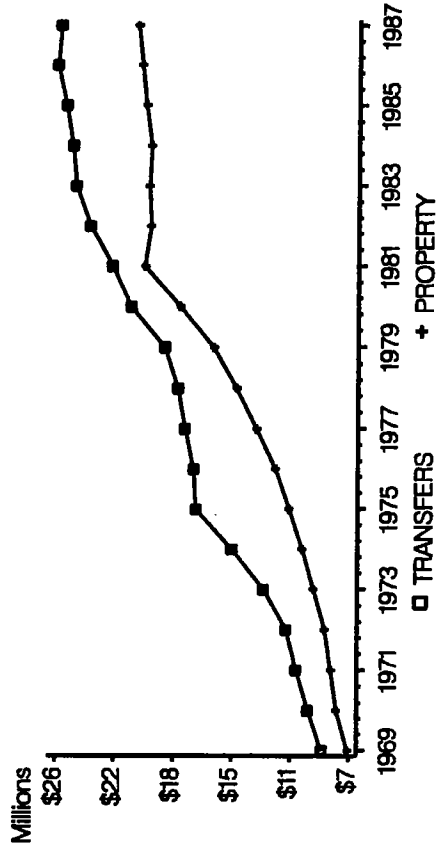


CHART 2C
TRIGG COUNTY
TOTAL EARNINGS
as a Percent of Personal Income

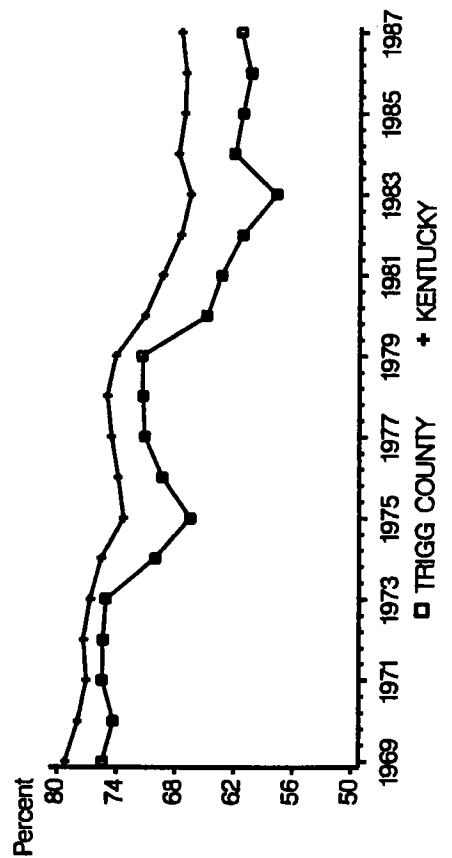


CHART 2D
TRIGG COUNTY
TRANSFER PAYMENTS
as a Percent of Personal Income

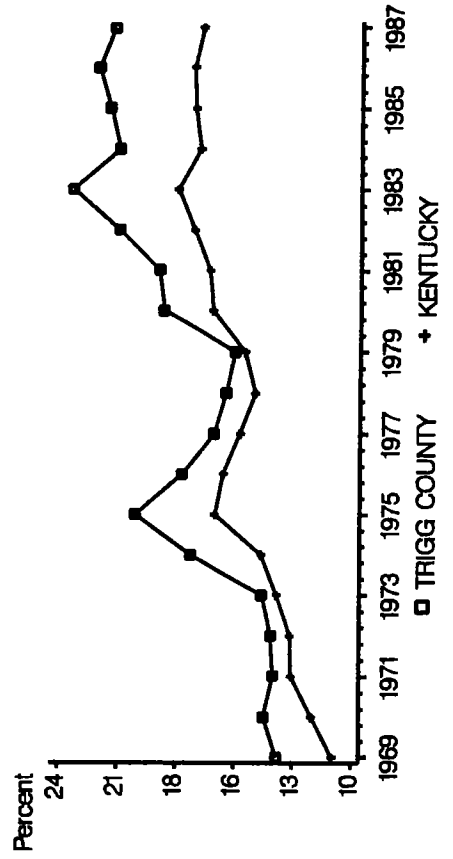


CHART 3A

TRIGG COUNTY

EARNINGS IN GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES
as a Percent of Total Earnings

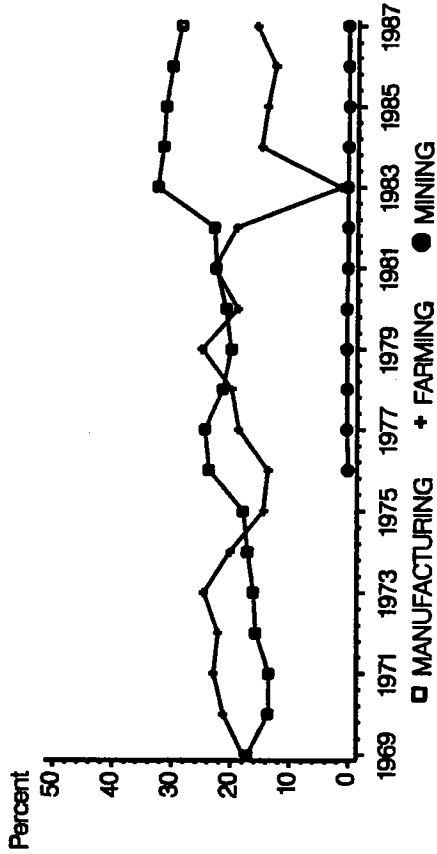


CHART 3B

TRIGG COUNTY

EARNINGS in NON - GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES
as a Percent of Total Earnings

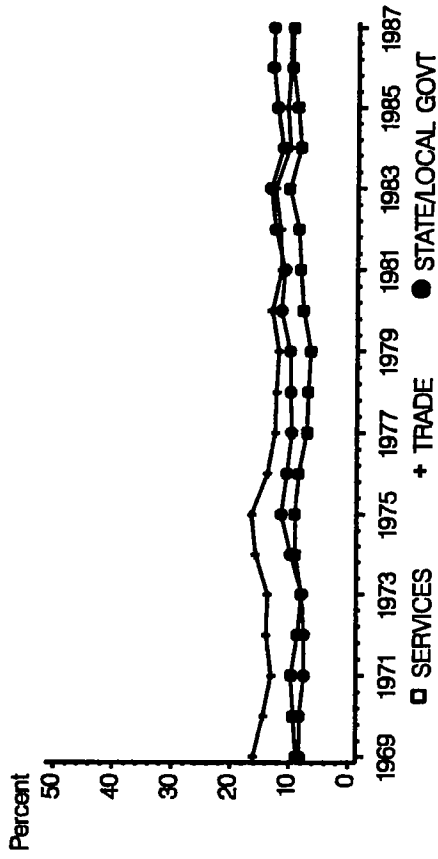


CHART 3C

TRIGG COUNTY

EARNINGS in GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES
as a Percent of Kentucky Industries

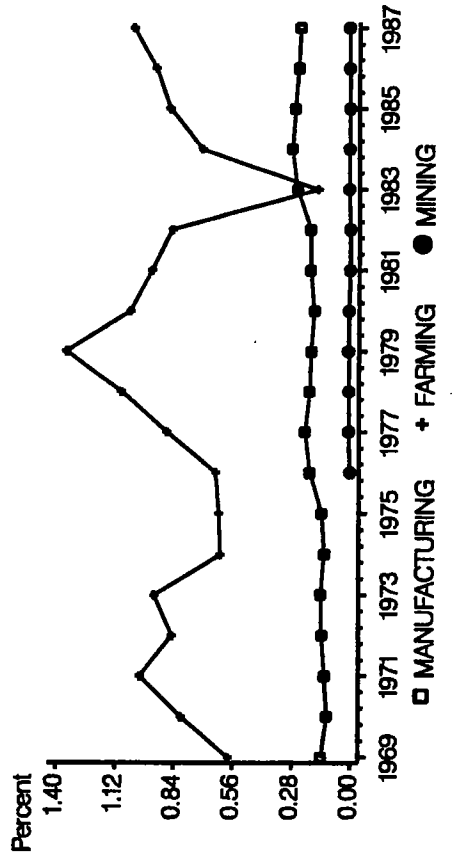


CHART 3D

TRIGG COUNTY

AVERAGE EARNINGS PER JOB
in Constant 1988 Dollars

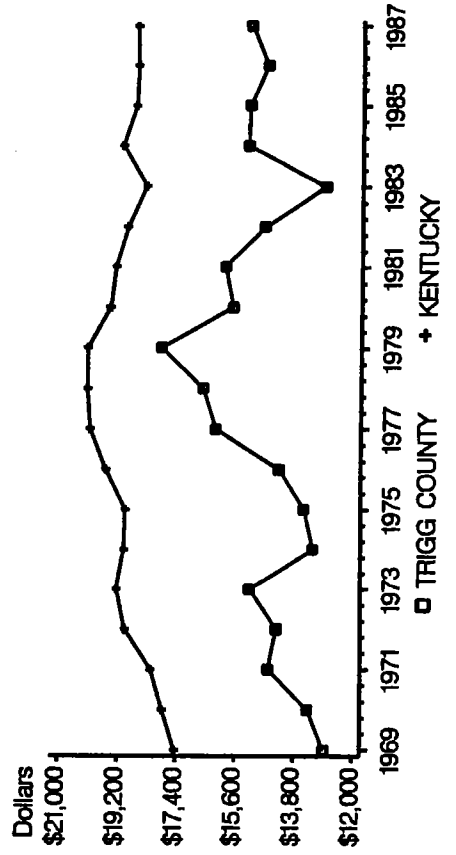


CHART 4A
TRIGG COUNTY
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT
Thousands of People

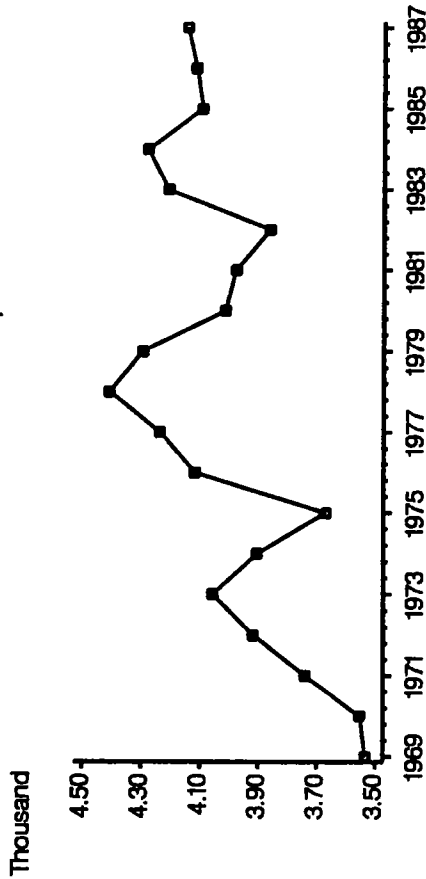


CHART 4B
TRIGG COUNTY
ANNUAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

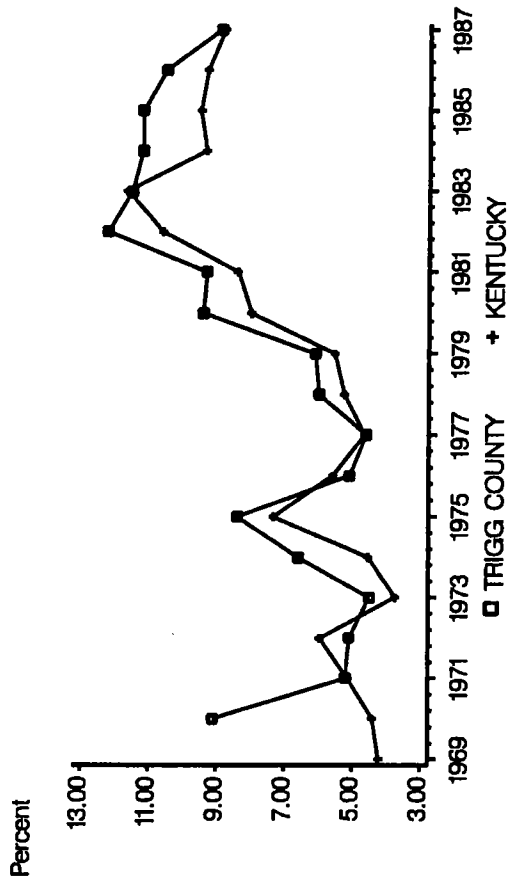


CHART 4C
TRIGG COUNTY
EMPLOYMENT IN GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES
as a Percent of Total Employment

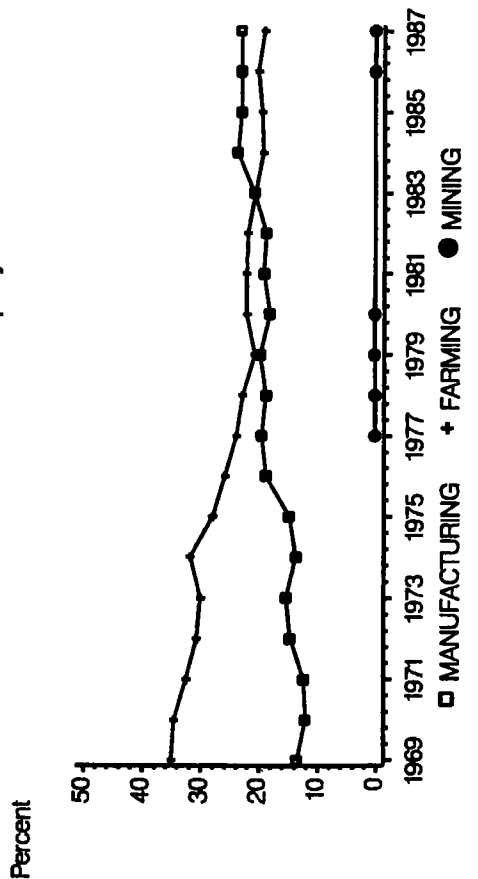


CHART 4D
TRIGG COUNTY
EMPLOYMENT in NON - GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES
as a Percent of Total Employment

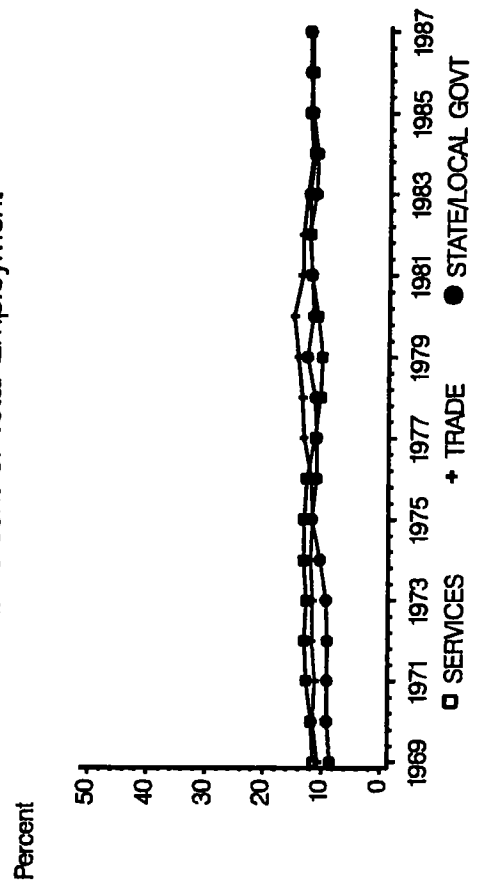


CHART 5A
TRIGG COUNTY
POPULATION

Thousands of People

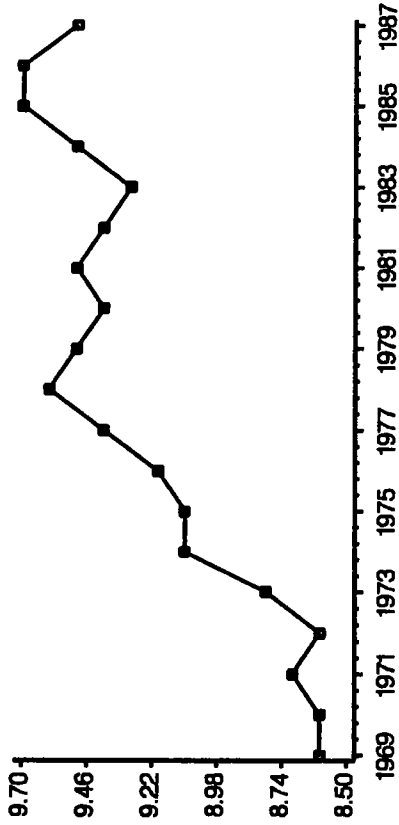


CHART 5B
TRIGG COUNTY
POPULATION

as a Percent of Kentucky Population

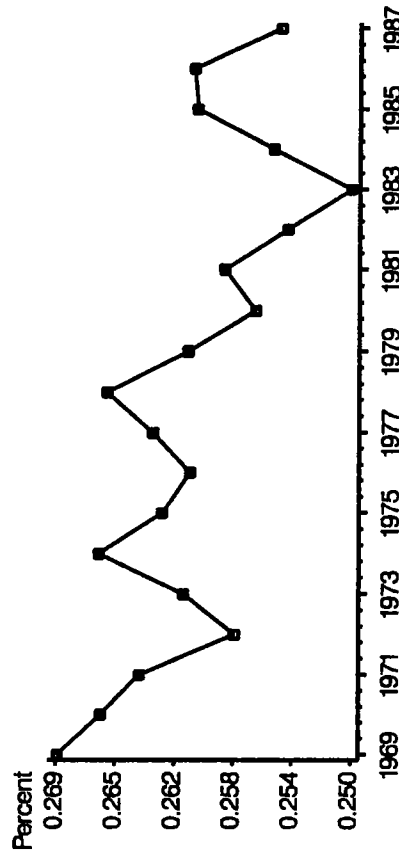


CHART 5C
TRIGG COUNTY
POPULATION 5 AND UNDER

as a Percent of Total Population

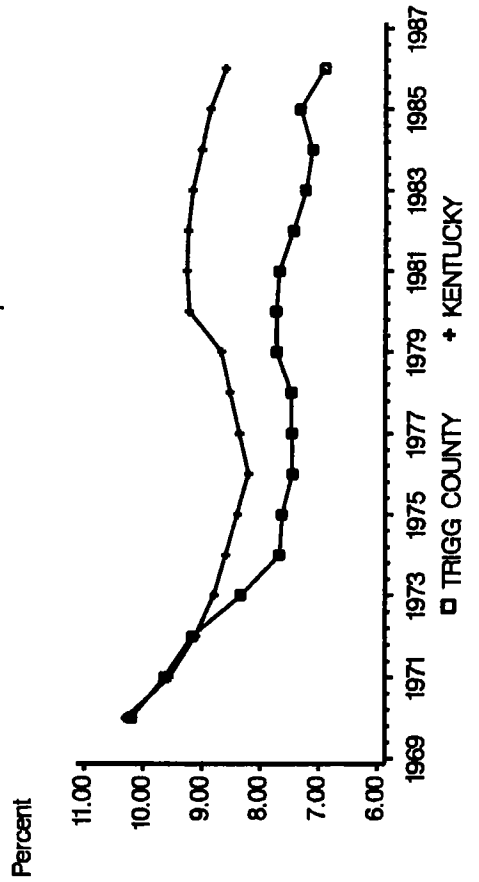
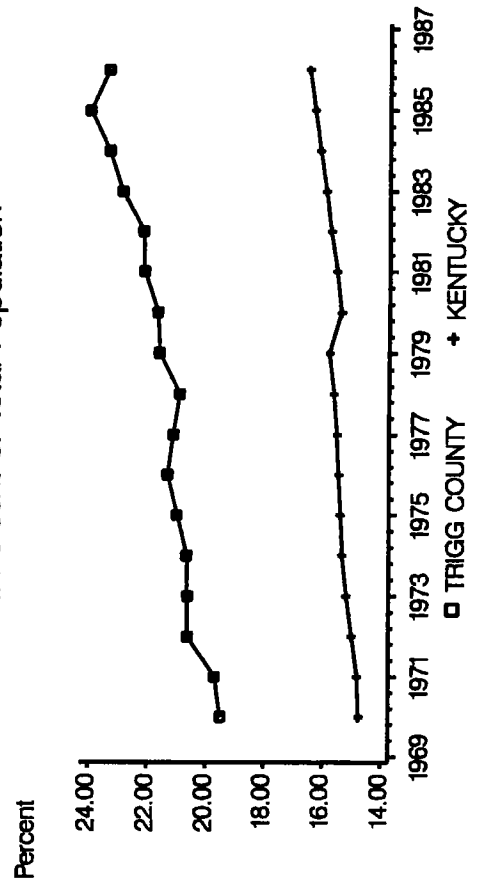


CHART 5D
TRIGG COUNTY
POPULATION 60 AND OVER

as a Percent of Total Population



TRIGG COUNTY

PERSONAL INCOME
In Constant 1988 Dollars

Year	County Personal Income (M\$)	Percent of Kentucky (%)	Per Capita Personal Income (\$)	Percent of Kentucky (%)
1969	64	0.23	7,464	84.0
1970	68	0.23	7,879	86.4
1971	76	0.25	8,743	94.5
1972	80	0.25	9,334	95.8
1973	88	0.25	9,947	96.9
1974	83	0.23	9,044	87.3
1975	83	0.23	9,205	89.7
1976	95	0.25	10,330	96.2
1977	107	0.27	11,397	102.0
1978	113	0.27	11,859	102.5
1979	122	0.28	12,791	108.8
1980	111	0.26	11,851	102.8
1981	116	0.27	12,299	104.9
1982	113	0.26	11,987	103.8
1983	106	0.25	11,377	100.0
1984	118	0.26	12,367	103.1
1985	118	0.26	12,112	100.9
1986	117	0.26	12,132	99.1
1987	120	0.26	12,694	101.6

COMPONENTS OF PERSONAL INCOME
In Constant 1988 Dollars

Year	EARNINGS			TRANSFER PAYMENTS			INCOME from PROPERTY		
	M\$	Percent of Personal Income		M\$	Percent of Personal Income		M\$	Percent of Personal Income	
		County	Kentucky		County	Kentucky		County	Kentucky
1969	49	75.4	79.2	9	13.6	10.9	7	11.0	9.9
1970	51	74.3	77.9	10	14.2	11.9	8	11.5	10.2
1971	57	75.4	77.0	10	13.8	12.9	8	10.8	10.1
1972	60	75.3	77.3	11	13.9	12.9	9	10.8	9.7
1973	66	75.0	76.6	13	14.3	13.6	9	10.6	9.7
1974	58	70.0	75.5	15	17.7	14.4	10	12.2	10.1
1975	55	66.5	73.3	17	20.3	16.5	11	13.1	10.1
1976	66	69.3	73.9	17	18.1	16.1	12	12.5	10.0
1977	76	71.1	74.6	18	16.6	15.3	13	12.3	10.1
1978	81	71.3	75.0	18	16.0	14.6	14	12.7	10.4
1979	87	71.4	74.1	19	15.6	15.1	16	13.0	10.8
1980	72	64.8	71.1	21	19.0	16.7	18	16.2	12.2
1981	74	63.3	69.3	22	19.2	16.8	20	17.4	13.8
1982	69	61.1	67.5	24	21.2	17.6	20	17.7	14.9
1983	61	57.8	66.6	25	23.3	18.4	20	18.9	15.1
1984	73	62.0	67.8	25	21.1	17.3	20	16.9	14.9
1985	72	61.2	67.2	25	21.6	17.6	20	17.2	15.3
1986	71	60.4	67.1	26	22.1	17.6	21	17.5	15.3
1987	74	61.3	67.5	26	21.4	17.2	21	17.3	15.3

TRIGG COUNTY

SECTOR EARNINGS as a PERCENT of TOTAL COUNTY EARNINGS and
as a PERCENT of KENTUCKY SECTOR EARNINGS

YEAR	MANUFACTURING		FARMING		MINING	
	TOTAL	KENTUCKY	TOTAL	KENTUCKY	TOTAL	KENTUCKY
1969	17.1	0.14	17.8	0.58	.	.
1970	13.7	0.11	21.2	0.81	.	.
1971	13.6	0.12	22.9	1.00	.	.
1972	15.8	0.13	22.2	0.85	.	.
1973	16.2	0.14	24.6	0.93	.	.
1974	17.2	0.12	20.2	0.62	.	.
1975	18.0	0.14	14.5	0.63	.	.
1976	23.8	0.19	13.8	0.64	0.2	0.01
1977	24.5	0.22	18.8	0.88	0.4	0.01
1978	21.5	0.19	20.0	1.10	0.4	0.01
1979	20.1	0.19	25.0	1.35	0.4	0.01
1980	21.0	0.17	19.0	1.05	0.5	0.01
1981	22.7	0.19	23.0	0.94	0.3	0.01
1982	23.0	0.19	19.1	0.85	0.3	0.01
1983	32.6	0.26	1.5	0.16	0.4	0.01
1984	31.7	0.28	15.1	0.71	0.3	0.01
1985	31.3	0.27	14.1	0.86	0.2	0.01
1986	30.2	0.25	12.7	0.93	0.3	0.01
1987	28.7	0.24	15.9	1.04	0.3	0.01

YEAR	SERVICES		TRADE		STATE and LOCAL GOVERNMENT	
	TOTAL	KENTUCKY	TOTAL	KENTUCKY	TOTAL	KENTUCKY
1969	8.8	0.13	16.1	0.20	8.2	0.18
1970	9.3	0.14	14.4	0.18	8.3	0.17
1971	9.7	0.16	13.1	0.18	7.5	0.17
1972	8.6	0.14	14.0	0.19	7.5	0.17
1973	8.0	0.14	13.7	0.19	7.8	0.19
1974	9.0	0.13	15.8	0.19	9.9	0.20
1975	9.1	0.12	16.5	0.18	11.4	0.21
1976	8.5	0.13	13.9	0.17	10.5	0.22
1977	7.1	0.12	12.6	0.18	9.8	0.23
1978	7.0	0.12	12.4	0.18	9.9	0.24
1979	6.5	0.11	12.0	0.18	10.1	0.24
1980	7.8	0.11	13.2	0.17	11.5	0.23
1981	8.3	0.12	11.6	0.16	10.9	0.22
1982	8.6	0.11	11.7	0.14	12.6	0.23
1983	10.3	0.11	12.7	0.15	13.5	0.23
1984	8.3	0.10	10.2	0.14	11.3	0.22
1985	8.9	0.10	10.7	0.14	12.4	0.23
1986	9.9	0.10	10.1	0.12	13.2	0.23
1987	9.7	0.10	10.1	0.13	13.0	0.23

TRIGG COUNTY

COUNTY EMPLOYMENT by SECTOR

YEAR	MANUFACTURING		FARMING		MINING	
	EMPLOYMENT	PERCENT OF TOTAL	EMPLOYMENT	PERCENT OF TOTAL	EMPLOYMENT	PERCENT OF TOTAL
1969	480	13.6	1,239	35.1	.	.
1970	432	12.2	1,229	34.6	.	.
1971	465	12.4	1,214	32.5	.	.
1972	578	14.8	1,205	30.8	.	.
1973	624	15.4	1,220	30.1	.	.
1974	536	13.7	1,242	31.8	.	.
1975	549	15.0	1,031	28.1	.	.
1976	776	18.8	1,069	26.0	.	.
1977	830	19.6	1,017	24.0	11	0.3
1978	829	18.8	1,010	22.9	12	0.3
1979	853	19.9	896	20.9	14	0.3
1980	732	18.2	893	22.2	12	0.3
1981	766	19.3	886	22.3	.	.
1982	729	18.9	853	22.1	.	.
1983	880	20.9	871	20.7	.	.
1984	1,020	23.8	828	19.3	.	.
1985	949	23.2	801	19.6	.	.
1986	951	23.1	830	20.2	10	0.2
1987	962	23.2	792	19.1	11	0.3

YEAR	SERVICES		TRADE		STATE and LOCAL GOVERNMENT	
	EMPLOYMENT	PERCENT OF TOTAL	EMPLOYMENT	PERCENT OF TOTAL	EMPLOYMENT	PERCENT OF TOTAL
1969	405	11.5	376	10.6	301	8.5
1970	420	11.8	408	11.5	322	9.1
1971	475	12.7	417	11.1	339	9.1
1972	510	13.0	460	11.7	353	9.0
1973	516	12.7	469	11.6	376	9.3
1974	516	13.2	470	12.0	406	10.4
1975	484	13.2	431	11.7	435	11.9
1976	526	12.8	491	11.9	452	11.0
1977	477	11.3	563	13.3	465	11.0
1978	456	10.3	598	13.6	497	11.3
1979	433	10.1	613	14.3	547	12.7
1980	438	10.9	602	15.0	469	11.7
1981	484	12.2	544	13.7	479	12.0
1982	475	12.3	524	13.6	483	12.5
1983	525	12.5	541	12.9	477	11.3
1984	497	11.6	508	11.9	474	11.1
1985	512	12.5	512	12.5	493	12.0
1986	493	12.0	498	12.1	512	12.4
1987	519	12.5	501	12.1	520	12.5

TRIGG COUNTY

EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

YEAR	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	AVERAGE EARNINGS		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	
		COUNTY	KENTUCKY	COUNTY	KENTUCKY
1969	3,534	\$12,872	\$17,440	.	4.2
1970	3,552	\$13,358	\$17,811	9.1	4.4
1971	3,741	\$14,588	\$18,166	5.2	5.1
1972	3,918	\$14,335	\$18,970	5.1	6.0
1973	4,057	\$15,153	\$19,232	4.5	3.7
1974	3,905	\$13,211	\$19,008	6.6	4.5
1975	3,670	\$13,491	\$18,976	8.4	7.3
1976	4,118	\$14,280	\$19,563	5.1	5.6
1977	4,238	\$16,204	\$20,031	4.6	4.7
1978	4,410	\$16,601	\$20,121	6.0	5.3
1979	4,297	\$17,884	\$20,110	6.1	5.5
1980	4,016	\$15,702	\$19,439	9.4	8.0
1981	3,979	\$15,943	\$19,286	9.3	8.4
1982	3,862	\$14,747	\$18,931	12.2	10.6
1983	4,210	\$12,877	\$18,358	11.5	11.6
1984	4,281	\$15,256	\$19,080	11.2	9.3
1985	4,095	\$15,221	\$18,676	11.2	9.5
1986	4,116	\$14,679	\$18,627	10.5	9.3
1987	4,146	\$15,172	\$18,636	8.9	8.8

POPULATION STATISTICS

YEAR	POPULATION	% OF KY	PERCENT UNDER AGE 6		PERCENT AGE 60+	
			COUNTY	KENTUCKY	COUNTY	KENTUCKY
1969	8,600	0.27	.	.	.	.
1970	8,600	0.27	10.2	10.3	19.5	14.8
1971	8,700	0.26	9.6	9.6	19.7	14.8
1972	8,600	0.26	9.2	9.1	20.6	15.0
1973	8,800	0.26	8.3	8.8	20.6	15.2
1974	9,100	0.27	7.7	8.6	20.6	15.3
1975	9,100	0.26	7.6	8.4	21.0	15.4
1976	9,200	0.26	7.5	8.2	21.3	15.5
1977	9,400	0.26	7.5	8.4	21.1	15.5
1978	9,600	0.27	7.5	8.5	20.9	15.6
1979	9,500	0.26	7.7	8.7	21.6	15.8
1980	9,400	0.26	7.7	9.2	21.7	15.4
1981	9,500	0.26	7.7	9.3	22.1	15.5
1982	9,400	0.25	7.4	9.2	22.2	15.7
1983	9,300	0.25	7.2	9.2	22.9	15.9
1984	9,500	0.26	7.1	9.0	23.3	16.1
1985	9,700	0.26	7.3	8.9	24.0	16.3
1986	9,700	0.26	6.9	8.6	23.3	16.5
1987	9,500	0.25



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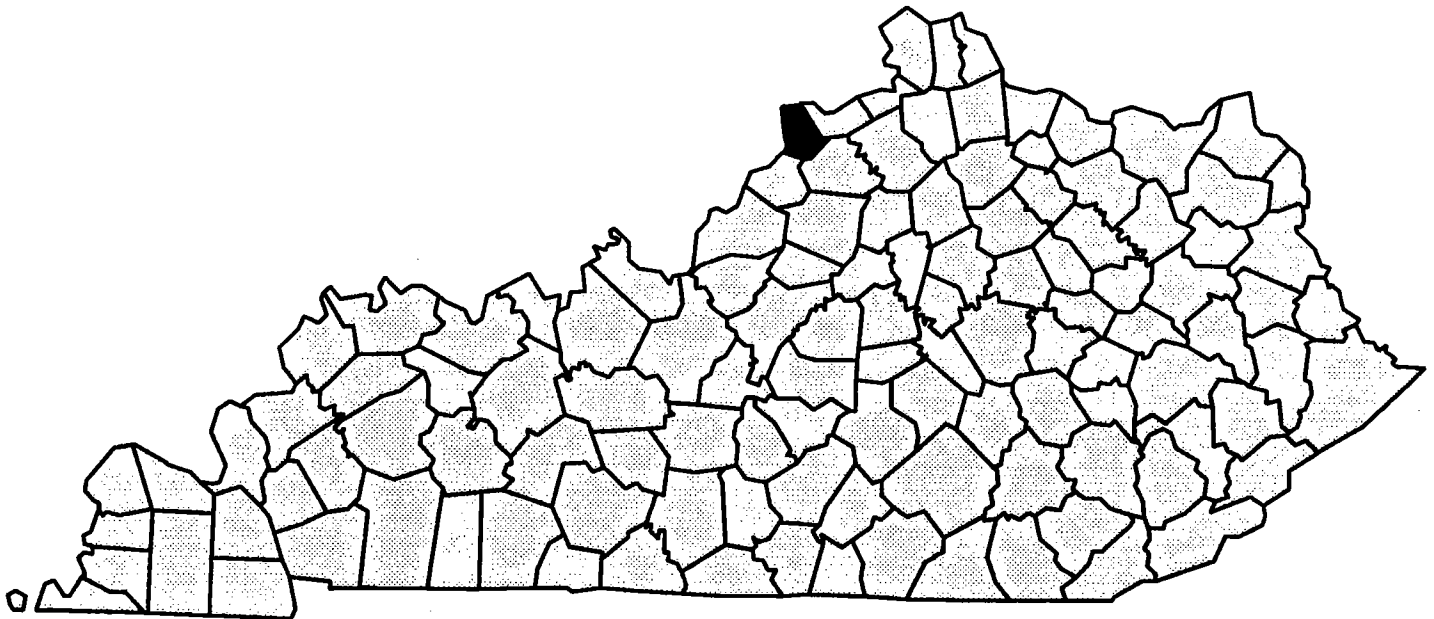
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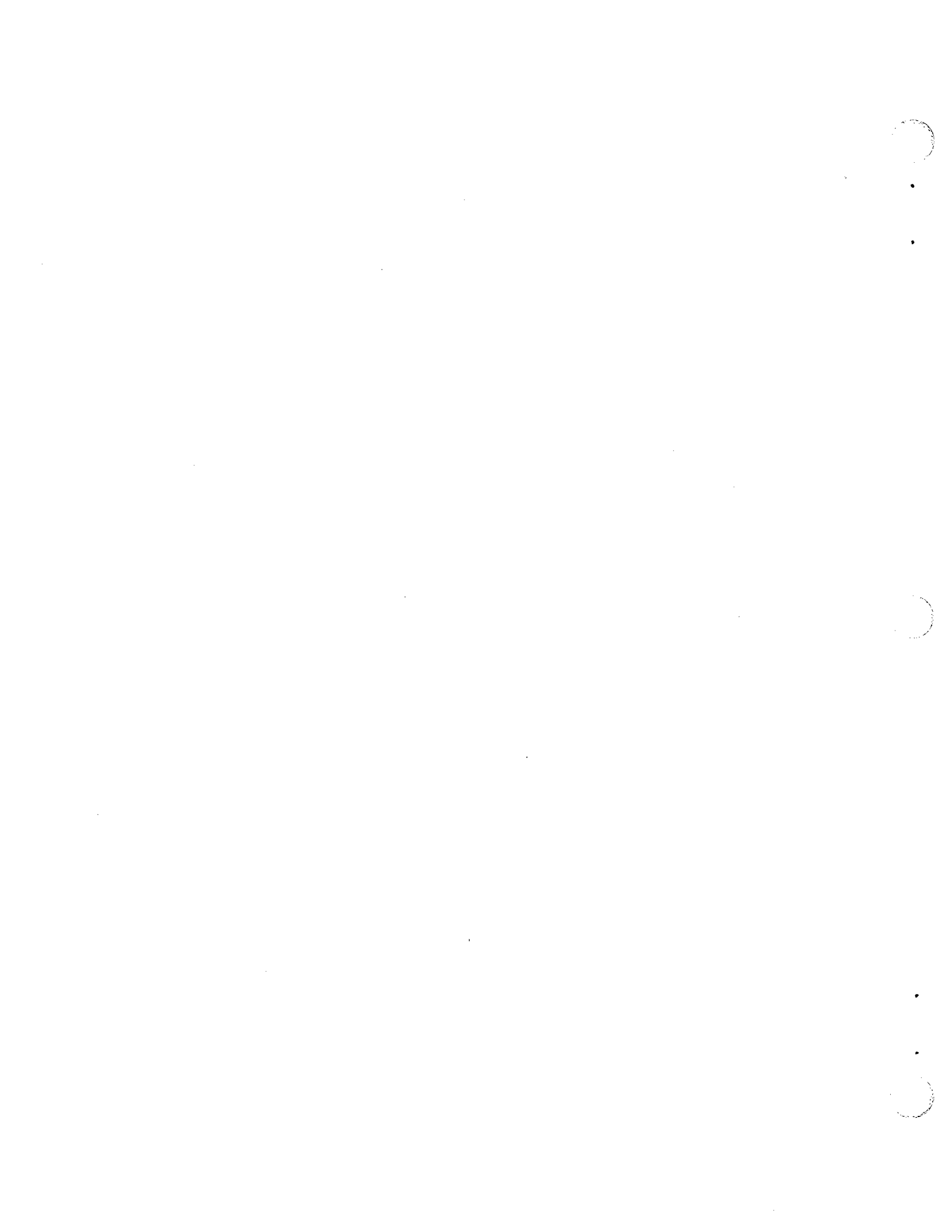
ECONOMIC TRENDS IN
KENTUCKY COUNTIES
1969 – 1987

TRIMBLE COUNTY



Prepared by
Virginia Wilson
Donna A. Cantrell

RESEARCH MEMORANDUM 438
Legislative Research Commission
Frankfort, Kentucky
February, 1990



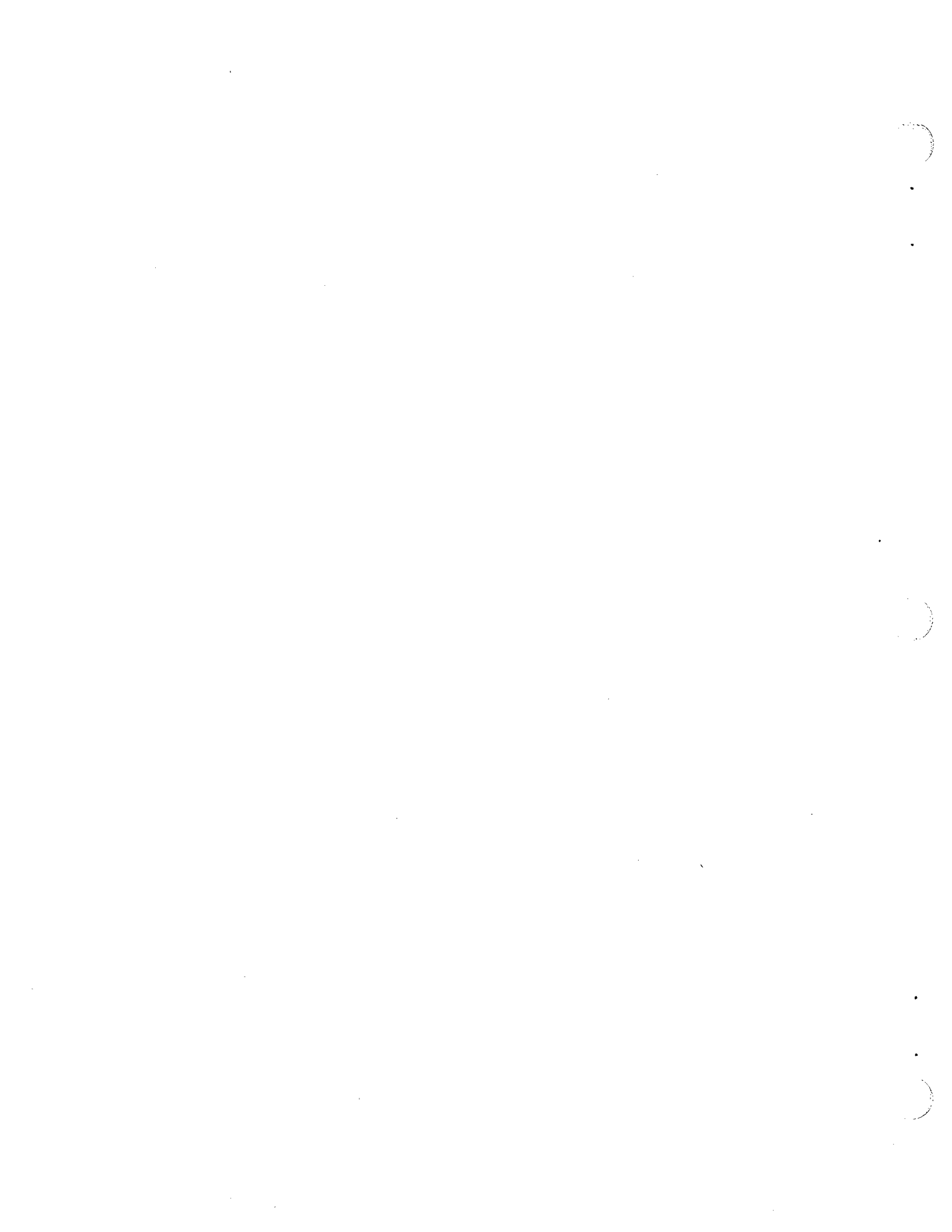
ECONOMIC TRENDS IN
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1969 – 1987

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TRIMBLE COUNTY

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FOREWORD

This publication is one of a set of 120, highlighting economic trends in each county in Kentucky from 1969-1987. This effort is part of the ongoing activities sponsored by the Legislative Research Commission to provide a long-term perspective on issues for decision makers. The economies of individual counties do not always parallel overall state trends. This set of publications is an attempt to look at the economic trends in each county over time and to point out where the economies of individual counties may be performing differently from the economy of the state as a whole.

This publication was prepared by Virginia Wilson and Donna Cantrell. Susan Dance assisted in production of the manuscript and Charles Bush edited the report. The assistance of Carol Straus from the Center for Business and Economic Research at the University of Kentucky in deciphering data is gratefully acknowledged.

Vic Hellard, Jr.
Director

The Capitol
Frankfort
February, 1990



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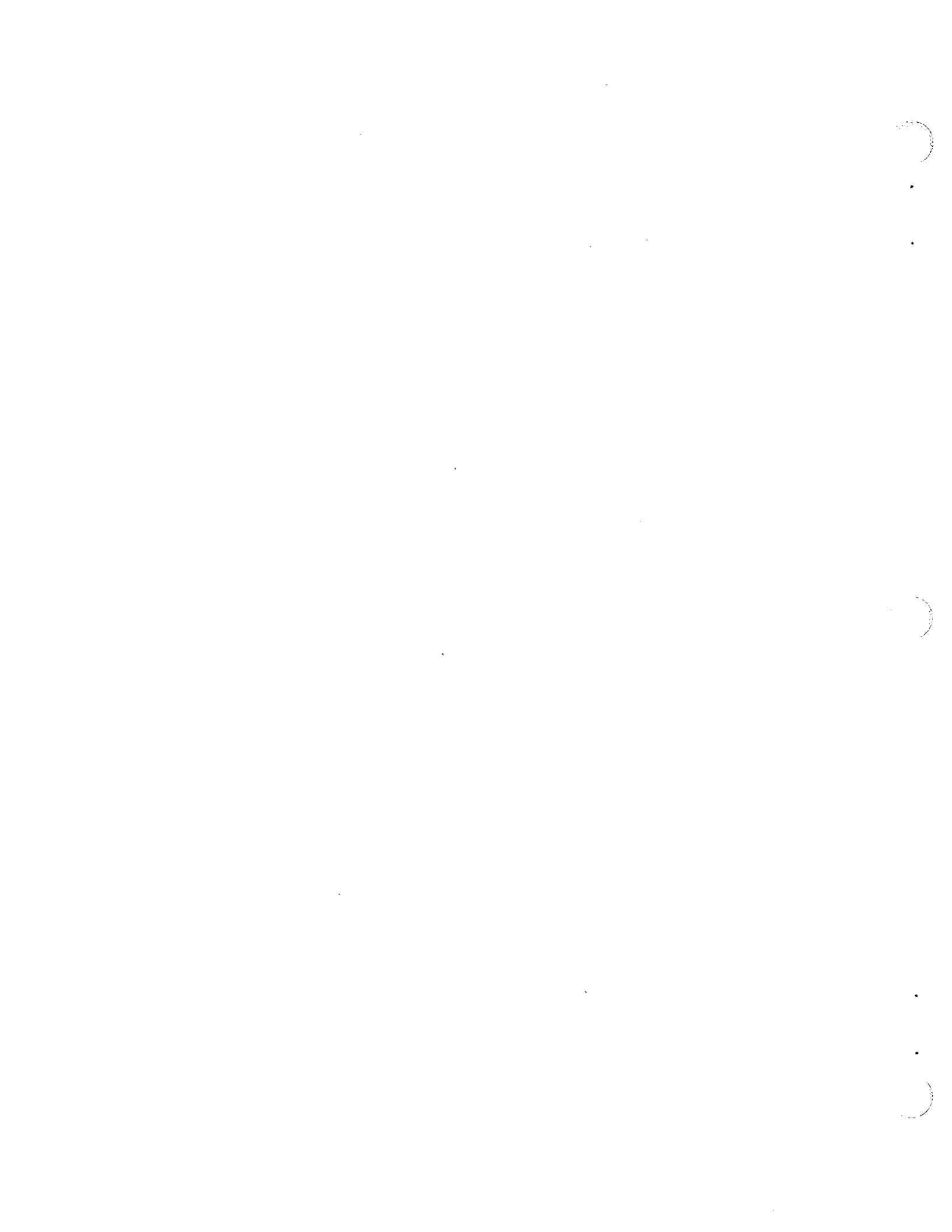


SUMMARY

The Trimble County economy, as measured by personal income, grew modestly from 1969 to 1987. The most prominent economic trend in Trimble County was a decline in earnings from the farm sector. Farm employment also declined, but to a much lesser degree. The overall growth in personal income was generated equally from earnings, transfer payments, and property.

There were increases in both county earnings and employment. The increases appear to result from the establishment of a sizable utilities firm in the early 1980's.

*There is a national and state trend toward declining farm employment. Therefore, the outlook for this sector in Trimble County is for continued decline. Future economic growth in Trimble County will most likely be dependent upon further expansion of other sectors.



INTRODUCTION

This is one of a series of reports called Economic Trends in Kentucky Counties. The purpose of this series is to describe the economic structure of Kentucky counties and to assess their economic performance relative to their own history and relative to the Kentucky economy. Information on the structure and patterns of change in county economies and an understanding of their relationship to the Kentucky economy can help in making policy decisions that are intended to shape Kentucky's economic future.

When assessing any economy there are several pertinent questions which may be addressed. The first concerns changes in the absolute size of the economy over time. Here the relevant comparison is between the county economy and its own history. Since most economic variables are given in dollars and since inflation causes the value of a dollar to vary over time, all dollar values in this report are presented in constant 1988 dollars. This allows analysis of real changes over time by controlling for the effects of inflation.

A second question concerns the structure and nature of the county economy. The structure of an economy refers to the relative share contributed by the various segments of the economy, while the nature deals with how this share has changed over time.

A third question concerns the performance of the county economy when compared to the Kentucky economy. For example, if a county has a higher proportion of earnings or employment in a particular sector it would indicate a specialization in that sector. Differences in economic structure may explain variations in relative economic well-being between a county and the state as a whole.

Economic data for counties are usually published after a lag of two years. Therefore, most data in this report cover the period 1969 to 1987. All data for this report was obtained from the Kentucky Economic Information System, an on-line database maintained by the University of Kentucky Center for Business and Economic Development.

There are certain caveats which should be remembered when analyzing data. First, it is a common and useful approach to evaluate the percentage an economic sector contributes to the total economy. However, one must remember that a sector's percentage contribution may decline even when its absolute value is increasing if another sector's contribution is growing at a faster rate. Secondly, when reviewing data in graphical analyses, the scales used to present data should be noted. In this report most graphs are presented with the narrowest scale which will cover all data points. This can accentuate visual patterns over time even when absolute changes are relatively small.

*For an analysis of economic trends in Kentucky, see Virginia Wilson, Patterns of Growth and Decline in the Kentucky Economy 1969-1988, Research Memorandum 437, Legislative Research Commission, November 1989.



ECONOMIC TRENDS IN TRIMBLE COUNTY

The following analysis includes a brief description of the county economy and is accompanied by graphical illustrations. Data tables are also included at the end of this report. Three principal components of the Trimble County economy are analyzed. They are:

1. Personal Income
2. Earnings
3. Employment

Personal Income

Personal income is often used as a measure of the economic activity in an area. Personal income is the sum of all the dollar income received by individuals in an area from any legal source. Personal income data is published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) for most major geographic regions, including states, counties, and major cities.

In general, income can be obtained in three ways. First, it can be earned by the work of an individual. This type of income includes wage and salary income and proprietors' earnings. Second, income can be earned by property. This component includes earnings from rents, dividends, and interest. Finally, income can be received as a gift or an entitlement. This type of income constitutes the component of personal income called transfer payments. Included in this component is income from sources such as retirement benefits, unemployment benefits, food stamps, and medical programs such as Medicare and Medicaid.

Except for small declines corresponding to national recessions, the Trimble County economy, as measured by personal income, increased from \$41 million in 1969 to \$63 million in 1987, after adjusting for inflation. Chart 1B shows Trimble County total personal income as a percent of Kentucky total personal income. Trimble County had only relatively small changes in its share of Kentucky personal income.

A similar pattern emerges from an examination of per capita personal income. Per capita personal income is simply the total personal income of an area divided by its population. Per capita personal income is often used as a measure of the economic well-being of the residents of an area. Charts 1C and 1D indicate that Trimble County per capita income increased over the time period to a level of \$10,121 in 1987, when it was 81.0 percent of Kentucky per capita personal income.

A better understanding of the nature of economic activity can be gleaned from an examination of the relative contribution of the components of personal income and how their shares have changed over time. This information is illustrated in Charts 2A-2D. Earnings declined during the national recessions of 1975 and 1982-83. Earnings totaled \$43 million in 1987 (in constant 1988

dollars). Earnings as a percent of personal income decreased over time. This trend occurred at the state level as well. In 1987, earnings accounted for 69.5 percent of Trimble County's total personal income, which was slightly higher than Kentucky's 67.5 percent share.

Transfer payments contributed \$4 million to total personal income in 1969 and \$11 million in 1987. Transfer payments contributed a smaller percentage of personal income in Trimble County than in Kentucky until 1983, when the county share grew larger than the state's.

Income from property in Trimble County grew steadily through the time period. Income from property totalled \$2 million in 1969 and increased to \$8 million in 1987.

Earnings

Earnings are the component of personal income reflecting payments to individuals in return for labor. Earnings include both wages and salaries and proprietor's income. Until the early 1980's the farm sector was the primary source of earnings in Trimble County. The percent of earnings from the farm sector decreased substantially, from 54.3 percent in 1969 to 8.6 percent in 1987. The trend toward declining earnings is consistent with state and national trends.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis has strict nondisclosure rules which prevent data on a whole sector from being released if there are very few firms in the sector. This can happen when there is little employment in the sector or when there is sizable employment but only in one or two firms.

In Trimble County much of the data on earnings and employment in the manufacturing, mining and services sectors was withheld, because they are very small components of the county economy. However, data on earnings and employment in the utilities sector was withheld because one firm accounts for virtually all of the activity in the sector. According to employment figures obtained from Louisville Gas and Electric, their facility accounted for approximately 30 percent of county employment last year. Thus, although specific annual data is not available, it is reasonable to assume that this facility accounted for a large and increasing share of earnings and employment during the 1980's.

Earnings from non-goods-producing industries as a percent of total earnings are illustrated in Chart 3B. The percent of earnings from the service sector has been erratic and was 9.9 percent in 1981. After that year, service earnings data was withheld. The trade sector's share of earnings generally declined, to 4.3 percent in 1987. The percent of earnings from the state and local government sector increased during the 1970's to a high of 18.8 percent in 1980, and declined to 9.9 percent in 1987. At the state level, the percents of earnings from services increased, while the percent of earnings from trade and state and local government were stable.

Average earnings per job (adjusted for inflation) for Trimble County and Kentucky are shown in Chart 3D. In Kentucky, average earnings per job reached a high of \$20,121 per person in 1978. Since then, average earnings per job declined and in 1987 they were \$18,636 per person. In Trimble County, average earnings were well below average state earnings and were \$14,606 in 1987.

Employment

Employment is considered any activity for which one receives financial remuneration in the form of wages or profits. Total employment in Trimble County was relatively constant through the 1970's and increased in the 1980's. In 1969, total employment stood at 1,424 people. By 1987, that figure had increased to 2,092.

The unemployment rate, often used as an indicator of economic well-being, is the ratio of unemployed to the total civilian labor force. Unemployment is described as a condition of being out of work while actively seeking employment within the last thirty days. The civilian labor force is described as the proportion of population age 16 or older employed or actively seeking employment. Annual unemployment rates for Kentucky and Trimble County are presented in Chart 4B. Unemployment rates in Trimble County were generally below those of the state. In 1987, the county unemployment rate was 3.9 percent, compared to 8.8 percent for Kentucky.

Another employment concept includes the discouraged worker. Discouraged workers are persons who want jobs but made no attempt to find work in the last thirty days because they believe they could not find it. These individuals are not included when calculating official unemployment rates. The Cabinet for Human Resources does not estimate discouraged workers by county. However, preliminary research by the Cabinet indicates that the inclusion of discouraged workers in the civilian labor force estimate would increase the unemployment rate by approximately four percent for the state. This figure would vary by county depending on the labor market in a county or within commuting distance.

Employment in the goods-producing industries is illustrated in Chart 4C. The farm sector was the primary source of county employment. However, employment in this sector decreased from 60.9 percent of total employment in 1969 to 37.7 percent in 1987. Where data was available, manufacturing and mining employment was minimal. It is probable that Louisville Gas and Electric, as discussed above, provided a major share of employment growth in the 1980's.

Employment in the non-goods-producing industries is presented in Chart 4D. The trade sector accounted for 6.3 percent of employment in 1987. The percent of employment in the service sector increased from 8.9 percent in 1969 to 12.7 percent in 1981. Service sector data after 1981 was not available. The employment share in state and local government decreased slightly, from 10.0 percent in 1969 to 8.7 percent in 1987. At the state level, employment shares in both the service and trade sectors increased, while the government employment share remained constant.

Population

The census conducted each decade counts the actual population in an area. Population is then statistically estimated during intervening years. The demographic composition of this population growth has important implications for the future demand for goods and services, and ultimately, the economic structure of Trimble County.

The Trimble County population grew from 5,300 in 1969 to 6,200 in 1987 (Chart 5A). It was estimated that in 1986, 7.8 percent of Trimble County's population was under six years of age, compared to 8.6 percent for the state. For the same year, 16.8 percent of the Trimble County population was sixty years of age and over, while 16.5 percent of all Kentucky residents fell in this age group.

CHART 1A
 TRIMBLE COUNTY
 REAL PERSONAL INCOME
 Millions of 1988 dollars

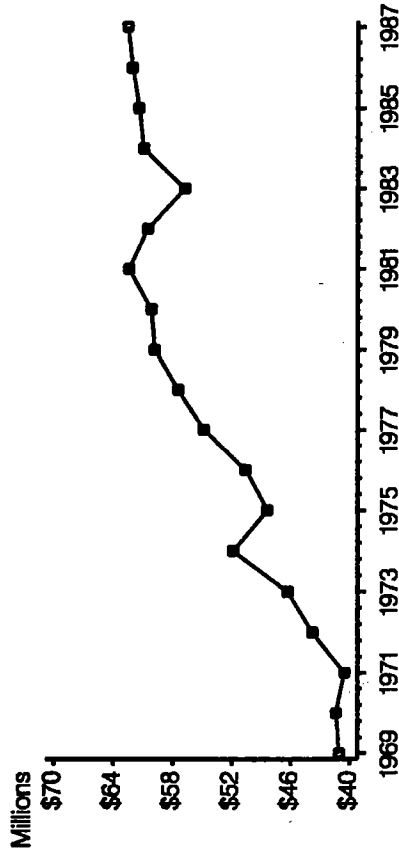


CHART 1B
 TRIMBLE COUNTY
 PERSONAL INCOME
 as a Percent of Kentucky Personal Income

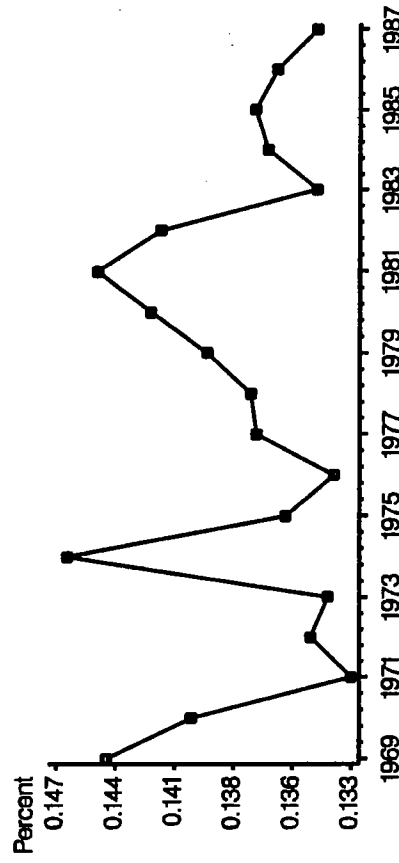


CHART 1C
 TRIMBLE COUNTY
 PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME
 in Constant 1988 Dollars

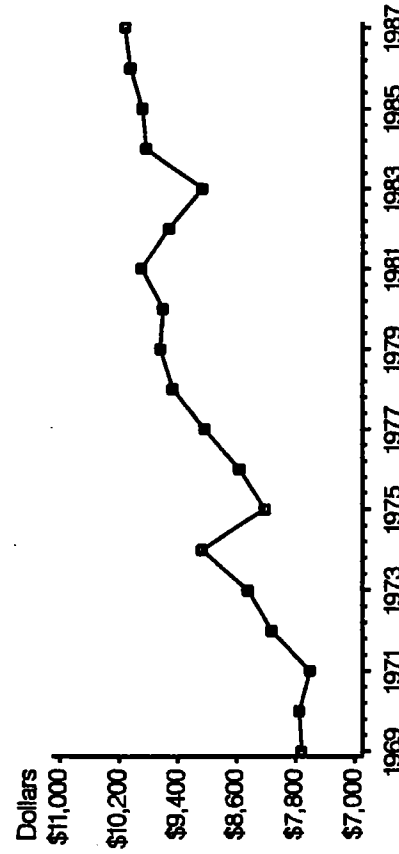


CHART 1D
 TRIMBLE COUNTY
 PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME
 as a Percent of Kentucky Per Capita Personal Income

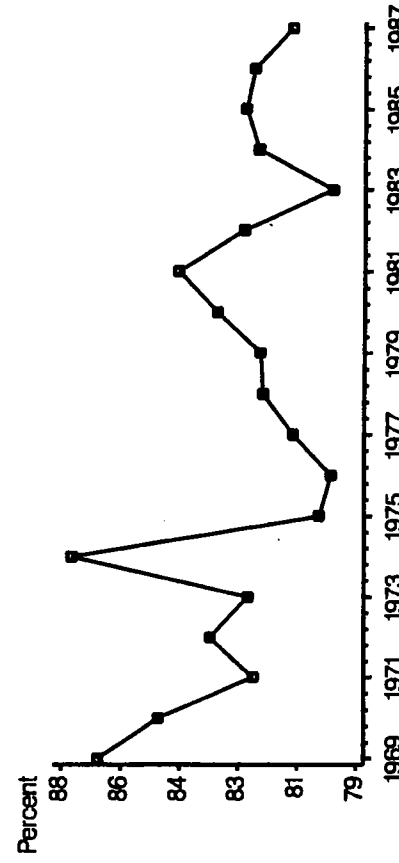


CHART 2A

TRIMBLE COUNTY
REAL TOTAL EARNINGS
Millions of 1988 dollars

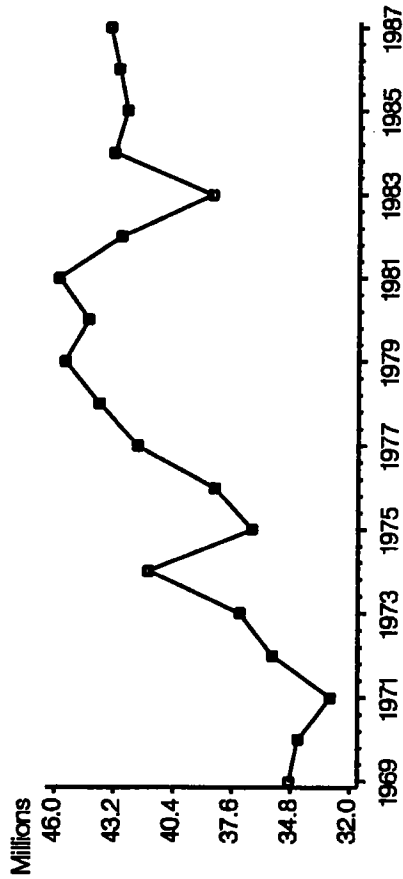


CHART 2B
TRIMBLE COUNTY
TRANSFER PAYMENTS and INCOME FROM PROPERTY
Millions of 1988 Dollars

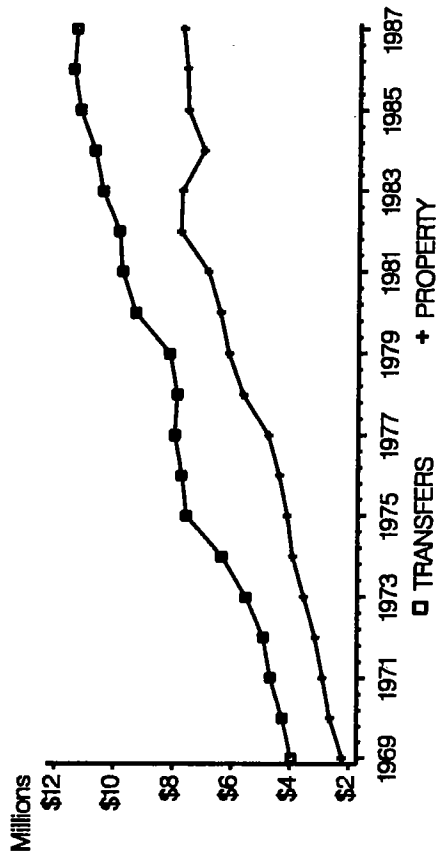


CHART 2C

TRIMBLE COUNTY
TOTAL EARNINGS
as a Percent of Personal Income

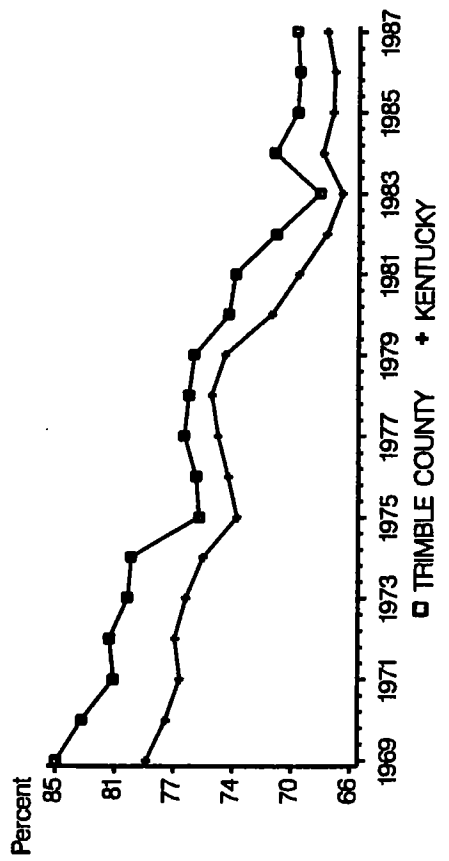


CHART 2D
TRIMBLE COUNTY
TRANSFER PAYMENTS
as a Percent of Personal Income

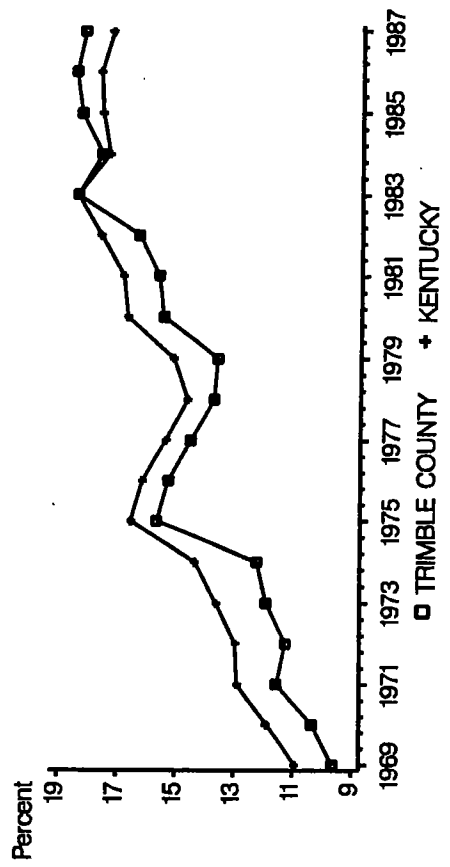


CHART 3A

TRIMBLE COUNTY

EARNINGS IN GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES
as a Percent of Total Earnings

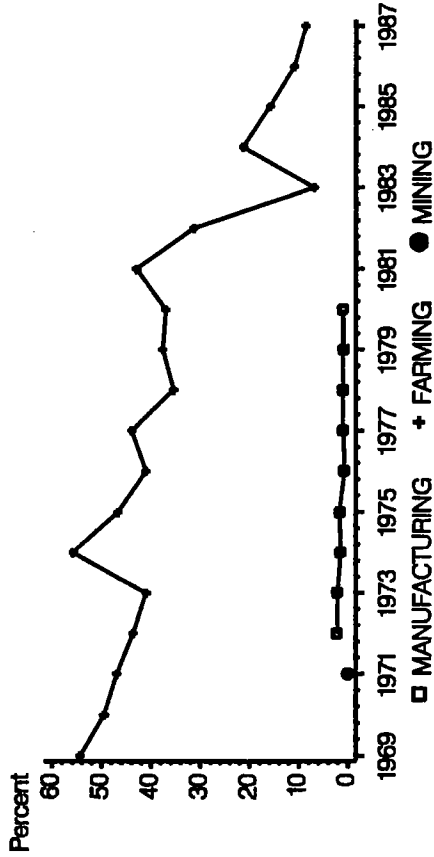


CHART 3B

TRIMBLE COUNTY

EARNINGS IN NON - GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES
as a Percent of Total Earnings

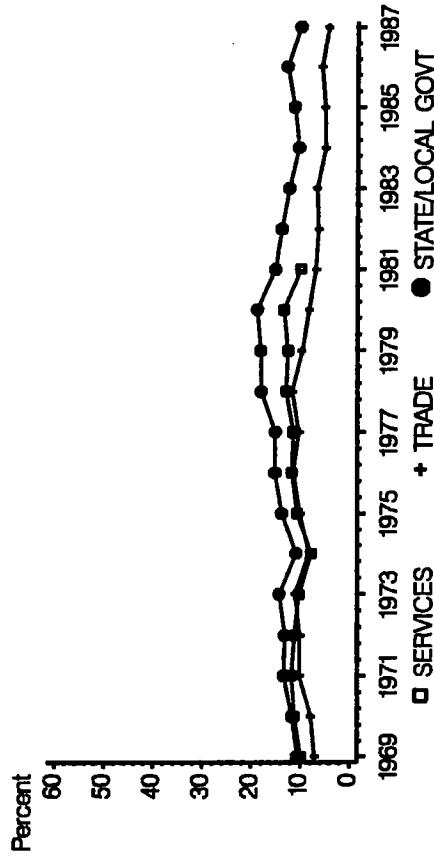


CHART 3C

TRIMBLE COUNTY

EARNINGS IN GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES
as a Percent of Kentucky Industries

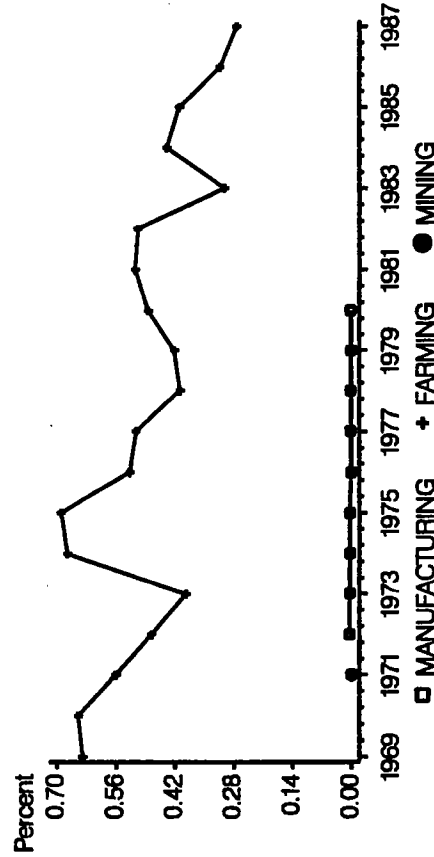


CHART 3D

TRIMBLE COUNTY

AVERAGE EARNINGS PER JOB
in Constant 1988 Dollars

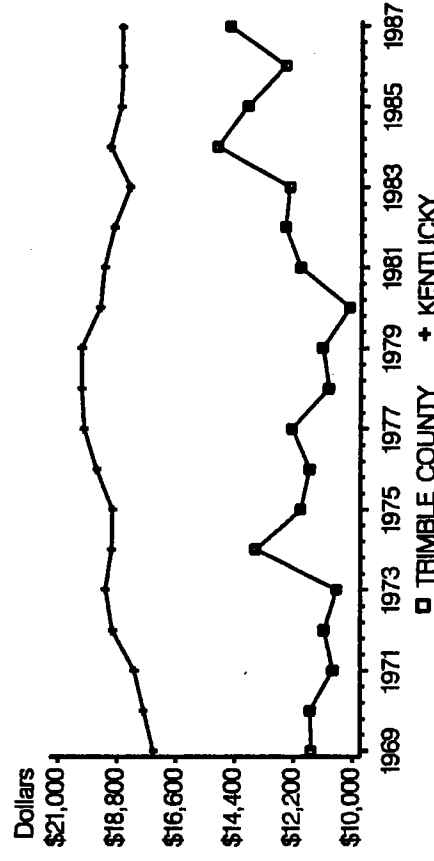


CHART 4A
TRIMBLE COUNTY
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT
Thousands of People

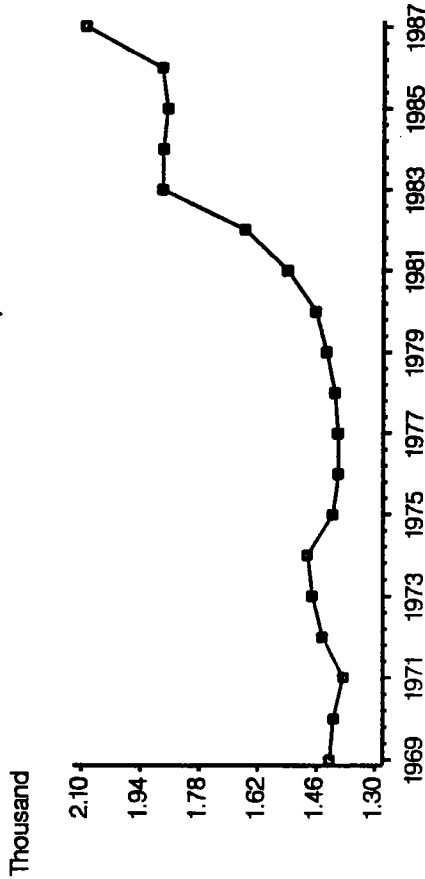


CHART 4B
TRIMBLE COUNTY
ANNUAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

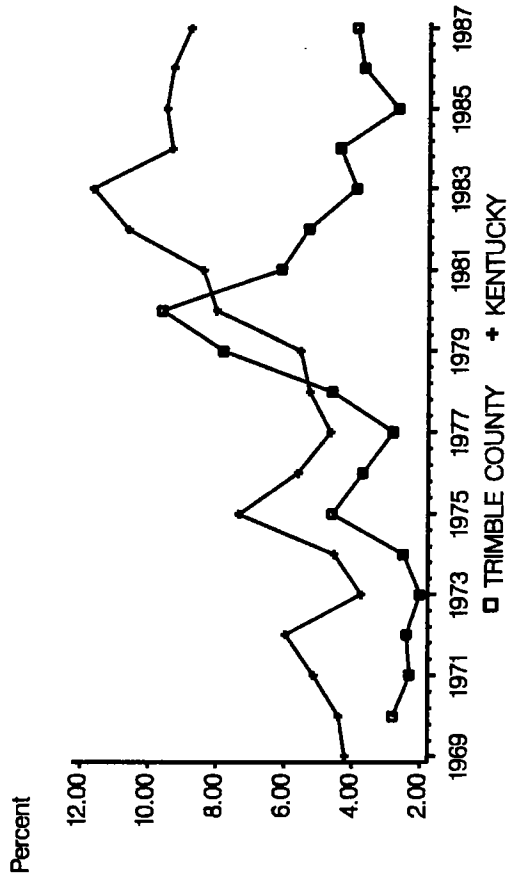


CHART 4C
TRIMBLE COUNTY
EMPLOYMENT IN GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES
as a Percent of Total Employment

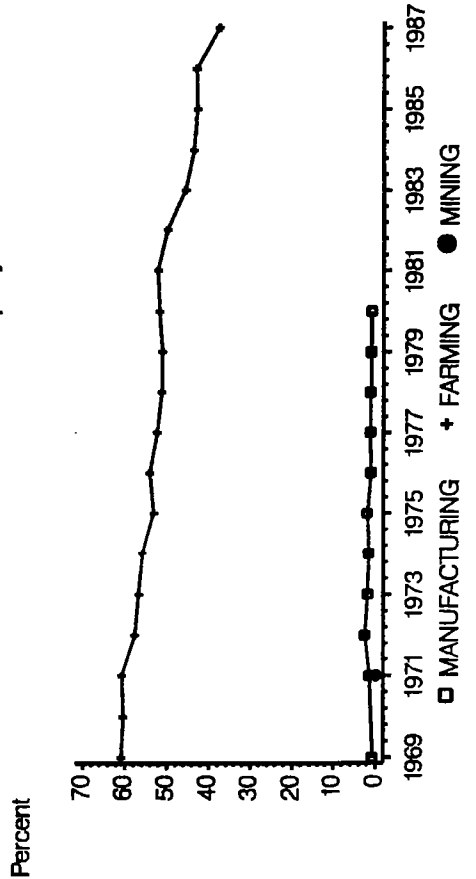


CHART 4D
TRIMBLE COUNTY
EMPLOYMENT IN NON-GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES
as a Percent of Total Employment

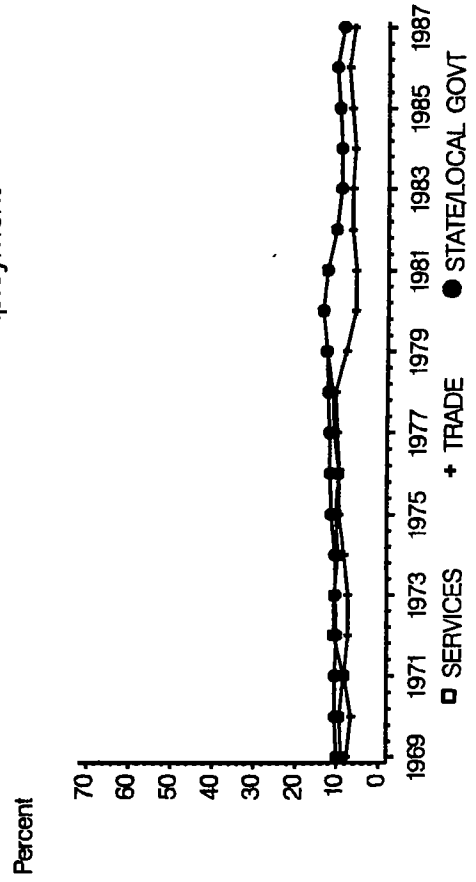


CHART 5A
TRIMBLE COUNTY
POPULATION
Thousands of People

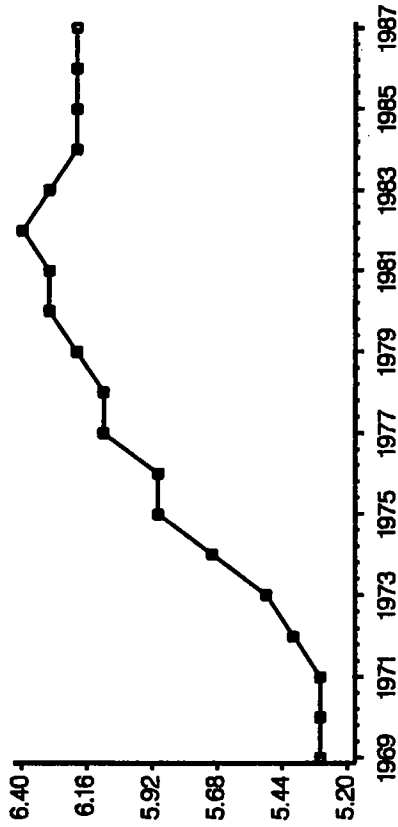


CHART 5B
TRIMBLE COUNTY
POPULATION
as a Percent of Kentucky Population

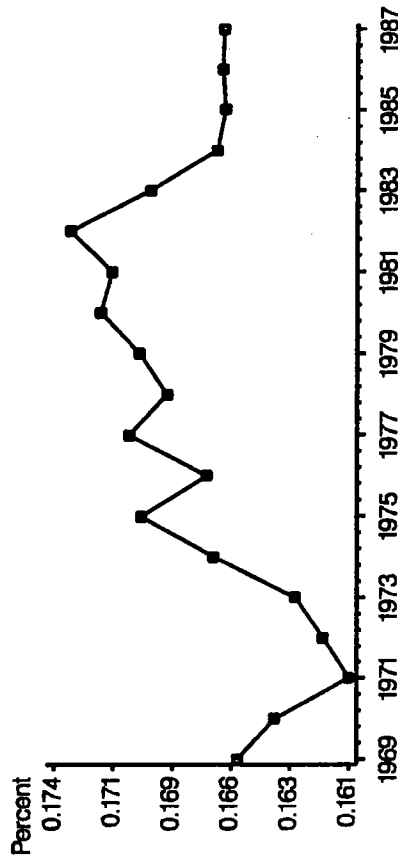


CHART 5C
TRIMBLE COUNTY
POPULATION 5 AND UNDER
as a Percent of Total Population

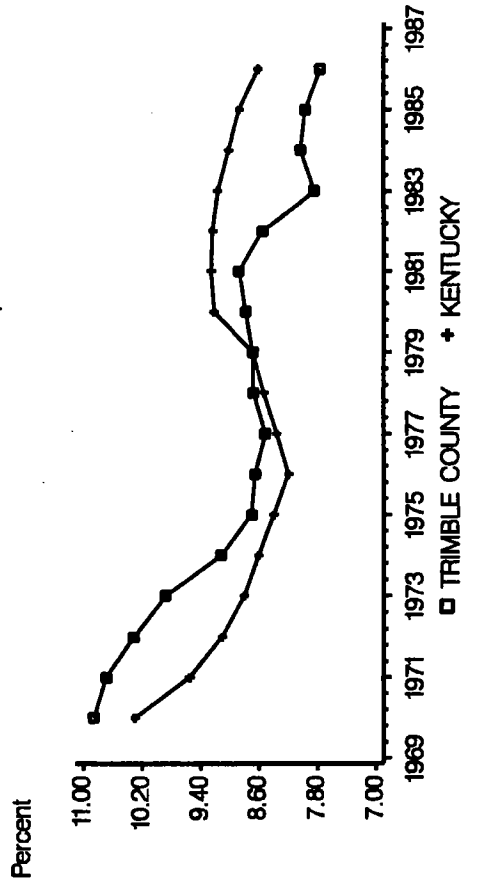
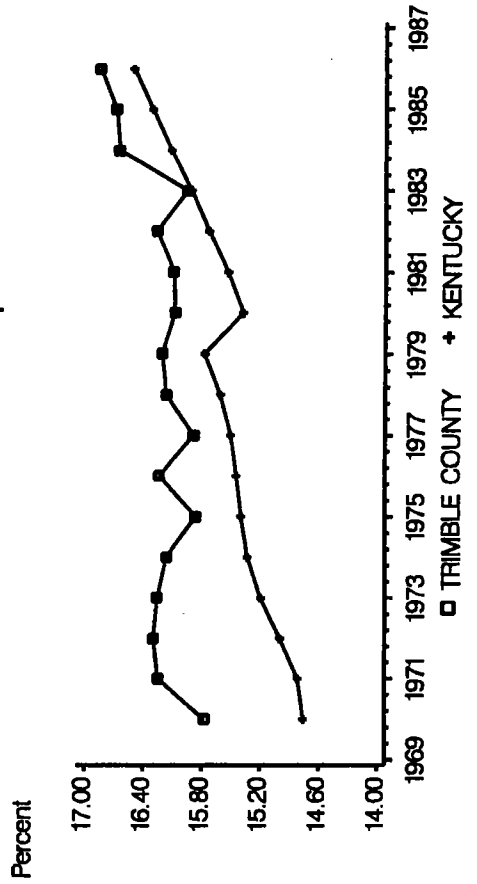


CHART 5D
TRIMBLE COUNTY
POPULATION 60 AND OVER
as a Percent of Total Population



TRIMBLE COUNTY

PERSONAL INCOME
In Constant 1988 Dollars

Year	County Personal Income (M\$)	Percent of Kentucky (%)	Per Capita Personal Income (\$)	Percent of Kentucky (%)
1969	41	0.14	7,719	86.9
1970	41	0.14	7,752	85.0
1971	41	0.13	7,603	82.1
1972	44	0.13	8,134	83.5
1973	46	0.13	8,451	82.3
1974	52	0.15	9,085	87.7
1975	48	0.14	8,223	80.1
1976	51	0.13	8,564	79.8
1977	55	0.14	9,047	80.9
1978	57	0.14	9,470	81.9
1979	60	0.14	9,637	82.0
1980	60	0.14	9,603	83.3
1981	62	0.14	9,898	84.4
1982	61	0.14	9,524	82.4
1983	57	0.13	9,075	79.7
1984	61	0.14	9,832	82.0
1985	61	0.14	9,885	82.4
1986	62	0.14	10,051	82.1
1987	63	0.13	10,121	81.0

COMPONENTS OF PERSONAL INCOME
In Constant 1988 Dollars

Year	EARNINGS			TRANSFER PAYMENTS			INCOME from PROPERTY		
	M\$	Percent of Personal Income		M\$	Percent of Personal Income		M\$	Percent of Personal Income	
		County	Kentucky		County	Kentucky		County	Kentucky
1969	35	85.0	79.2	4	9.6	10.9	2	5.4	9.9
1970	34	83.3	77.9	4	10.3	11.9	3	6.4	10.2
1971	33	81.3	77.0	5	11.6	12.9	3	7.2	10.1
1972	36	81.5	77.3	5	11.3	12.9	3	7.2	9.7
1973	37	80.4	76.6	6	11.9	13.6	4	7.7	9.7
1974	42	80.2	75.5	6	12.2	14.4	4	7.6	10.1
1975	37	75.8	73.3	8	15.7	16.5	4	8.6	10.1
1976	38	76.0	73.9	8	15.3	16.1	4	8.7	10.0
1977	42	76.8	74.6	8	14.5	15.3	5	8.7	10.1
1978	44	76.5	75.0	8	13.7	14.6	6	9.8	10.4
1979	46	76.1	74.1	8	13.6	15.1	6	10.3	10.8
1980	44	73.9	71.1	9	15.5	16.7	6	10.7	12.2
1981	46	73.4	69.3	10	15.6	16.8	7	11.0	13.8
1982	43	70.8	67.5	10	16.3	17.6	8	12.9	14.9
1983	39	68.0	66.6	10	18.4	18.4	8	13.6	15.1
1984	43	70.9	67.8	11	17.6	17.3	7	11.5	14.9
1985	43	69.4	67.2	11	18.3	17.6	8	12.3	15.3
1986	43	69.3	67.1	11	18.4	17.6	8	12.2	15.3
1987	43	69.5	67.5	11	18.1	17.2	8	12.4	15.3

TRIMBLE COUNTY

SECTOR EARNINGS as a PERCENT of TOTAL COUNTY EARNINGS and
as a PERCENT of KENTUCKY SECTOR EARNINGS

YEAR	MANUFACTURING		FARMING		MINING	
	TOTAL	KENTUCKY	TOTAL	KENTUCKY	TOTAL	KENTUCKY
1969	.	.	54.3	0.64	.	.
1970	.	.	49.5	0.65	.	.
1971	.	.	46.9	0.56	0.0	0.00
1972	2.2	0.01	43.6	0.48	.	.
1973	2.1	0.00	41.0	0.39	.	.
1974	1.5	0.00	55.8	0.67	.	.
1975	1.7	0.00	46.7	0.69	.	.
1976	0.7	0.00	41.1	0.53	.	.
1977	1.0	0.00	43.9	0.51	.	.
1978	1.0	0.00	35.5	0.41	.	.
1979	0.9	0.00	37.7	0.42	.	.
1980	1.0	0.00	37.1	0.48	.	.
1981	.	.	43.0	0.51	.	.
1982	.	.	31.4	0.51	.	.
1983	.	.	6.9	0.30	.	.
1984	.	.	21.4	0.44	.	.
1985	.	.	16.0	0.41	.	.
1986	.	.	10.9	0.31	.	.
1987	.	.	8.6	0.27	.	.

YEAR	SERVICES		TRADE		STATE and LOCAL GOVERNMENT	
	TOTAL	KENTUCKY	TOTAL	KENTUCKY	TOTAL	KENTUCKY
1969	9.9	0.05	7.1	0.03	10.6	0.08
1970	11.2	0.06	7.9	0.03	11.7	0.08
1971	11.8	0.05	10.2	0.04	13.4	0.08
1972	11.1	0.05	10.0	0.04	13.2	0.08
1973	10.2	0.04	11.1	0.04	14.3	0.09
1974	7.8	0.04	8.2	0.04	10.9	0.09
1975	10.6	0.05	10.1	0.04	13.8	0.09
1976	11.7	0.05	11.4	0.04	15.2	0.09
1977	11.5	0.05	10.3	0.04	15.1	0.09
1978	12.9	0.05	11.6	0.03	18.0	0.09
1979	12.5	0.04	9.6	0.03	18.1	0.09
1980	13.4	0.04	8.2	0.03	18.8	0.09
1981	9.9	0.04	6.8	0.03	15.1	0.09
1982	.	.	6.3	0.03	13.7	0.09
1983	.	.	6.6	0.03	12.2	0.09
1984	.	.	4.9	0.03	10.3	0.09
1985	.	.	5.1	0.03	11.2	0.09
1986	.	.	5.6	0.03	12.7	0.09
1987	.	.	4.3	0.03	9.9	0.08

TRIMBLE COUNTY
 COUNTY EMPLOYMENT by SECTOR

YEAR	MANUFACTURING		FARMING		MINING	
	EMPLOYMENT	PERCENT OF TOTAL	EMPLOYMENT	PERCENT OF TOTAL	EMPLOYMENT	PERCENT OF TOTAL
1969	11	0.8	867	60.9	.	.
1970	.	.	854	60.4	.	.
1971	21	1.5	842	60.7	0	0.0
1972	37	2.6	833	57.7	.	.
1973	28	1.9	835	56.7	.	.
1974	25	1.7	831	56.0	.	.
1975	28	2.0	754	53.2	.	.
1976	15	1.1	759	54.2	.	.
1977	18	1.3	736	52.5	.	.
1978	17	1.2	724	51.3	.	.
1979	16	1.1	734	51.2	.	.
1980	15	1.0	760	51.9	.	.
1981	.	.	805	52.2	.	.
1982	.	.	827	49.9	.	.
1983	.	.	858	45.6	.	.
1984	.	.	821	43.6	.	.
1985	.	.	801	42.8	.	.
1986	.	.	811	43.0	.	.
1987	.	.	789	37.7	.	.

YEAR	SERVICES		TRADE		STATE and LOCAL GOVERNMENT	
	EMPLOYMENT	PERCENT OF TOTAL	EMPLOYMENT	PERCENT OF TOTAL	EMPLOYMENT	PERCENT OF TOTAL
1969	127	8.9	108	7.6	143	10.0
1970	132	9.3	92	6.5	147	10.4
1971	114	8.2	112	8.1	145	10.5
1972	156	10.8	105	7.3	145	10.0
1973	155	10.5	108	7.3	151	10.3
1974	144	9.7	122	8.2	156	10.5
1975	146	10.3	135	9.5	162	11.4
1976	135	9.6	133	9.5	164	11.7
1977	151	10.8	140	10.0	167	11.9
1978	158	11.2	147	10.4	174	12.3
1979	182	12.7	114	7.9	182	12.7
1980	199	13.6	86	5.9	199	13.6
1981	195	12.7	90	5.8	194	12.6
1982	.	.	111	6.7	173	10.4
1983	.	.	125	6.6	174	9.2
1984	.	.	115	6.1	175	9.3
1985	.	.	129	6.9	182	9.7
1986	.	.	142	7.5	196	10.4
1987	.	.	132	6.3	183	8.7

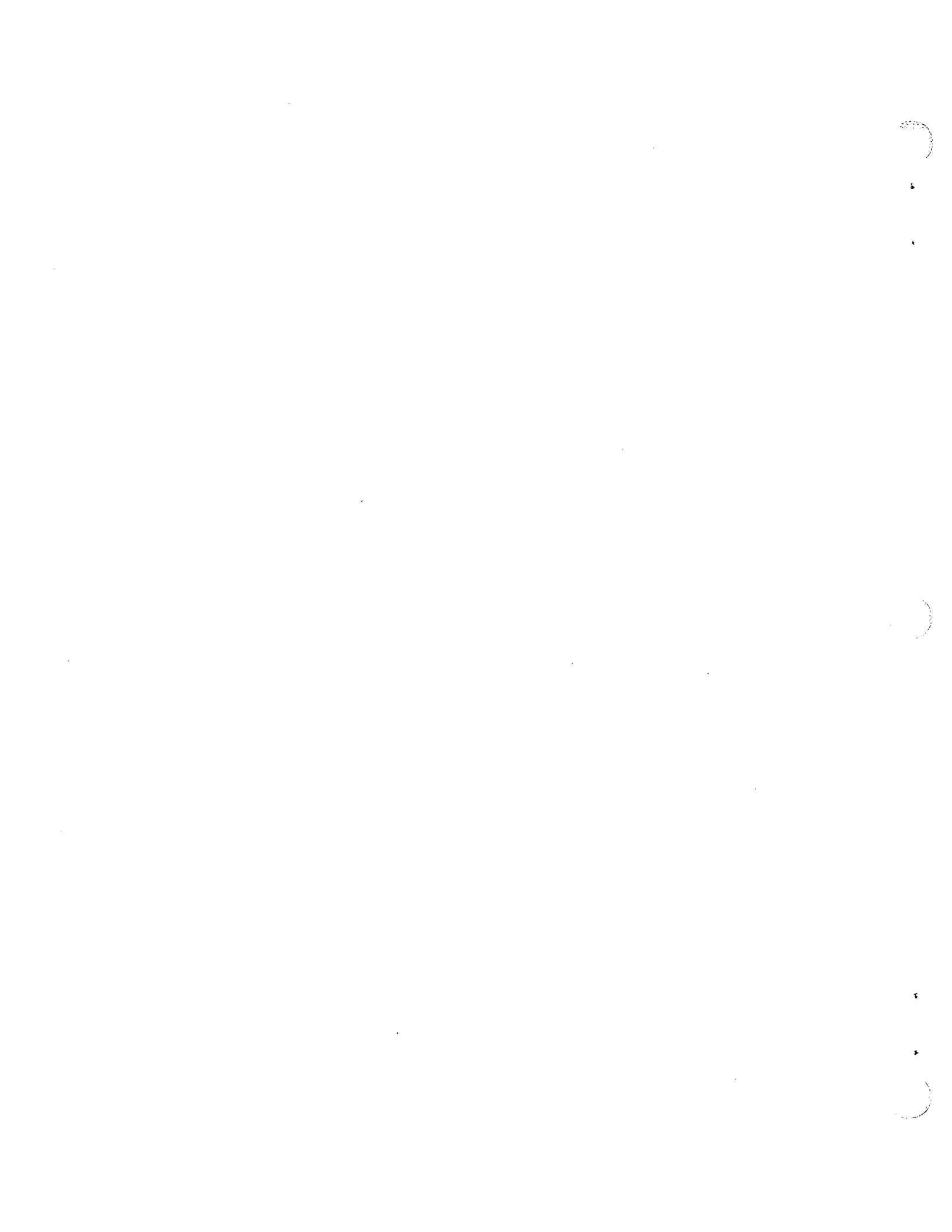
TRIMBLE COUNTY

EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

YEAR	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	AVERAGE EARNINGS		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	
		COUNTY	KENTUCKY	COUNTY	KENTUCKY
1969	1,424	\$11,527	\$17,440	.	4.2
1970	1,413	\$11,565	\$17,811	2.8	4.4
1971	1,387	\$10,728	\$18,166	2.3	5.1
1972	1,444	\$11,050	\$18,970	2.4	6.0
1973	1,472	\$10,600	\$19,232	2.0	3.7
1974	1,485	\$13,627	\$19,008	2.5	4.5
1975	1,416	\$11,933	\$18,976	4.6	7.3
1976	1,401	\$11,587	\$19,563	3.7	5.6
1977	1,402	\$12,267	\$20,031	2.8	4.7
1978	1,411	\$10,892	\$20,121	4.6	5.3
1979	1,434	\$11,117	\$20,110	7.8	5.5
1980	1,464	\$10,145	\$19,439	9.6	8.0
1981	1,541	\$11,972	\$19,286	6.1	8.4
1982	1,657	\$12,556	\$18,931	5.3	10.6
1983	1,883	\$12,395	\$18,358	3.9	11.6
1984	1,881	\$15,079	\$19,080	4.4	9.3
1985	1,870	\$13,957	\$18,676	2.7	9.5
1986	1,885	\$12,557	\$18,627	3.7	9.3
1987	2,092	\$14,606	\$18,636	3.9	8.8

POPULATION STATISTICS

YEAR	POPULATION	% OF KY	PERCENT UNDER AGE 6		PERCENT AGE 60+	
			COUNTY	KENTUCKY	COUNTY	KENTUCKY
1969	5,300	0.17	.	.	.	.
1970	5,300	0.16	10.8	10.3	15.8	14.8
1971	5,300	0.16	10.7	9.6	16.2	14.8
1972	5,400	0.16	10.3	9.1	16.3	15.0
1973	5,500	0.16	9.9	8.8	16.3	15.2
1974	5,700	0.17	9.1	8.6	16.2	15.3
1975	5,900	0.17	8.7	8.4	15.9	15.4
1976	5,900	0.17	8.6	8.2	16.2	15.5
1977	6,100	0.17	8.5	8.4	15.9	15.5
1978	6,100	0.17	8.7	8.5	16.2	15.6
1979	6,200	0.17	8.7	8.7	16.2	15.8
1980	6,300	0.17	8.8	9.2	16.1	15.4
1981	6,300	0.17	8.9	9.3	16.1	15.5
1982	6,400	0.17	8.5	9.2	16.3	15.7
1983	6,300	0.17	7.8	9.2	16.0	15.9
1984	6,200	0.17	8.0	9.0	16.6	16.1
1985	6,200	0.17	8.0	8.9	16.7	16.3
1986	6,200	0.17	7.8	8.6	16.8	16.5
1987	6,200	0.17





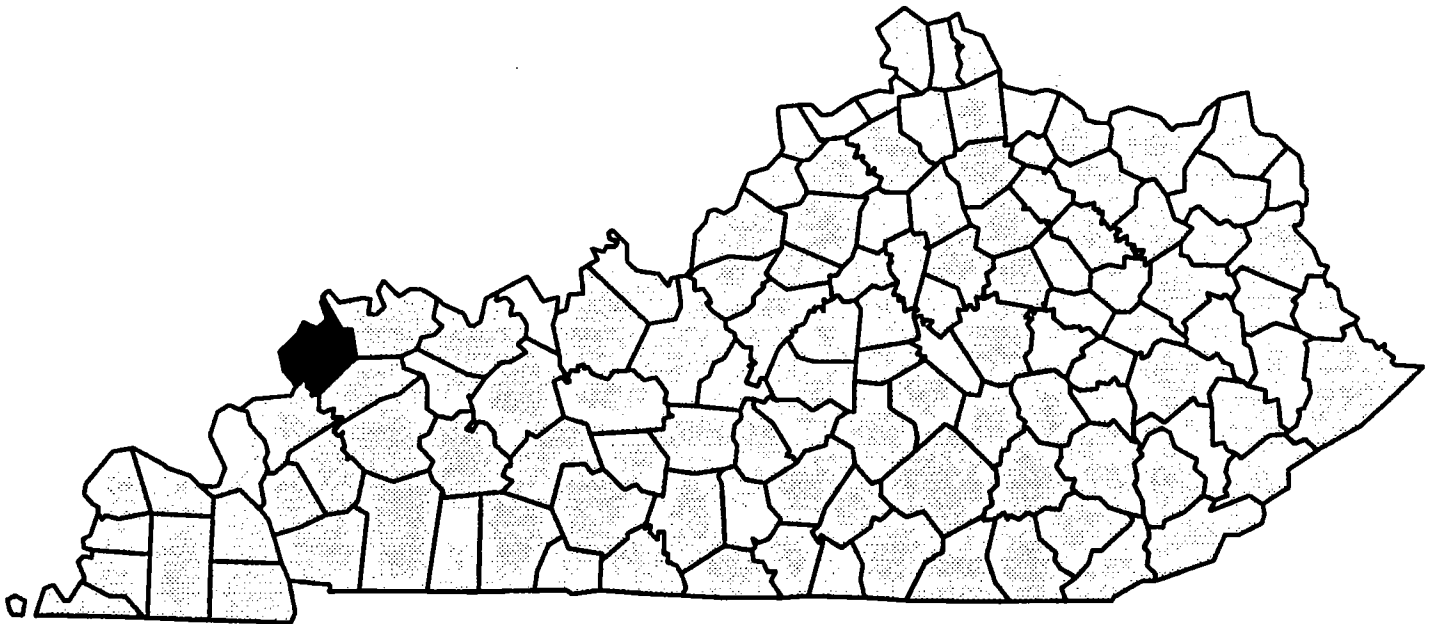
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ECONOMIC TRENDS IN
KENTUCKY COUNTIES
1969 – 1987

UNION COUNTY



Prepared by
Virginia Wilson
Donna A. Cantrell

RESEARCH MEMORANDUM 438
Legislative Research Commission
Frankfort, Kentucky
February, 1990



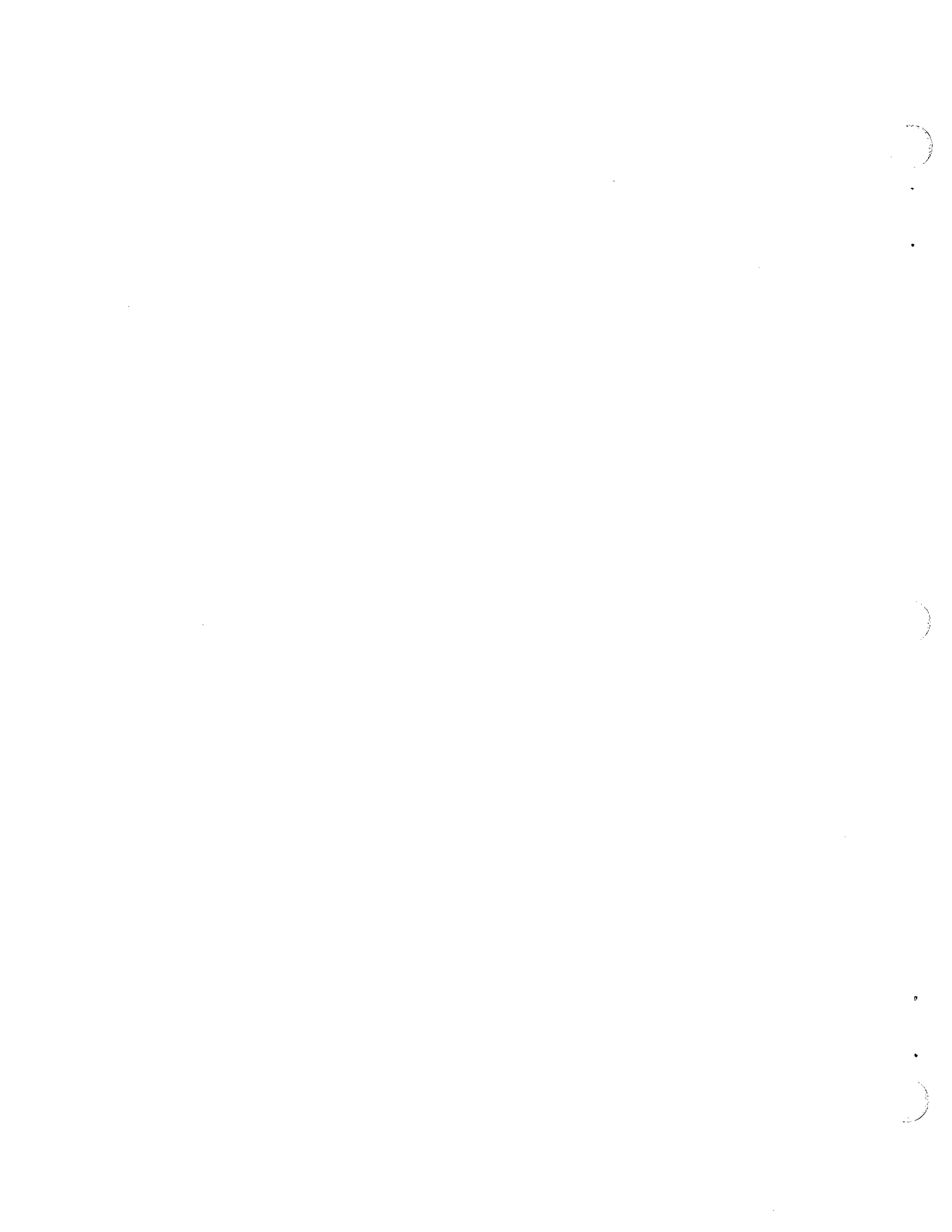
ECONOMIC TRENDS IN
KENTUCKY COUNTIES
1969 – 1987

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1990

UNION COUNTY

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Donna A. Cantrell

RESEARCH MEMORANDUM 438
Legislative Research Commission
Frankfort, Kentucky
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FOREWORD

This publication is one of a set of 120, highlighting economic trends in each county in Kentucky from 1969-1987. This effort is part of the ongoing activities sponsored by the Legislative Research Commission to provide a long-term perspective on issues for decision makers. The economies of individual counties do not always parallel overall state trends. This set of publications is an attempt to look at the economic trends in each county over time and to point out where the economies of individual counties may be performing differently from the economy of the state as a whole.

This publication was prepared by Virginia Wilson and Donna Cantrell. Susan Dance assisted in production of the manuscript and Charles Bush edited the report. The assistance of Carol Straus from the Center for Business and Economic Research at the University of Kentucky in deciphering data is gratefully acknowledged.

Vic Hellard, Jr.
Director

The Capitol
Frankfort
February, 1990



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SUMMARY

The Union County economy, as measured by personal income, grew strongly in the 1970's but declined slightly in the 1980's. Both per capita personal income and average earnings per job were significantly above those of the state.

The county economy was heavily impacted by the goods-producing sectors of mining, manufacturing, and farming. While the mining sector was the primary source of earnings and employment in Union County, the share of earnings and employment from this sector declined in the 1980's. The county's share of earnings and employment from manufacturing increased, while the farm sector declined. At the state level, all these sectors declined.

The non-goods-producing sectors of services, trade, and state and local government in the county generally declined. These have been the growth sectors in the state economy.

Goods-producing industries tend to be very sensitive to economic fluctuations, market competition and technological change. Further, the mining sector is becoming less labor intensive, limiting its future employment potential. The non-goods-producing sectors tend to be more resilient during periods of economic decline. The long-term economic outlook at the state and national levels is for continued increase in the non-goods-producing sectors, especially the service sector. Future economic growth in Union County would be enhanced by growth in such sectors.



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INTRODUCTION

This is one of a series of reports called Economic Trends in Kentucky Counties. The purpose of this series is to describe the economic structure of Kentucky counties and to assess their economic performance relative to their own history and relative to the Kentucky economy. Information on the structure and patterns of change in county economies and an understanding of their relationship to the Kentucky economy can help in making policy decisions that are intended to shape Kentucky's economic future.

When assessing any economy there are several pertinent questions which may be addressed. The first concerns changes in the absolute size of the economy over time. Here the relevant comparison is between the Union County economy and its own history. Since most economic variables are given in dollars and since inflation causes the value of a dollar to vary over time, all dollar values in this report are presented in constant 1988 dollars. This allows analysis of real changes over time by controlling for the effects of inflation.

A second question concerns the structure and nature of the Union County economy. The structure of an economy refers to the relative share contributed by the various segments of the economy, while the nature deals with how this share has changed over time.

A third question concerns the performance of the Union County economy when compared to the Kentucky economy. For example, if a county has a higher proportion of earnings or employment in a particular sector it would indicate a specialization in that sector. Differences in economic structure may explain variations in relative economic well being between a county and the state as a whole.

Economic data for counties are usually published after a lag of two years. Therefore, most data in this report cover the period 1969 to 1987. All data for this report was obtained from the Kentucky Economic Information System, an on-line database maintained by the University of Kentucky Center for Business and Economic Development.

There are certain caveats which should be remembered when analyzing data. First, it is a common and useful approach to evaluate the percentage an economic sector contributes to the total economy. However, one must remember that a sector's percentage contribution may decline even when its absolute value is increasing, if another sector's contribution is growing at a faster rate. Secondly, when reviewing data in graphical analyses, the scales used to present data should be noted. In this report most graphs are presented with the narrowest scale which will cover all data points. This can accentuate visual patterns over time even when absolute changes are relatively small.

*For an analysis of economic trends in Kentucky, see Virginia Wilson, Patterns of Growth and Decline in the Kentucky Economy 1969-1988, Research Memorandum 437, Legislative Research Commission, November 1989.



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ECONOMIC TRENDS IN UNION COUNTY

The following analysis includes a brief description of the county economy and is accompanied by graphical illustrations. Data tables are also included at the end of this report. Three principal components of the Union County economy are analyzed. They are:

1. Personal Income
2. Earnings
3. Employment

Also, because coal production has been an important component in the Kentucky economy and in many local economies, the coal sector is analyzed in counties which have a history of coal production.

Personal Income

Personal income is often used as a measure of the economic activity in an area. Personal income is the sum of all the dollar income received by individuals in an area from any legal source. Personal income data is published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) for most major geographic regions, including states, counties, and major cities.

In general, income can be obtained in three ways. First, it can be earned by the work of an individual. This type of income includes wage and salary income and proprietors' earnings. Second, income can be earned by property. Included are earnings from rents, dividends, and interest. Finally, income can be received as a gift or an entitlement. This type of income constitutes the component of personal income called transfer payments. Included in this component is income from sources such as retirement benefits, unemployment benefits, food stamps, and medical programs such as Medicare and Medicaid.

The Union County economy experienced general growth with intermittent periods of decline throughout the data period. As can be seen in Chart 1A, the size of the Union County economy, as measured by real personal income, increased from \$137 million in 1969 to a high of \$243 million in 1979 (adjusting for inflation). There was a subsequent decline in the 1980's to \$229 million in 1987. Chart 1B shows Union County total personal income as a percent of Kentucky total personal income. Union County's share of Kentucky personal income fluctuated during the period.

A similar pattern emerges from an examination of per capita personal income (Charts 1C and 1D). Per capita personal income is simply the total personal income of an area divided by its population. Per capita personal income is often used as a measure of the economic well-being of the residents of an area. Union County real per capita income generally increased over the time period to a level of \$13,155 in 1987. Union County's per capita personal

income was generally above the state's and was 105.3 percent of Kentucky per capita personal income in 1987. However, this percentage was volatile throughout the period.

A better understanding of the nature of economic activity can be gleaned from an examination of the relative contribution of the components of personal income and how their shares have changed over time. This information is illustrated in Charts 2A-2D. Total earnings increased from \$107 million in 1969 to a high of \$189 million in 1979, then declined to \$161 million in 1987 (in constant 1988 dollars). Earnings as a percent of personal income declined over the period. Earnings accounted for 70.5 percent of Union County's total personal income in 1987, compared to Kentucky's 67.5 percent share.

Transfer payments contributed \$16 million to total personal income in 1969 and \$35 million in 1987. Transfer payments generally contributed a smaller percentage of personal income in Union County than in Kentucky. In 1987, 15.2 percent of Union County personal income was derived from transfer payments, compared to 17.2 percent for the state.

Income from property in Union County grew steadily through the time period. Income from property totalled \$14 million in 1969 and increased to \$33 million in 1987.

Earnings

Earnings are the component of personal income reflecting payments to individuals in return for labor. Earnings include both wage and salary income and proprietor's earnings. Earnings from goods-producing sectors are presented in Chart 3A. In 1969, Union County received 4.3 percent of its earnings from manufacturing. This percentage increased to 9.5 percent in 1987. The mine sector's share of earnings increased from 22.3 percent in 1969 to 61.5 percent in 1982, then declined to 52.0 percent in 1987. The farm sector's share of earnings was volatile during the period. Overall, this sector's share declined slightly, to 5.3 percent in 1987. At the state level, the shares of earnings from all of these sectors declined during the period.

Earnings from non-goods-producing industries are illustrated in Chart 3B. The percent of total earnings from services decreased from 35.6 percent in 1969 to 13.7 percent in 1987. The percentage of earnings from the trade sector decreased from 10.1 percent in 1969 to 7.1 percent in 1987. The share of earnings from state and local government remained stable and was 4.1 percent in 1987. In the state as a whole, the share of earnings from services grew, while the shares from trade and state and local government were constant.

Average earnings per job (adjusted for inflation) for Union County and Kentucky are shown in Chart 3D. In Kentucky, average earnings per job reached a high of \$20,121 per person in 1978. Average earnings then declined and in 1987 they were \$18,636 per person. In Union County, average earnings per job peaked in 1979 at \$27,388. They then decreased to a level of \$25,633 in 1987, remaining well above the Kentucky average.

Employment

Employment is considered to be any activity for which one receives financial remuneration in the form of wages or profits. Total employment in Union County fluctuated during the data period. In 1969, total employment stood at 7,195 people. By 1980, employment had increased to 9,649 people, but then it declined to 9,229 in 1987.

The unemployment rate, often used as an indicator of economic well-being, is the ratio of unemployed to the total civilian labor force. Unemployment is described as a condition of being out of work while actively seeking employment within the last thirty days. The civilian labor force is described as the proportion of population age 16 or older employed or actively seeking employment. Annual unemployment rates for Kentucky and Union County are presented in Chart 4B. Except for the period from 1983 to 1984, Union County unemployment rates were below Kentucky rates. In 1987, the county unemployment rate was 8.3, compared to 8.8 for the state.

Another employment concept includes the discouraged worker. Discouraged workers are persons who want jobs but made no attempt to find work in the last thirty days because they believe they could not find it. These individuals are not included when calculating official unemployment rates. The Cabinet for Human Resources does not estimate discouraged workers by county. However, preliminary research by the Cabinet indicates that the inclusion of discouraged workers in the civilian labor force estimate would increase the unemployment rate by approximately 4 percent for the state. This figure would vary by county depending on the labor market in a county or within commuting distance.

Employment in the goods-producing industries is illustrated in Chart 4C. The percent of Union County total employment in manufacturing increased over the time period. Manufacturing accounted for 6.5 percent of total employment in 1969. The manufacturing sector's share increased to 12.2 percent in 1987. The farm sector's share of employment declined from 20.9 percent in 1969 to 8.7 percent in 1987. The mine sector's share of employment increased from 12.4 percent in 1969 to 35.3 percent in 1982, then declined to 27.7 percent in 1987. The share of employment in all three of these sectors declined in the state as a whole.

Union County employment in the non-goods-producing industries was somewhat different from the state pattern (Chart 4D). County employment in the service sector as a percent of total employment has decreased from 30.9 percent in 1969 to 21.4 percent in 1987. The percent of employment in state and local government increased slightly, to 6.0 percent in 1987. The percent of employment in trade remained relatively stable and accounted for 12.8 percent in 1987. In the state as a whole, the employment share in the services sector showed a strong increase, while the shares in trade and government showed little movement.

Population

The census conducted each decade counts the actual population in an area. Population is then statistically estimated during intervening years. The demographic composition of this population growth has important implications for the future demand for goods and services, and ultimately, the economic structure of Union County.

Population trends for Union County reflect the cycles of economic activity in the area. The Union County population grew from 15,700 in 1969 to 18,000 in 1979. Population then declined to 17,400 in 1987 (Chart 5A). In 1986, 8.3 percent of Union County's population was under six years of age, compared to 8.6 percent for the state. In the same year, 14.5 percent of the Union County population was 60 years of age and over, while 16.5 percent of all Kentucky residents fell in this age group.

Coal

The coal sector provides significant income and employment to the Union County and Kentucky economies. This sector also contributes directly to the Commonwealth's General Fund revenues through severance tax collections.

Union County coal production patterns are presented in Chart 6A. Coal production is estimated by the Energy Information Administration of the U.S. Department of Energy. Estimates of production are calculated from a sample of coal shipments from each county. Union County coal production was erratic during the period. In 1986, 6,406 thousand tons of coal was mined in Union County.

Employment in the mining sector, which includes coal and other forms of mining, is illustrated in Chart 6B. In 1986 there were only 893 people employed in mining in Union County. Employment increased to 3,155 in 1980, then declined to 2,558 jobs in 1987.

The average value per ton for coal is illustrated in Chart 6C. Similar to patterns for the national coal market, average value per ton increased in the 1970's, then declined significantly during the 1980's.

Coal severance tax receipts are presented in Chart 6D. The Kentucky Revenue Cabinet collects severance taxes on processed coal. Receipts are then allocated to counties, based on the value of the coal mined in the county and the value attributed to any processing done in the county. Therefore, trends in severance tax collections may not exactly parallel those of the coal production figures in Chart 6A. Coal severance tax collections from Union County were cyclical over the period. In 1986, coal severance tax collections allocated to Union County totalled \$9.1 million.

CHART 1A
UNION COUNTY
REAL PERSONAL INCOME
 Millions of 1988 dollars

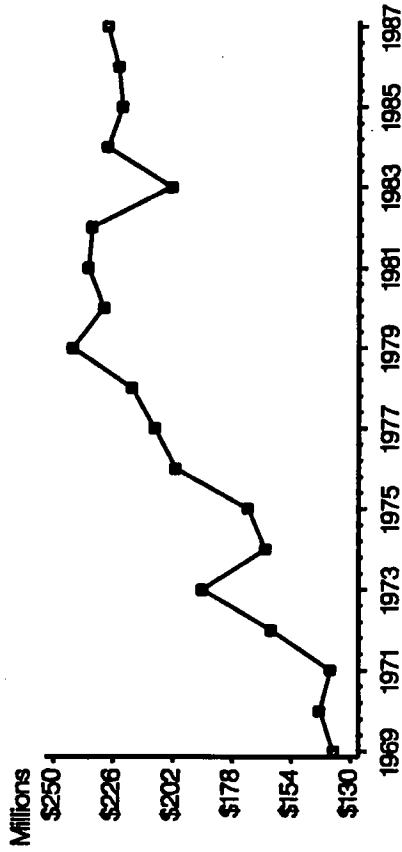


CHART 1B
UNION COUNTY
PERSONAL INCOME
 as a Percent of Kentucky Personal Income

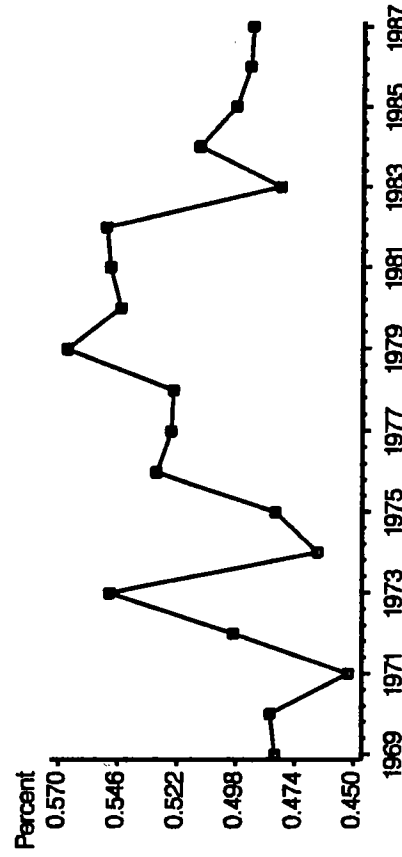


CHART 1C
UNION COUNTY
PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME
 in Constant 1988 Dollars

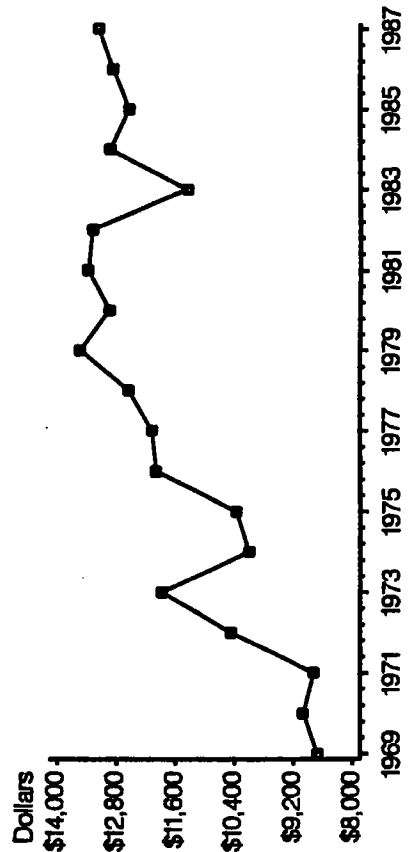


CHART 1D
UNION COUNTY
PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME
 as a Percent of Kentucky Per Capita Personal Income

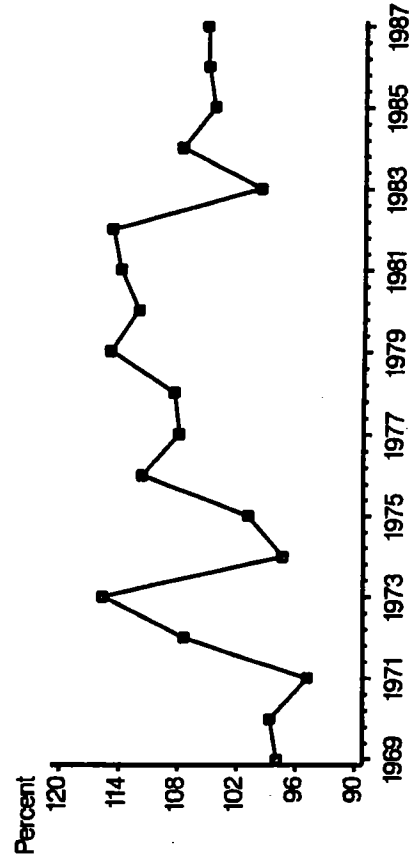


CHART 2A

UNION COUNTY

REAL TOTAL EARNINGS

Millions of 1988 dollars

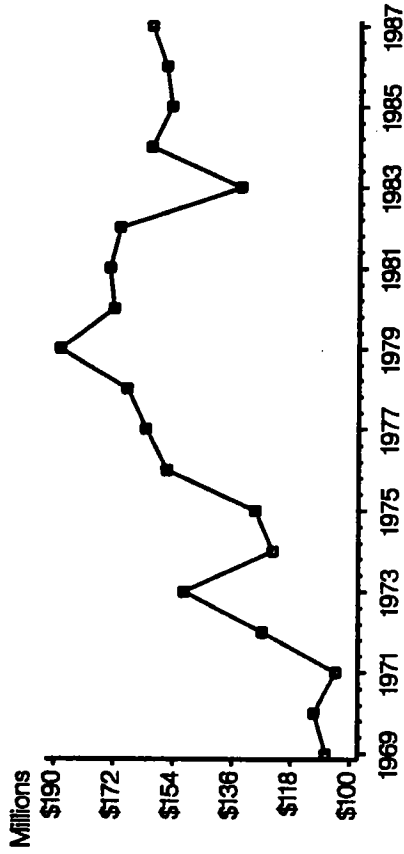


CHART 2B

UNION COUNTY

TRANSFER PAYMENTS and INCOME FROM PROPERTY

Millions of 1988 Dollars

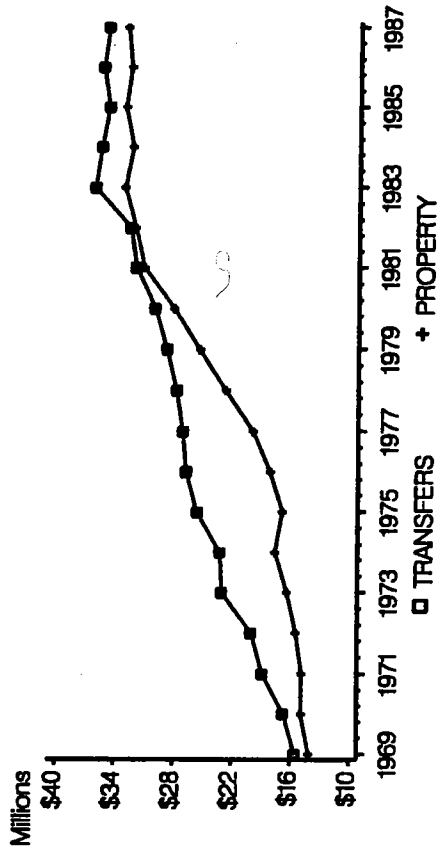


CHART 2C

UNION COUNTY

TOTAL EARNINGS

as a Percent of Personal Income

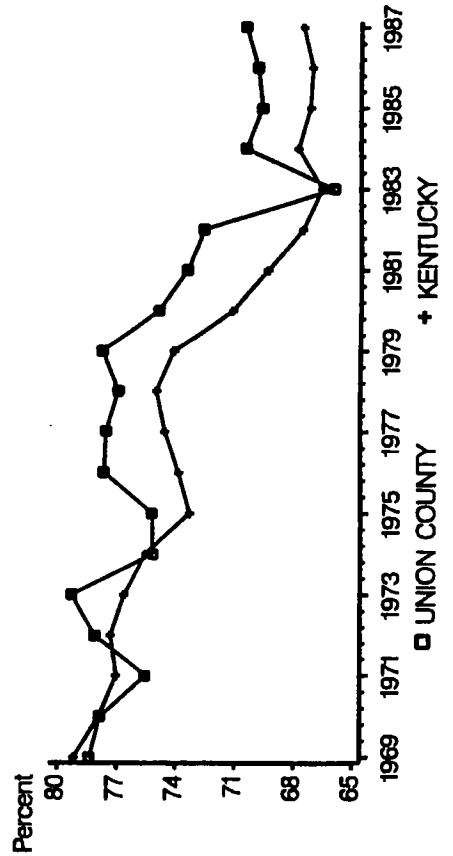


CHART 2D

UNION COUNTY

TRANSFER PAYMENTS

as a Percent of Personal Income

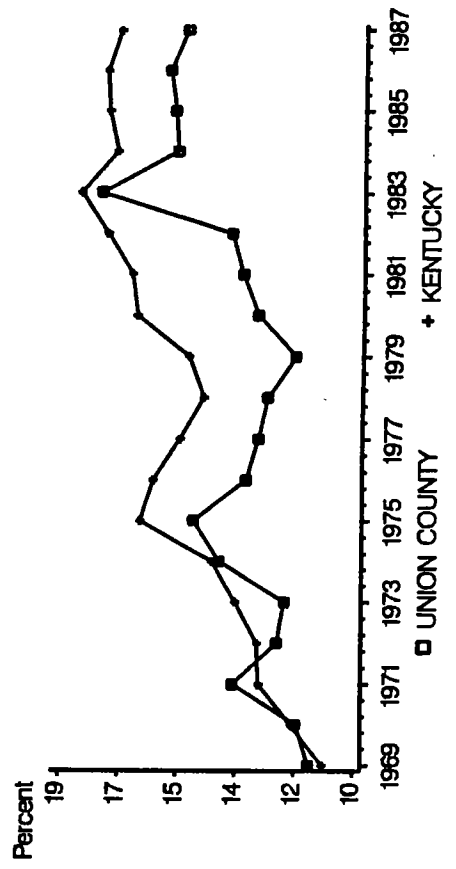


CHART 3A

UNION COUNTY

EARNINGS IN GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES
as a Percent of Total Earnings

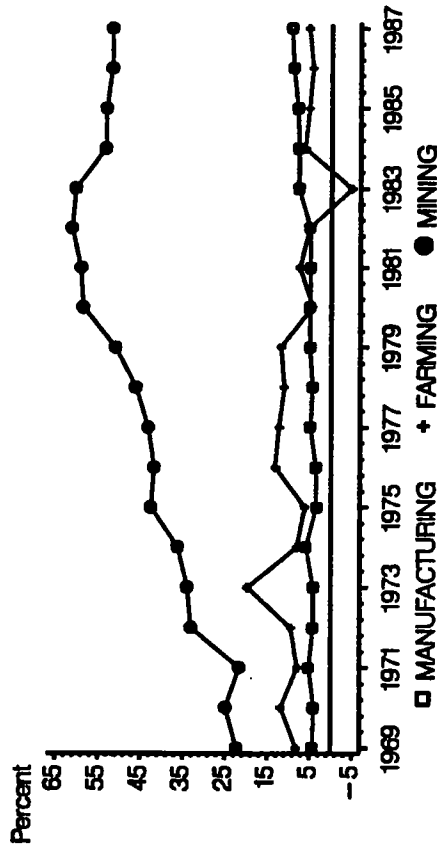


CHART 3B

UNION COUNTY

EARNINGS IN NON-GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES
as a Percent of Total Earnings

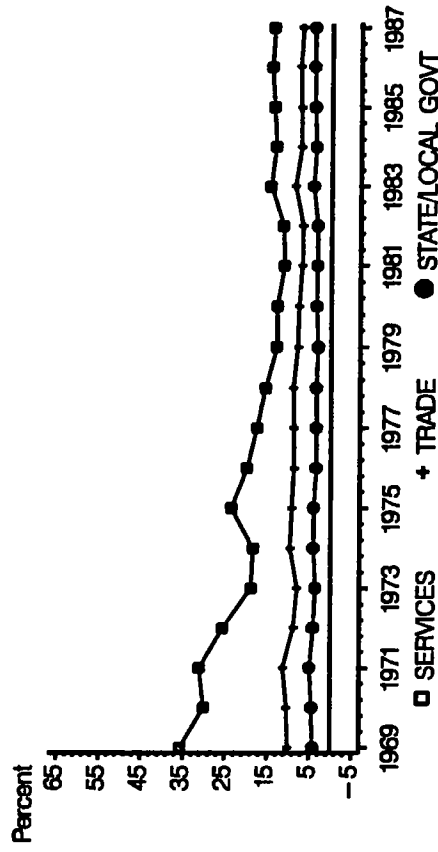


CHART 3C

UNION COUNTY

EARNINGS IN GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES
as a Percent of Kentucky Industries

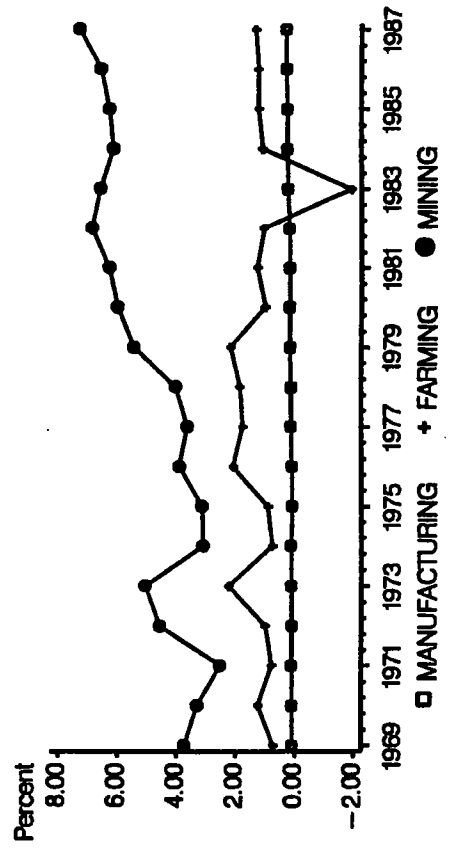


CHART 3D

UNION COUNTY

AVERAGE EARNINGS PER JOB
in Constant 1988 Dollars

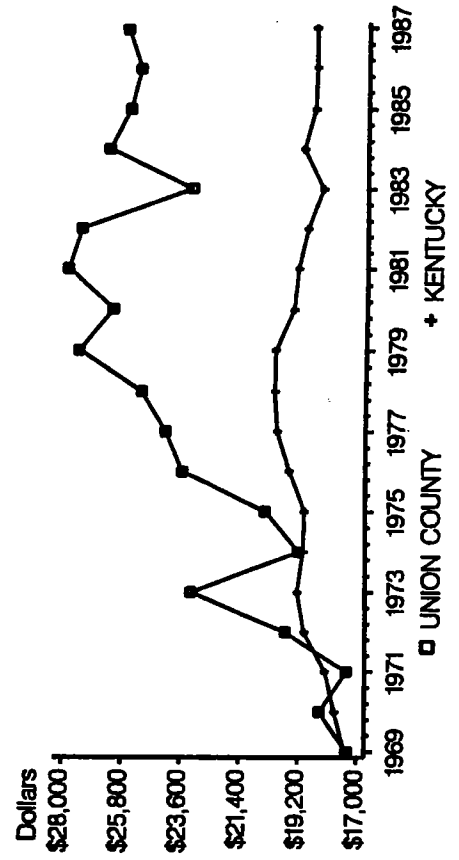


CHART 4A
UNION COUNTY
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT
Thousands of People

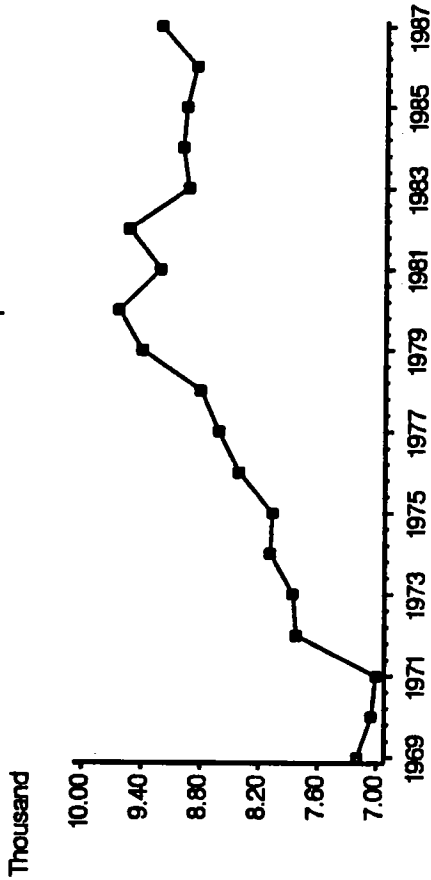


CHART 4B
UNION COUNTY
ANNUAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

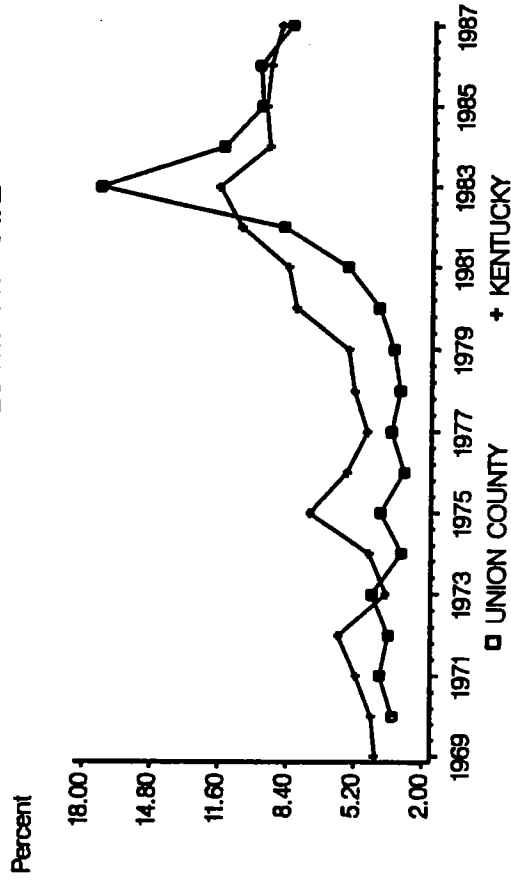


CHART 4C
UNION COUNTY
EMPLOYMENT IN GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES
as a Percent of Total Employment

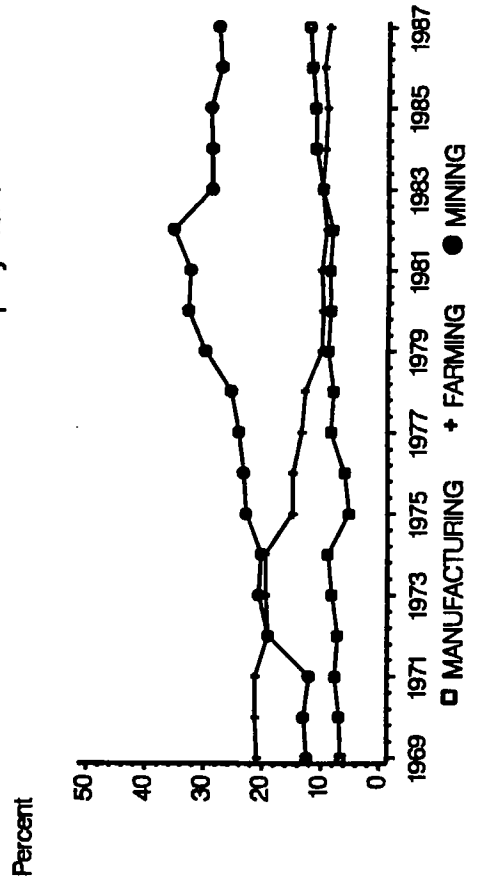


CHART 4D
UNION COUNTY
EMPLOYMENT IN NON-GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES
as a Percent of Total Employment

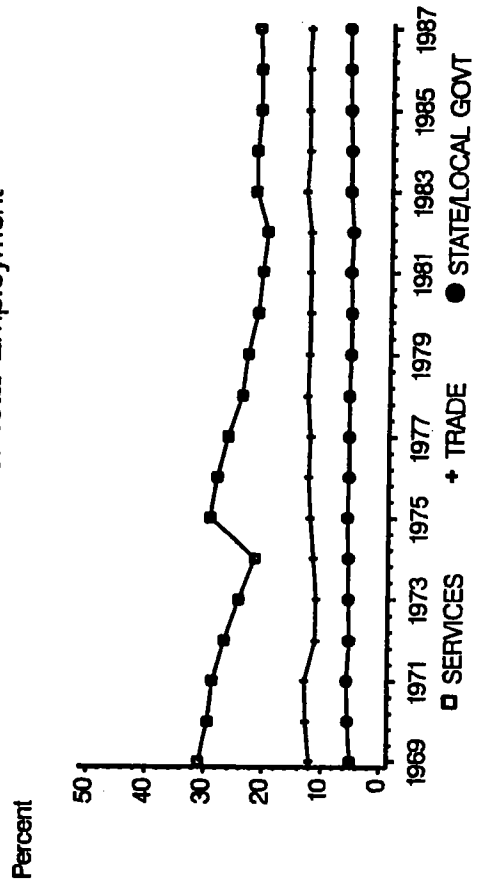


CHART 5A
UNION COUNTY
POPULATION
Thousands of People

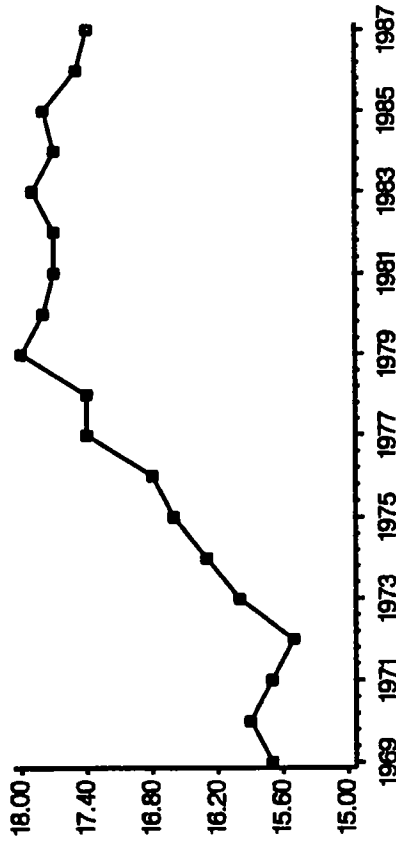


CHART 5B
UNION COUNTY
POPULATION
as a Percent of Kentucky Population

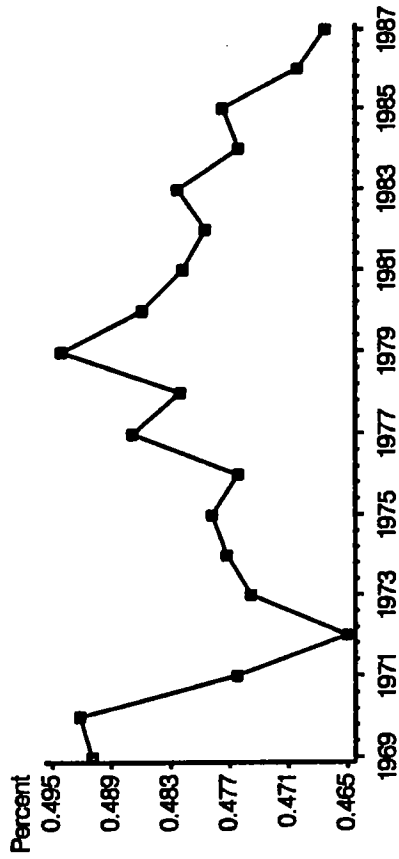


CHART 5C
UNION COUNTY
POPULATION 5 AND UNDER
as a Percent of Total Population

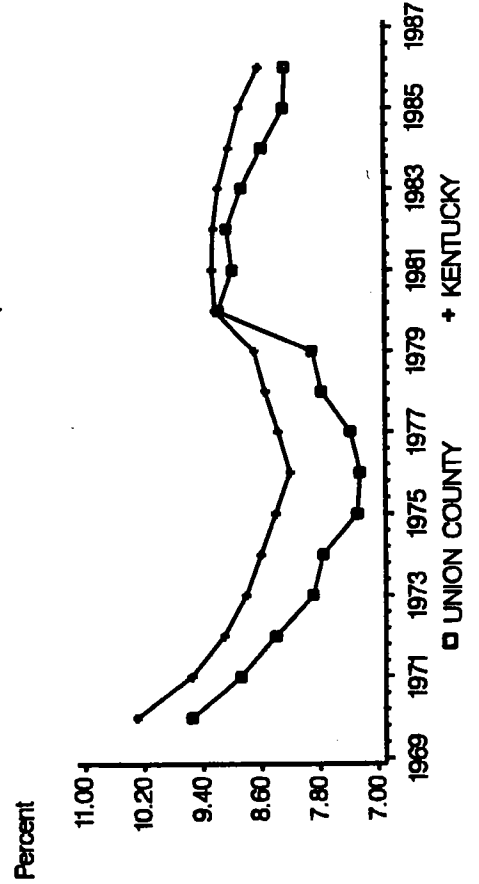


CHART 5D
UNION COUNTY
POPULATION 60 AND OVER
as a Percent of Total Population

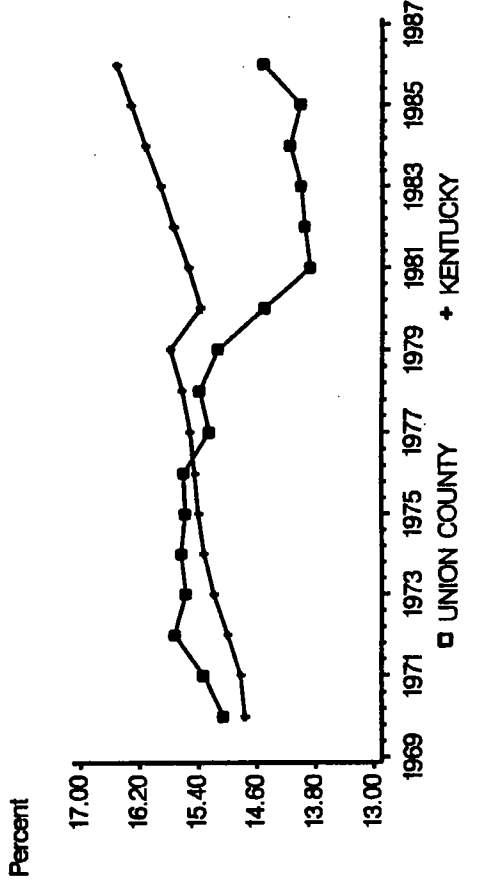


CHART 6A
UNION COUNTY
TOTAL COAL PRODUCTION (SHIPMENTS)
 Thousands of Tons

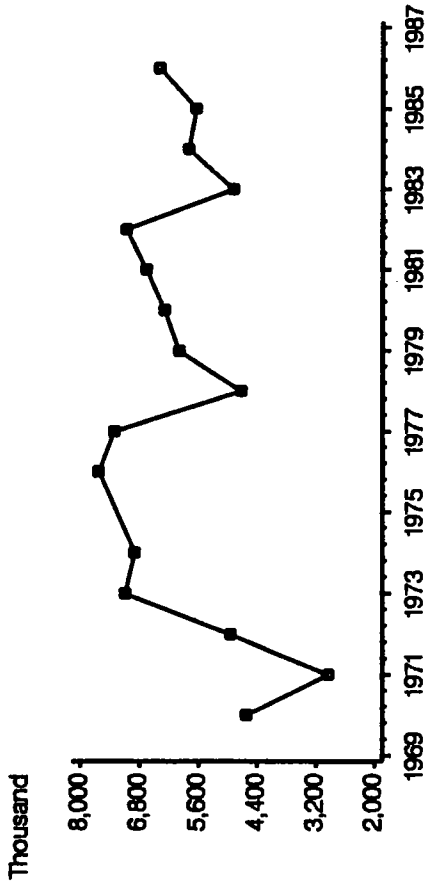


CHART 6B
UNION COUNTY
MINING EMPLOYMENT
 Thousands of People

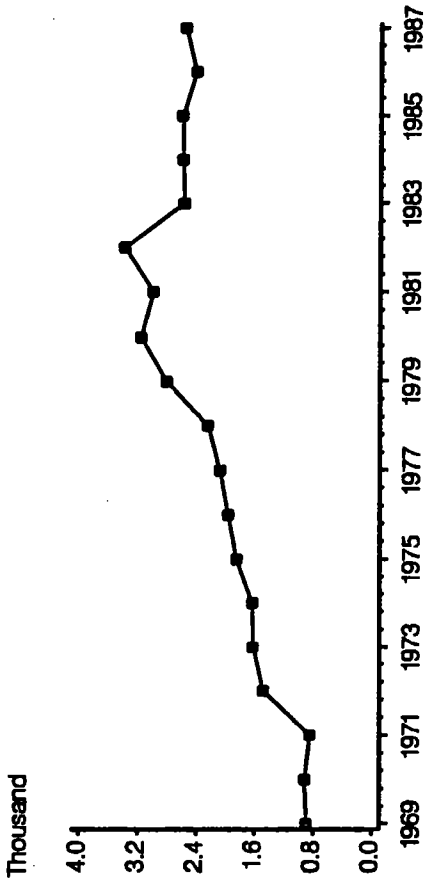


CHART 6C
UNION COUNTY
AVERAGE VALUE PER TON FOR COAL
 Constant 1988 Dollars

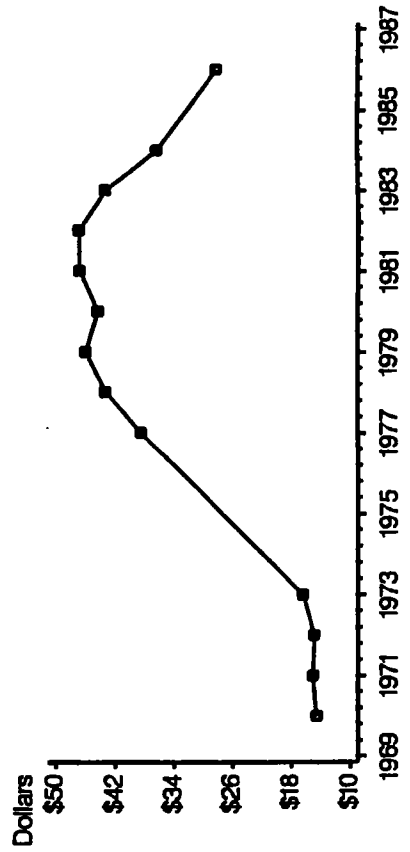
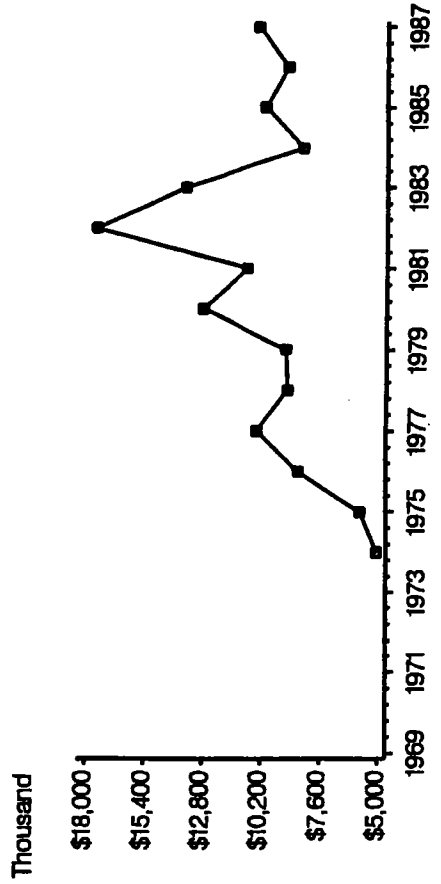


CHART 6D
UNION COUNTY
TAX RECEIPTS ON COAL SEVERED OR PROCESSED
 Thousands of 1988 Dollars



UNION COUNTY

PERSONAL INCOME
In Millions of 1988 Dollars

Year	County Personal Income (M\$)	Percent of Kentucky (%)	Per Capita Personal Income (\$)	Percent of Kentucky (%)
1969	137	0.48	8,703	97.9
1970	143	0.48	8,991	98.6
1971	138	0.45	8,773	94.8
1972	162	0.50	10,467	107.4
1973	190	0.55	11,873	115.6
1974	165	0.46	10,094	97.4
1975	172	0.48	10,355	100.9
1976	201	0.53	11,989	111.7
1977	210	0.52	12,069	108.0
1978	219	0.52	12,547	108.5
1979	243	0.57	13,515	114.9
1980	230	0.54	12,933	112.1
1981	237	0.55	13,358	114.0
1982	235	0.55	13,264	114.8
1983	203	0.48	11,356	99.8
1984	229	0.51	12,921	107.8
1985	223	0.50	12,537	104.5
1986	225	0.49	12,870	105.2
1987	229	0.49	13,155	105.3

COMPONENTS OF PERSONAL INCOME
In Constant 1988 Dollars

Year	EARNINGS			TRANSFER PAYMENTS			INCOME from PROPERTY		
	M\$	Percent of Personal Income		M\$	Percent of Personal Income		M\$	Percent of Personal Income	
		County	Kentucky		County	Kentucky		County	Kentucky
1969	107	78.4	79.2	16	11.3	10.9	14	10.3	9.9
1970	111	77.8	77.9	17	11.7	11.9	15	10.4	10.2
1971	104	75.6	77.0	19	13.7	12.9	15	10.8	10.1
1972	127	78.1	77.3	20	12.3	12.9	15	9.5	9.7
1973	151	79.3	76.6	23	12.1	13.6	16	8.6	9.7
1974	124	75.2	75.5	23	14.1	14.4	18	10.7	10.1
1975	129	75.2	73.3	26	14.9	16.5	17	9.8	10.1
1976	156	77.7	73.9	27	13.3	16.1	18	9.0	10.0
1977	163	77.5	74.6	27	12.9	15.3	20	9.5	10.1
1978	168	76.9	75.0	28	12.7	14.6	23	10.4	10.4
1979	189	77.7	74.1	29	11.8	15.1	25	10.5	10.8
1980	172	74.9	71.1	30	13.0	16.7	28	12.2	12.2
1981	174	73.4	69.3	32	13.5	16.8	31	13.1	13.8
1982	171	72.6	67.5	32	13.8	17.6	32	13.6	14.9
1983	134	65.9	66.6	36	17.8	18.4	33	16.3	15.1
1984	161	70.4	67.8	35	15.5	17.3	32	14.1	14.9
1985	155	69.6	67.2	35	15.6	17.6	33	14.8	15.3
1986	157	69.8	67.1	35	15.7	17.6	32	14.4	15.3
1987	161	70.5	67.5	35	15.2	17.2	33	14.4	15.3

UNION COUNTY

SECTOR EARNINGS as a PERCENT of TOTAL COUNTY EARNINGS and
as a PERCENT of KENTUCKY SECTOR EARNINGS

YEAR	MANUFACTURING		FARMING		MINING	
	TOTAL	KENTUCKY	TOTAL	KENTUCKY	TOTAL	KENTUCKY
1969	4.3	0.09	8.2	0.74	22.3	3.74
1970	4.1	0.09	11.8	1.22	24.8	3.30
1971	5.2	0.11	7.9	0.77	21.6	2.53
1972	4.2	0.10	9.4	0.99	33.0	4.56
1973	4.1	0.10	19.7	2.22	33.9	5.06
1974	5.9	0.13	8.1	0.75	36.2	3.11
1975	3.4	0.09	6.2	0.90	42.6	3.15
1976	3.6	0.10	13.2	2.07	41.8	3.90
1977	4.9	0.13	12.3	1.74	43.2	3.64
1978	4.4	0.12	11.1	1.84	46.2	4.02
1979	5.0	0.16	11.9	2.15	51.0	5.44
1980	5.1	0.17	4.4	0.98	58.7	5.99
1981	4.9	0.17	7.5	1.24	59.2	6.26
1982	5.0	0.19	5.1	1.03	61.5	6.83
1983	7.7	0.23	-4.9	-1.93	60.5	6.56
1984	7.8	0.25	6.3	1.07	53.5	6.12
1985	8.0	0.25	5.3	1.20	53.3	6.26
1986	9.0	0.28	4.5	1.21	52.0	6.54
1987	9.5	0.30	5.3	1.31	52.0	7.27

YEAR	SERVICES		TRADE		STATE and LOCAL GOVERNMENT	
	TOTAL	KENTUCKY	TOTAL	KENTUCKY	TOTAL	KENTUCKY
1969	35.6	1.45	10.1	0.34	4.1	0.24
1970	30.0	1.25	10.4	0.35	4.4	0.25
1971	31.1	1.16	11.1	0.35	4.9	0.25
1972	25.5	1.15	8.7	0.33	4.1	0.25
1973	18.8	0.96	7.9	0.33	3.6	0.25
1974	18.3	0.81	9.6	0.35	4.1	0.25
1975	23.5	1.07	9.3	0.34	4.0	0.25
1976	19.9	1.01	8.7	0.36	3.5	0.25
1977	17.5	0.90	8.8	0.38	3.5	0.25
1978	15.5	0.80	8.9	0.38	3.5	0.25
1979	12.8	0.75	7.9	0.39	3.1	0.25
1980	12.8	0.71	7.6	0.39	3.5	0.27
1981	11.1	0.62	6.9	0.38	3.3	0.27
1982	11.4	0.63	6.8	0.38	3.3	0.27
1983	14.4	0.61	8.7	0.39	4.3	0.28
1984	13.2	0.60	7.2	0.35	3.7	0.27
1985	13.6	0.57	7.3	0.34	4.0	0.27
1986	14.2	0.53	7.5	0.34	4.2	0.27
1987	13.7	0.51	7.1	0.33	4.1	0.27

UNION COUNTY
COUNTY EMPLOYMENT by SECTOR

YEAR	MANUFACTURING		FARMING		MINING	
	EMPLOYMENT	PERCENT OF TOTAL	EMPLOYMENT	PERCENT OF TOTAL	EMPLOYMENT	PERCENT OF TOTAL
1969	469	6.5	1,504	20.9	893	12.4
1970	476	6.8	1,495	21.2	915	13.0
1971	529	7.6	1,485	21.2	844	12.1
1972	554	7.1	1,484	19.0	1,483	19.0
1973	638	8.1	1,522	19.4	1,622	20.6
1974	717	8.9	1,577	19.5	1,632	20.2
1975	412	5.1	1,201	14.9	1,847	22.9
1976	495	5.9	1,250	14.9	1,964	23.3
1977	715	8.3	1,149	13.3	2,080	24.1
1978	688	7.8	1,127	12.8	2,240	25.4
1979	825	8.8	938	10.0	2,808	29.8
1980	807	8.4	945	9.8	3,155	32.7
1981	790	8.6	931	10.1	2,985	32.4
1982	776	8.1	880	9.2	3,373	35.3
1983	878	9.8	888	9.9	2,570	28.7
1984	993	11.0	841	9.3	2,587	28.7
1985	996	11.1	810	9.0	2,596	28.9
1986	1,039	11.7	853	9.6	2,410	27.2
1987	1,125	12.2	804	8.7	2,558	27.7

YEAR	SERVICES		TRADE		STATE and LOCAL GOVERNMENT	
	EMPLOYMENT	PERCENT OF TOTAL	EMPLOYMENT	PERCENT OF TOTAL	EMPLOYMENT	PERCENT OF TOTAL
1969	2,222	30.9	867	12.1	350	4.9
1970	2,069	29.4	894	12.7	373	5.3
1971	2,002	28.6	899	12.8	385	5.5
1972	2,088	26.7	864	11.0	402	5.1
1973	1,903	24.2	859	10.9	417	5.3
1974	1,733	21.4	932	11.5	433	5.4
1975	2,354	29.2	980	12.1	449	5.6
1976	2,356	28.0	1,046	12.4	452	5.4
1977	2,264	26.3	1,052	12.2	464	5.4
1978	2,103	23.9	1,124	12.8	483	5.5
1979	2,159	22.9	1,181	12.6	499	5.3
1980	2,053	21.3	1,206	12.5	512	5.3
1981	1,899	20.6	1,158	12.6	512	5.5
1982	1,891	19.8	1,192	12.5	499	5.2
1983	1,947	21.8	1,187	13.3	500	5.6
1984	1,950	21.6	1,155	12.8	503	5.6
1985	1,887	21.0	1,164	13.0	518	5.8
1986	1,869	21.1	1,156	13.0	526	5.9
1987	1,971	21.4	1,177	12.8	555	6.0

UNION COUNTY

EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

YEAR	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	AVERAGE EARNINGS		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	
		COUNTY	KENTUCKY	COUNTY	KENTUCKY
1969	7,195	\$17,363	\$17,440	.	4.2
1970	7,048	\$18,364	\$17,811	3.4	4.4
1971	7,001	\$17,375	\$18,166	4.0	5.1
1972	7,823	\$19,691	\$18,970	3.6	6.0
1973	7,857	\$23,208	\$19,232	4.4	3.7
1974	8,091	\$19,204	\$19,008	3.0	4.5
1975	8,069	\$20,452	\$18,976	4.0	7.3
1976	8,415	\$23,532	\$19,563	2.9	5.6
1977	8,623	\$24,163	\$20,031	3.5	4.7
1978	8,810	\$25,065	\$20,121	3.1	5.3
1979	9,410	\$27,388	\$20,110	3.4	5.5
1980	9,649	\$26,141	\$19,439	4.1	8.0
1981	9,226	\$27,820	\$19,286	5.6	8.4
1982	9,548	\$27,315	\$18,931	8.6	10.6
1983	8,943	\$23,236	\$18,358	17.2	11.6
1984	9,007	\$26,300	\$19,080	11.4	9.3
1985	8,968	\$25,539	\$18,676	9.7	9.5
1986	8,870	\$25,152	\$18,627	9.8	9.3
1987	9,229	\$25,633	\$18,636	8.3	8.8

POPULATION STATISTICS

YEAR	POPULATION	% OF KY	PERCENT UNDER 6		PERCENT 60+	
			COUNTY	KENTUCKY	COUNTY	KENTUCKY
1969	15,700	0.49	.	.	.	.
1970	15,900	0.49	9.5	10.3	15.1	14.8
1971	15,700	0.48	8.9	9.6	15.3	14.8
1972	15,500	0.46	8.4	9.1	15.7	15.0
1973	16,000	0.47	7.9	8.8	15.6	15.2
1974	16,300	0.48	7.7	8.6	15.6	15.3
1975	16,600	0.48	7.3	8.4	15.6	15.4
1976	16,800	0.48	7.2	8.2	15.6	15.5
1977	17,400	0.49	7.4	8.4	15.3	15.5
1978	17,400	0.48	7.8	8.5	15.4	15.6
1979	18,000	0.49	7.9	8.7	15.1	15.8
1980	17,800	0.49	9.2	9.2	14.5	15.4
1981	17,700	0.48	9.0	9.3	13.9	15.5
1982	17,700	0.48	9.1	9.2	14.0	15.7
1983	17,900	0.48	8.8	9.2	14.0	15.9
1984	17,700	0.48	8.6	9.0	14.2	16.1
1985	17,800	0.48	8.3	8.9	14.0	16.3
1986	17,500	0.47	8.3	8.6	14.5	16.5
1987	17,400	0.47	.	.	.	.

UNION COUNTY

COAL MINING STATISTICS

YEAR	PRODUCTION (Thousand Tons)	EMPLOYMENT	AVERAGE VALUE PER TON	COAL TAX RECEIPTS (000)
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1969	.	893	.	.
1970	4,620	915	\$14.51	.
1971	2,947	844	\$15.00	.
1972	4,944	1,483	\$14.82	.
1973	7,093	1,622	\$16.37	.
1974	6,903	1,632	.	\$5,082
1975	.	1,847	.	\$5,801
1976	7,632	1,964	.	\$8,580
1977	7,319	2,080	\$38.43	\$10,407
1978	4,737	2,240	\$43.24	\$9,057
1979	6,000	2,808	\$45.90	\$9,144
1980	6,300	3,155	\$44.25	\$12,815
1981	6,673	2,985	\$46.69	\$10,851
1982	7,082	3,373	\$46.77	\$17,497
1983	4,894	2,570	\$43.25	\$13,576
1984	5,812	2,587	\$36.27	\$8,391
1985	5,657	2,596	.	\$10,043
1986	6,406	2,410	\$28.16	\$9,055
1987	.	2,558	.	.

Note: All dollar figures are presented in constant 1988 dollars.



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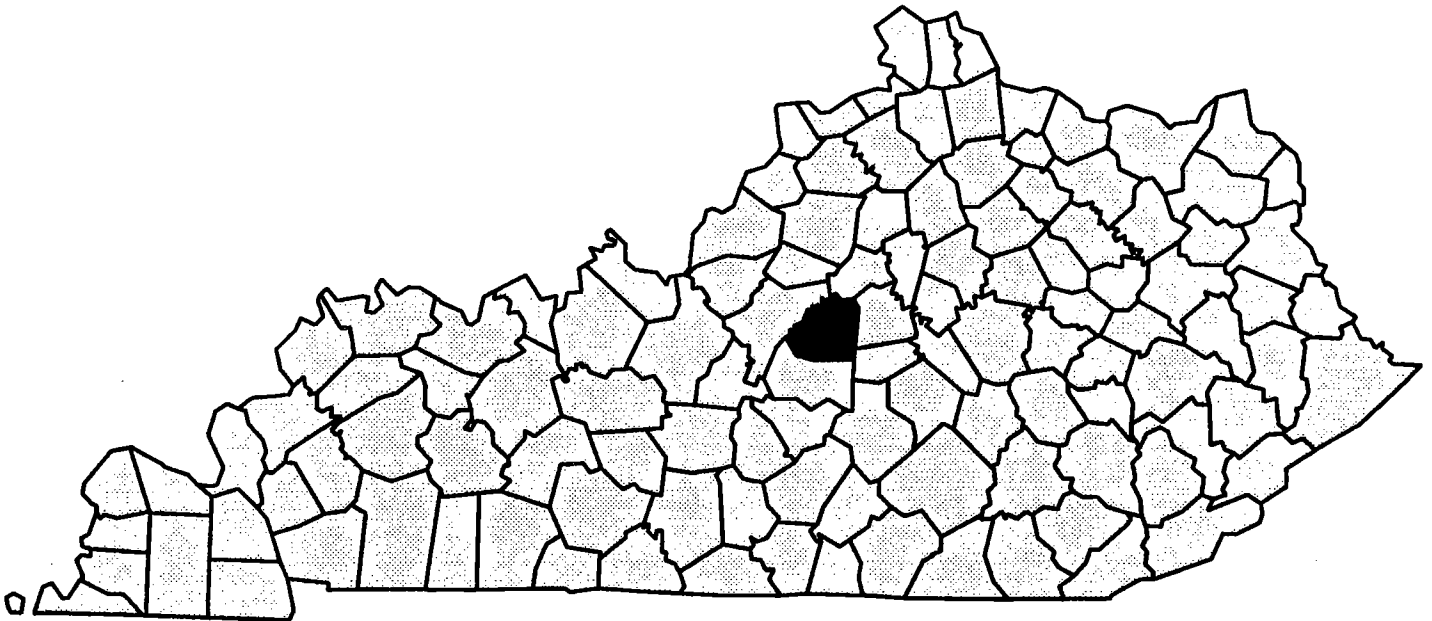
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ECONOMIC TRENDS IN
KENTUCKY COUNTIES
1969 – 1987

WASHINGTON COUNTY



Prepared by
Virginia Wilson
Donna A. Cantrell

RESEARCH MEMORANDUM 438
Legislative Research Commission
Frankfort, Kentucky
February, 1990



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ECONOMIC TRENDS IN
KENTUCKY COUNTIES
1969 – 1987

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1990

WASHINGTON COUNTY

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FOREWORD

This publication is one of a set of 120, highlighting economic trends in each county in Kentucky from 1969-1987. This effort is part of the ongoing activities sponsored by the Legislative Research Commission to provide a long-term perspective on issues for decision makers. The economies of individual counties do not always parallel overall state trends. This set of publications is an attempt to look at the economic trends in each county over time and to point out where the economies of individual counties may be performing differently from the economy of the state as a whole.

This publication was prepared by Virginia Wilson and Donna Cantrell and edited by Charles Bush of the LRC staff. The assistance of Carol Straus from the Center for Business and Economic Research at the University of Kentucky in deciphering data is gratefully acknowledged.

Vic Hellard, Jr.
Director

The Capitol
Frankfort
February, 1990



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SUMMARY

Except for the recession years of 1975 and 1983, the Washington County economy, as measured by personal income, grew moderately between 1969 and 1987. However, Washington County decreased its share of the Kentucky economy. This indicates the county economy did not grow as fast as the state economy.

The most prominent economic trend in Washington County was a decline in earnings from the farm sector. Farm employment also declined, but to a much lesser degree.

While Washington County experienced some economic growth, it came primarily from increases in the non-goods-producing industries. The state and local government and services sectors significantly increased their shares of both county earnings and employment. The growth sectors at the state level have been the service and trade sectors. While the trade sector did increase in Washington County, the change was small.

There is a national and state trend toward declining farm employment. Therefore, the outlook for this sector in Washington County is for continued decline. Future economic growth in Washington County will most likely be dependent upon further expansion of the service and trade sectors.



INTRODUCTION

This is one of a series of reports called Economic Trends in Kentucky Counties. The purpose of this series is to describe the economic structure of Kentucky counties and to assess their economic performance relative to their own history and relative to the Kentucky economy. Information on the structure and patterns of change in county economies and an understanding of their relationship to the Kentucky economy can help in making policy decisions that are intended to shape Kentucky's economic future.

When assessing any economy there are several pertinent questions which may be addressed. The first concerns changes in the absolute size of the economy over time. Here the relevant comparison is between the county economy and its own history. Since most economic variables are given in dollars and since inflation causes the value of a dollar to vary over time, all dollar values in this report are presented in constant 1988 dollars. This allows analysis of real changes over time by controlling for the effects of inflation.

A second question concerns the structure and nature of the county economy. The structure of an economy refers to the relative share contributed by the various segments of the economy, while the nature deals with how this share has changed over time.

A third question concerns the performance of the county economy when compared to the Kentucky economy. For example, if a county has a higher proportion of earnings or employment in a particular sector it would indicate a specialization in that sector. Differences in economic structure may explain variations in relative economic well-being between a county and the state as a whole.

Economic data for counties are usually published after a lag of two years. Therefore, most data in this report cover the period 1969 to 1987. All data for this report was obtained from the Kentucky Economic Information System, an on-line database maintained by the University of Kentucky Center for Business and Economic Development.

There are certain caveats which should be remembered when analyzing data. First, it is a common and useful approach to evaluate the percentage an economic sector contributes to the total economy. However, one must remember that a sector's percentage contribution may decline even when its absolute value is increasing if another sector's contribution is growing at a faster rate. Secondly, when reviewing data in graphical analyses, the scales used to present data should be noted. In this report most graphs are presented with the narrowest scale which will cover all data points. This can accentuate visual patterns over time even when absolute changes are relatively small.

*For an analysis of economic trends in Kentucky, see Virginia Wilson, Patterns of Growth and Decline in the Kentucky Economy 1969-1988, Research Memorandum 437, Legislative Research Commission, November 1989.

ECONOMIC TRENDS IN WASHINGTON COUNTY

The following analysis includes a brief description of the county economy and is accompanied by graphical illustrations. Data tables are also included at the end of this report. Three principal components of the Washington County economy are analyzed. They are:

1. Personal Income
2. Earnings
3. Employment

Personal Income

Personal income is often used as a measure of the economic activity in an area. Personal income is the sum of all the dollar income received by individuals in an area from any legal source. Personal income data is published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) for most major geographic regions, including states, counties, and major cities.

In general, income can be obtained in three ways. First, it can be earned by the work of an individual. This type of income includes wage and salary income and proprietors' earnings. Second, income can be earned by property. This component includes earnings from rents, dividends, and interest. Finally, income can be received as a gift or an entitlement. This type of income constitutes the component of personal income called transfer payments. Included in this component is income from sources such as retirement benefits, unemployment benefits, food stamps, and medical programs such as Medicare and Medicaid.

Except for slight declines corresponding to national recessions, the Washington County economy, as measured by personal income, grew from \$75 million in 1969 to \$113 million in 1987, after adjusting for inflation (Chart 1A). Chart 1B shows Washington County total personal income as a percent of Kentucky total personal income. Washington County generally decreased its share of Kentucky personal income.

A similar pattern emerges from an examination of per capita personal income. Per capita personal income is simply the total personal income of an area divided by its population. Per capita personal income is often used as a measure of the economic well-being of the residents of an area. Charts 1C and 1D indicate that Washington County per capita income grew over the time period to a level of \$10,760 in 1987, when it was 86.1 percent of Kentucky per capita personal income.

A better understanding of the nature of economic activity can be gleaned from an examination of the relative contribution of the components of personal income and how their shares have changed over time. This information is illustrated in Charts 2A-2D. Earnings dropped significantly in the national recessions of 1975 and 1982-1983. However, total earnings generally increased from \$60 million in 1969 to \$72 million in 1987 (in constant 1988 dollars). Earnings as a percent of personal income declined over time. This trend is

occurred at the state level as well. In 1987, earnings accounted for 63.6 percent of Washington County's total personal income, which was less than Kentucky's 67.5 percent share.

Transfer payments contributed \$8 million to total personal income in 1969 and \$21 million in 1987. During the same period, transfer payments contributed a slightly larger percentage of personal income in Washington County than in Kentucky.

Income from property in Washington County grew rapidly in the late 1970's and steadily through the 1980's. Income from property totalled \$7 million in 1969 and increased to \$21 million in 1987.

Earnings

Earnings are the component of personal income reflecting payments to individuals in return for labor. Earnings include both wages and salaries and proprietor's income. The farm sector was the primary source of earnings in Washington County early in the period. The percent of earnings from the farm sector declined from 44.8 percent in 1969 to 19.6 percent in 1987 (Chart 3A). The trend toward declining farm earnings is consistent with state and national trends. In 1969, Washington County received 13.9 percent of total earnings from manufacturing. This percentage increased to 19.7 percent in 1987. At the state level, earnings from manufacturing declined.

Earnings from non-goods-producing industries as a percent of total earnings are illustrated in Chart 3B. The percent of earnings from the service sector nearly doubled, from 7.8 percent in 1969 to 14.4 percent in 1987. The trade sector's share of earnings increased slightly, from 10.6 percent in 1969 to 11.9 percent in 1987. Earnings from the state and local government sector grew from 7.4 percent in 1969 to 12.2 percent in 1987. At the state level, the percent of earnings from services increased, while the percents of earnings from trade and state and local government were stable.

Average earnings per job (adjusted for inflation) for Washington County and Kentucky are shown in Chart 3D. In Kentucky, average earnings per job reached a high of \$20,121 per person in 1979. Since then, average earnings per job declined and in 1987 they were \$18,636 per person. In Washington County, average earnings followed a similar pattern, to stand at \$11,398 in 1987, which was well below the state average.

Employment

Employment is considered any activity for which one receives financial remuneration in the form of wages or profits. Total employment in Washington County declined slightly during the data period. In 1969, total employment stood at 4,331 people. By 1987, that figure had dropped to 4,225.

The unemployment rate, often used as an indicator of economic well-being, is the ratio of unemployed to the total civilian labor force. Unemployment is described as a condition of being out of work while actively seeking employment within the last thirty days. The civilian labor force is

described as the proportion of population age 16 or older employed or actively seeking employment. Annual unemployment rates for Kentucky and Washington County are presented in Chart 4B. Unemployment rates in Washington County were well above state rates. In 1987, the county unemployment rate was 12.1 percent, compared to 8.8 percent for Kentucky.

Another employment concept includes the discouraged worker. Discouraged workers are persons who want jobs but made no attempt to find work in the last thirty days because they believe they could not find it. These individuals are not included when calculating official unemployment rates. The Cabinet for Human Resources does not estimate discouraged workers by county. However, preliminary research by the Cabinet indicates that the inclusion of discouraged workers in the civilian labor force estimate would increase the unemployment rate by approximately four percent for the state. This figure would vary by county depending on the labor market in a county or within commuting distance.

Employment in the goods-producing industries is illustrated in Chart 4C. The percent of total employment in manufacturing decreased from 13.4 percent in 1969 to 10.3 percent in 1987. At the state level, manufacturing's share of employment also declined.

The farm sector was the primary source of county employment over the period. However, employment in this sector declined from 44.5 percent of total employment in 1969 to 37.6 percent in 1987.

Employment in the non-goods-producing industries is presented in Chart 4D. Employment in the trade sector increased slightly and accounted for 12.9 percent of employment in 1987. The percent of employment in the service sector jumped from 11 percent in 1969 to 14.7 percent in 1987. The employment share in state and local government grew from 6.6 percent in 1969 to 9.7 percent in 1987. At the state level, employment shares in both the service and trade sectors increased, while the government employment share remained constant.

Population

The census conducted each decade counts the actual population in an area. Population is then statistically estimated during intervening years. The demographic composition of this population growth has important implications for the future demand for goods and services, and ultimately, the economic structure of Washington County.

The Washington County population declined from 10,800 in 1969 to 10,500 in 1987 (Chart 5A). Washington County had about the same proportion of younger residents and a larger proportion of older residents than the state. It was estimated that in 1986, 8.4 percent of Washington County's population was under six years of age, compared to 8.6 percent for the state. Conversely, for the same year 18.6 percent of the Washington County population was sixty years of age and over, while 16.5 percent of all Kentucky residents fell in this age group.

CHART 1A
WASHINGTON COUNTY
REAL PERSONAL INCOME
 Millions of 1988 dollars

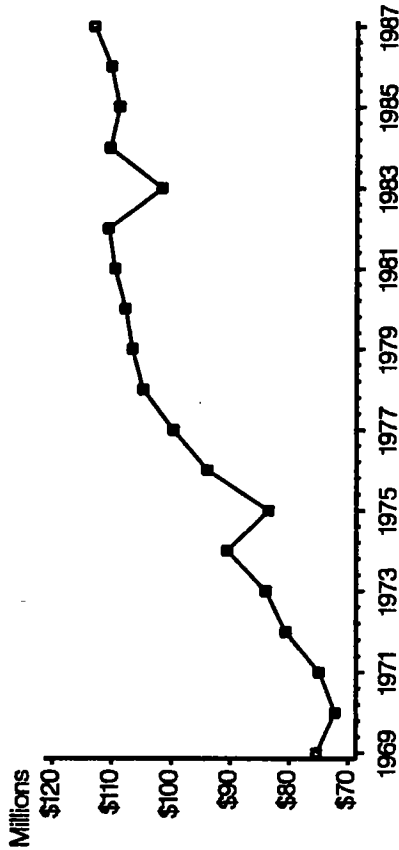


CHART 1B
WASHINGTON COUNTY
PERSONAL INCOME
 as a Percent of Kentucky Personal Income

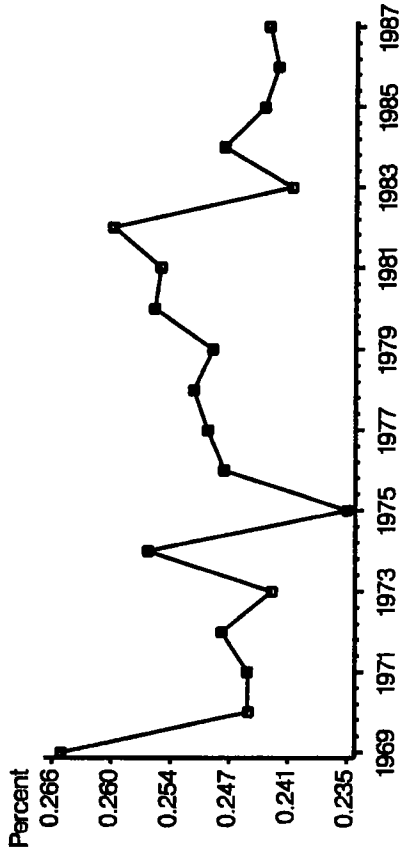


CHART 1C
WASHINGTON COUNTY
PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME
 in Constant 1988 Dollars

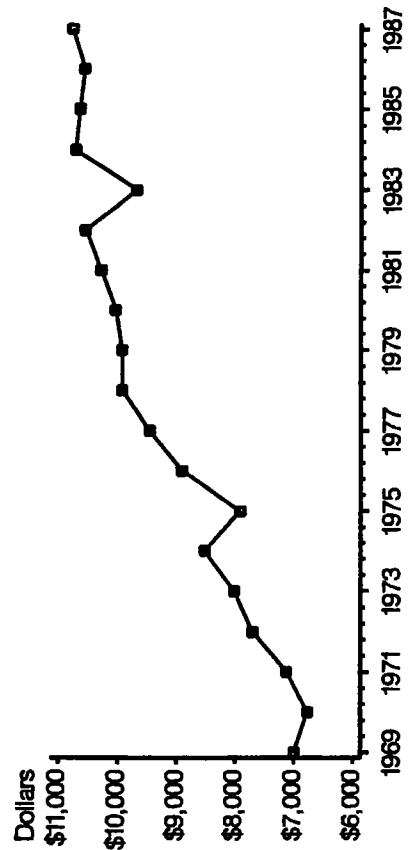


CHART 1D
WASHINGTON COUNTY
PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME
 as a Percent of Kentucky Per Capita Personal Income

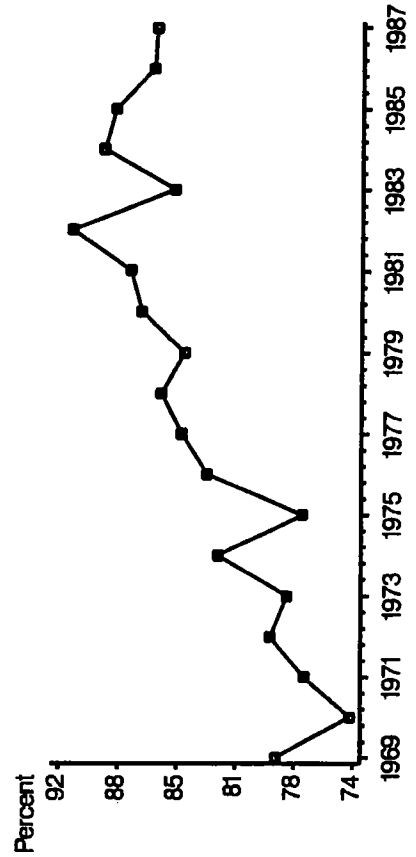


CHART 2A

WASHINGTON COUNTY
REAL TOTAL EARNINGS
Millions of 1988 dollars

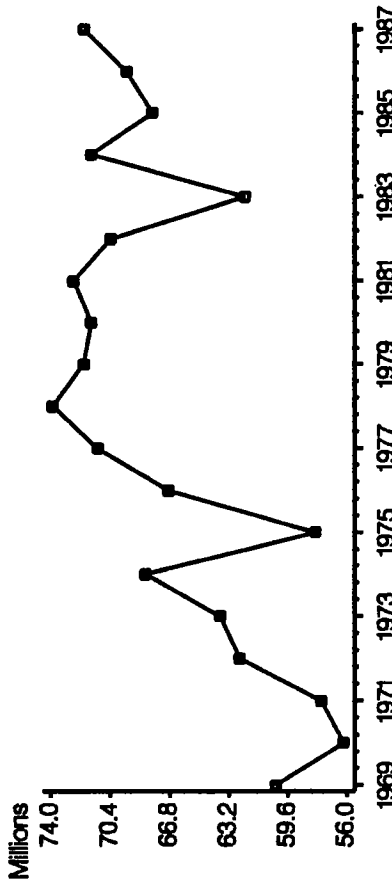


CHART 2B

WASHINGTON COUNTY
TRANSFER PAYMENTS and INCOME FROM PROPERTY
Millions of 1988 Dollars

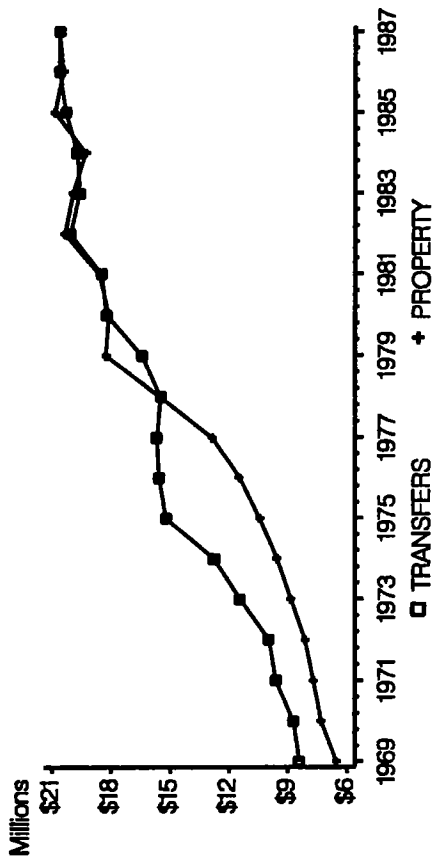


CHART 2C

WASHINGTON COUNTY
TOTAL EARNINGS
as a Percent of Personal Income

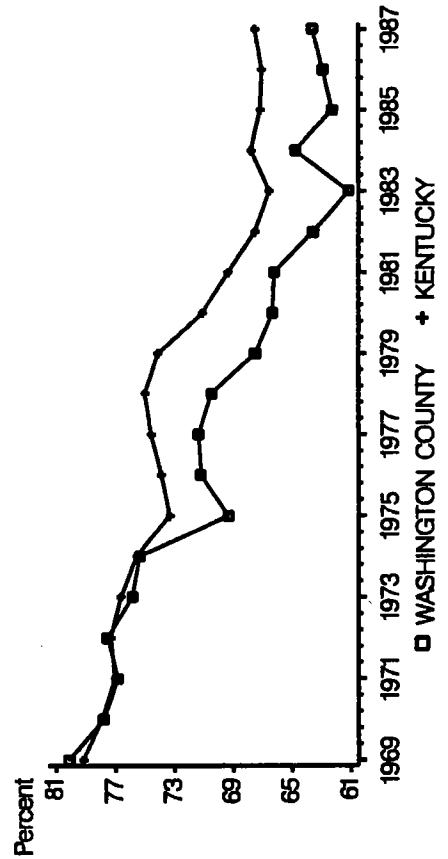


CHART 2D

WASHINGTON COUNTY
TRANSFER PAYMENTS
as a Percent of Personal Income

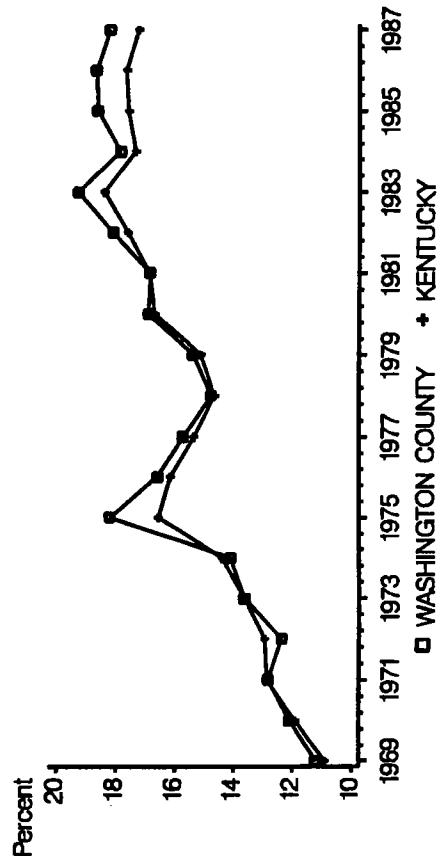


CHART 3A

WASHINGTON COUNTY
EARNINGS IN GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES
as a Percent of Total Earnings

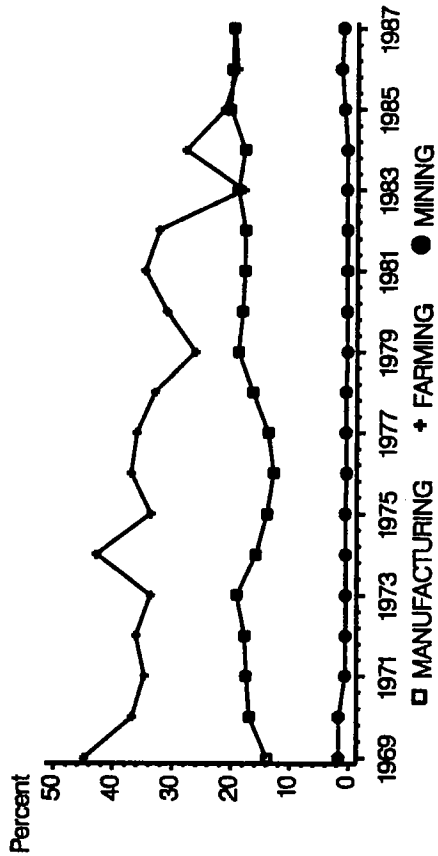


CHART 3B

WASHINGTON COUNTY
EARNINGS IN NON - GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES
as a Percent of Total Earnings

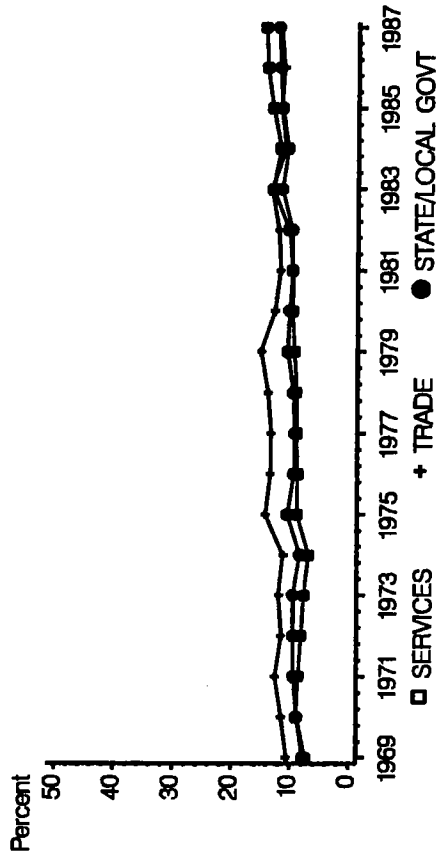


CHART 3C

WASHINGTON COUNTY
EARNINGS IN GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES
as a Percent of Kentucky Industries

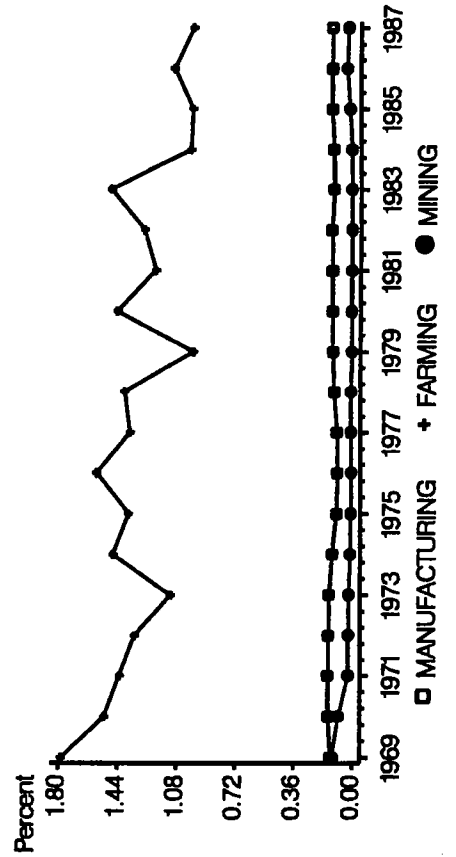


CHART 3D

WASHINGTON COUNTY
AVERAGE EARNINGS PER JOB
in Constant 1988 Dollars

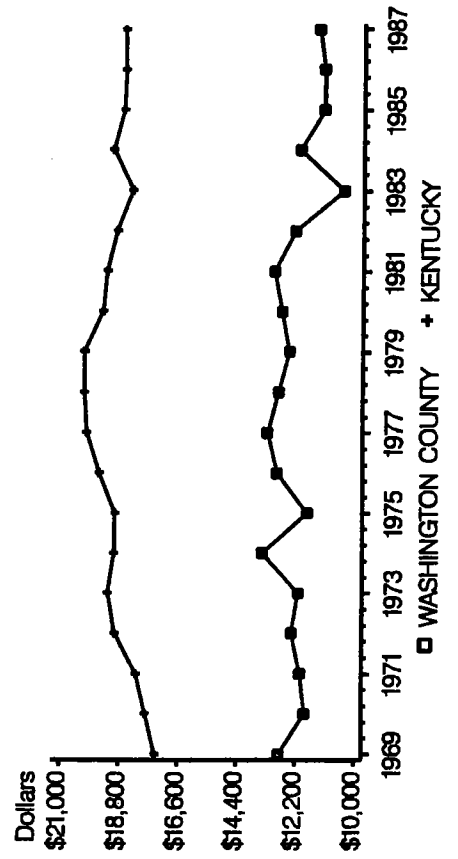


CHART 4A

WASHINGTON COUNTY
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT
Thousands of People

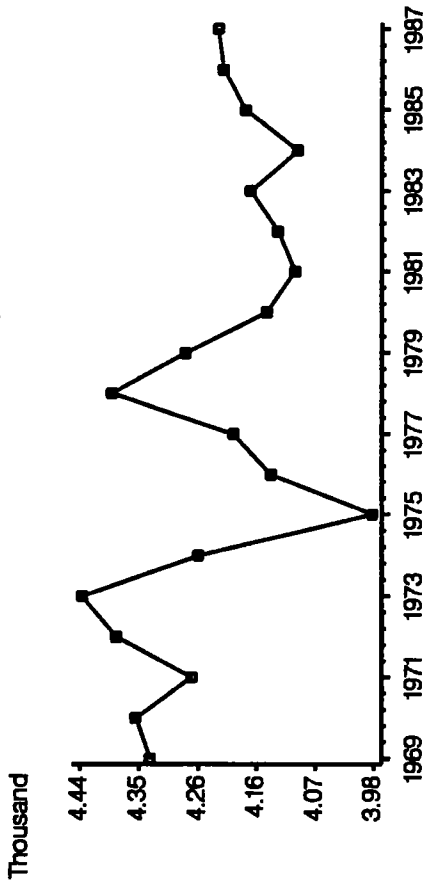


CHART 4B

WASHINGTON COUNTY
ANNUAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

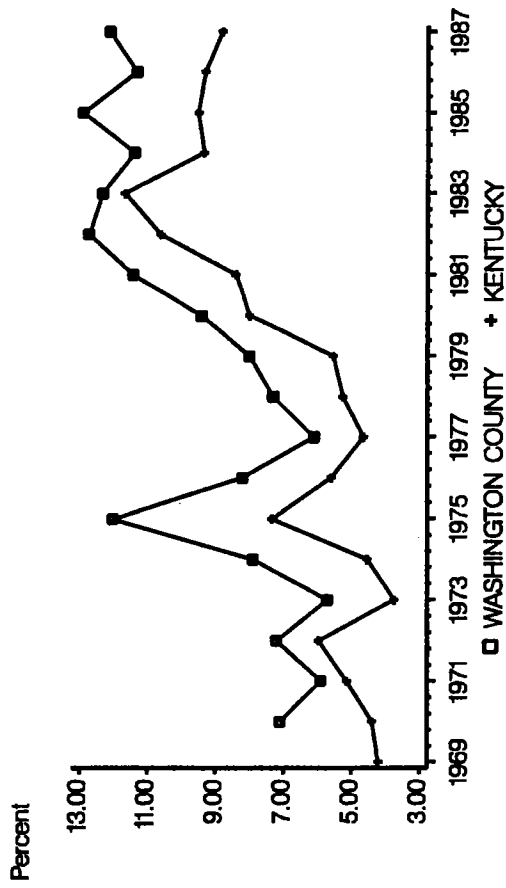


CHART 4C

WASHINGTON COUNTY
EMPLOYMENT IN GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES
as a Percent of Total Employment

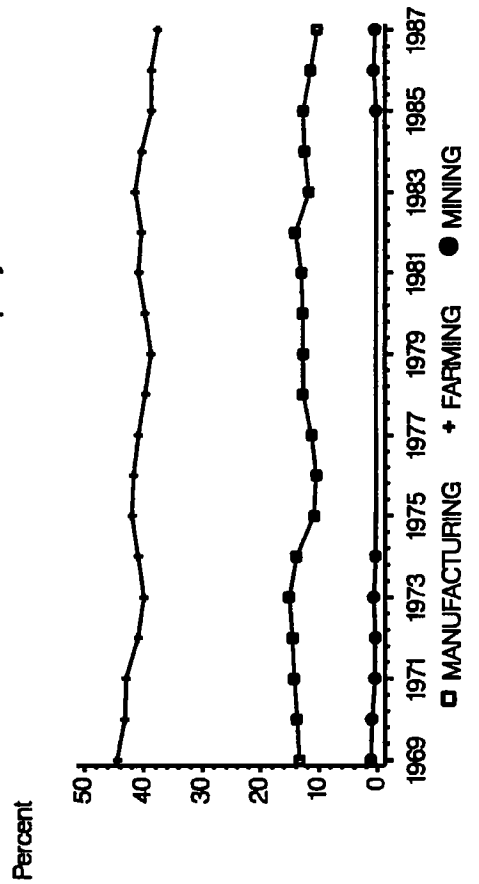


CHART 4D

WASHINGTON COUNTY
EMPLOYMENT in NON-GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES
as a Percent of Total Employment

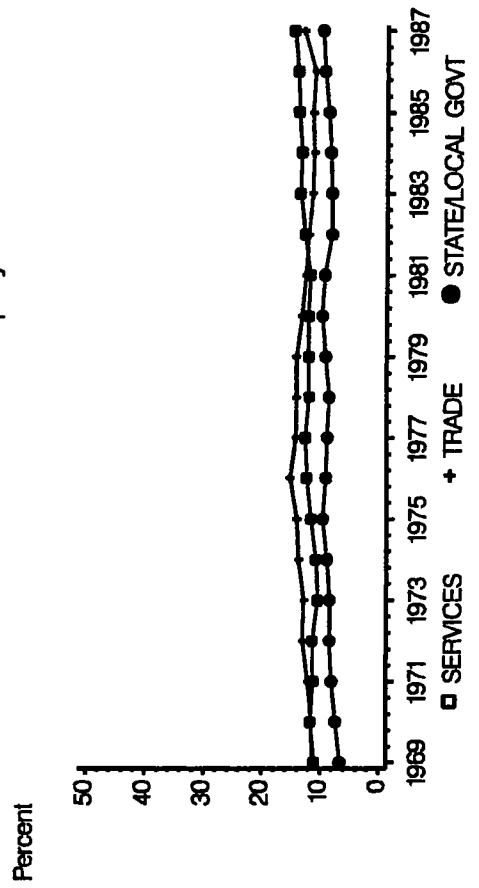


CHART 5A
WASHINGTON COUNTY
POPULATION
Thousands of People

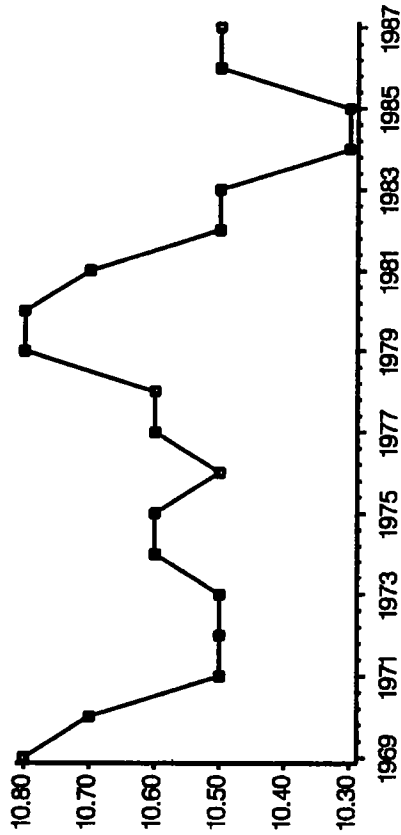


CHART 5B
WASHINGTON COUNTY
POPULATION
as a Percent of Kentucky Population

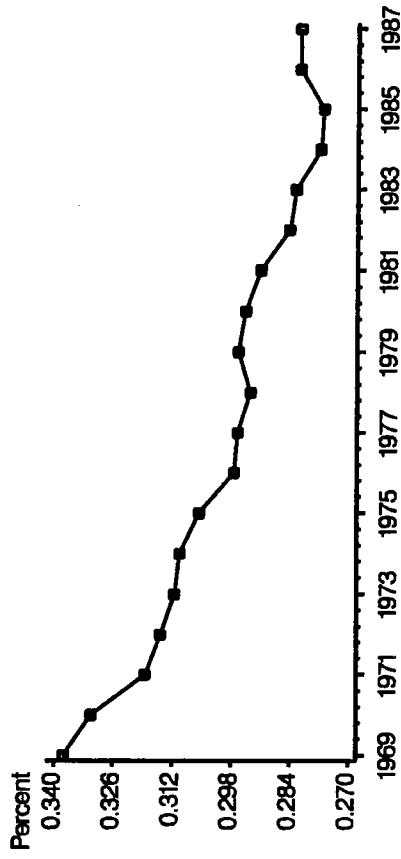


CHART 5C
WASHINGTON COUNTY
POPULATION 5 AND UNDER
as a Percent of Total Population

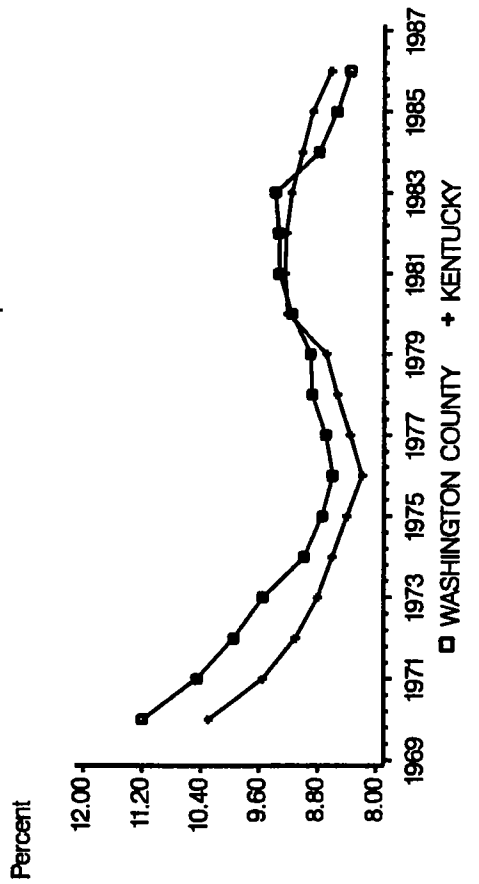
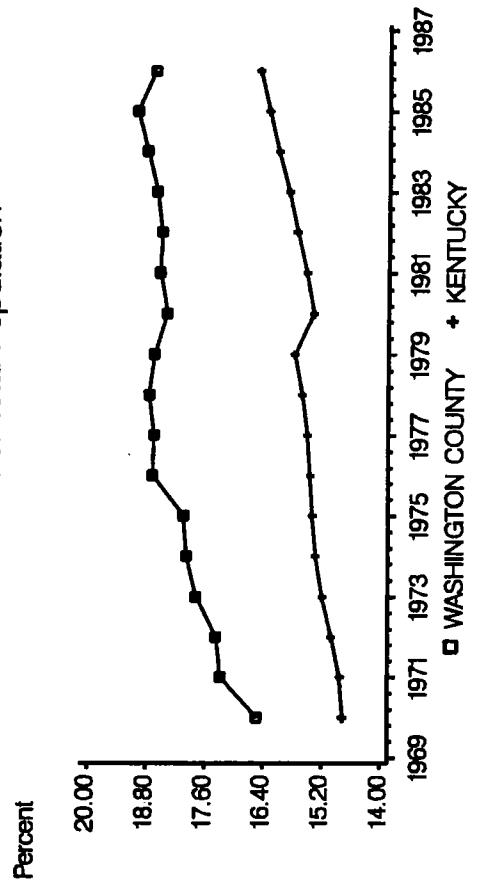


CHART 5D
WASHINGTON COUNTY
POPULATION 60 AND OVER
as a Percent of Total Population



WASHINGTON COUNTY

PERSONAL INCOME
In Constant 1988 Dollars

Year	County Personal Income (M\$)	Percent of Kentucky (%)	Per Capita Personal Income (\$)	Percent of Kentucky (%)
1969	75	0.27	6,996	78.7
1970	72	0.25	6,762	74.2
1971	75	0.25	7,123	77.0
1972	81	0.25	7,707	79.1
1973	84	0.24	8,015	78.0
1974	91	0.26	8,526	82.3
1975	84	0.23	7,912	77.1
1976	94	0.25	8,910	83.0
1977	100	0.25	9,452	84.6
1978	105	0.25	9,922	85.8
1979	107	0.25	9,923	84.4
1980	108	0.26	10,035	87.0
1981	110	0.25	10,277	87.7
1982	111	0.26	10,538	91.2
1983	102	0.24	9,675	85.0
1984	111	0.25	10,707	89.3
1985	109	0.24	10,632	88.6
1986	110	0.24	10,557	86.3
1987	113	0.24	10,760	86.1

COMPONENTS OF PERSONAL INCOME
In Constant 1988 Dollars

Year	EARNINGS			TRANSFER PAYMENTS			INCOME from PROPERTY		
	M\$	Percent of Personal Income		M\$	Percent of Personal Income		M\$	Percent of Personal Income	
		County	Kentucky		County	Kentucky		County	Kentucky
1969	60	80.1	79.2	8	11.2	10.9	7	8.7	9.9
1970	56	77.8	77.9	9	12.1	11.9	7	10.1	10.2
1971	58	76.8	77.0	10	12.8	12.9	8	10.3	10.1
1972	63	77.5	77.3	10	12.4	12.9	8	10.1	9.7
1973	64	75.8	76.6	11	13.6	13.6	9	10.5	9.7
1974	68	75.4	75.5	13	14.1	14.4	10	10.6	10.1
1975	58	69.3	73.3	15	18.2	16.5	10	12.5	10.1
1976	67	71.2	73.9	16	16.6	16.1	11	12.2	10.0
1977	71	71.4	74.6	16	15.7	15.3	13	12.9	10.1
1978	74	70.5	75.0	15	14.8	14.6	16	14.8	10.4
1979	72	67.5	74.1	16	15.4	15.1	18	17.1	10.8
1980	72	66.3	71.1	18	16.9	16.7	18	16.8	12.2
1981	73	66.2	69.3	18	16.8	16.8	19	16.9	13.8
1982	70	63.6	67.5	20	18.1	17.6	20	18.4	14.9
1983	62	61.2	66.6	20	19.2	18.4	20	19.6	15.1
1984	72	64.7	67.8	20	17.8	17.3	19	17.4	14.9
1985	68	62.3	67.2	20	18.6	17.6	21	19.1	15.3
1986	69	62.9	67.1	21	18.6	17.6	20	18.5	15.3
1987	72	63.6	67.5	21	18.2	17.2	21	18.2	15.3

WASHINGTON COUNTY

SECTOR EARNINGS as a PERCENT of TOTAL COUNTY EARNINGS and
as a PERCENT of KENTUCKY SECTOR EARNINGS

YEAR	MANUFACTURING		FARMING		MINING	
	TOTAL	KENTUCKY	TOTAL	KENTUCKY	TOTAL	KENTUCKY
1969	13.9	0.14	44.8	1.78	1.7	0.12
1970	16.9	0.15	36.8	1.52	1.7	0.09
1971	17.5	0.15	34.7	1.43	0.6	0.03
1972	17.7	0.15	36.1	1.33	0.5	0.03
1973	19.1	0.14	33.7	1.12	0.5	0.02
1974	15.8	0.13	42.8	1.47	0.5	0.02
1975	13.9	0.10	33.6	1.37	0.6	0.01
1976	12.8	0.09	37.0	1.57	0.4	0.01
1977	13.7	0.10	36.1	1.37	0.5	0.01
1978	16.4	0.11	33.0	1.40	0.5	0.01
1979	18.8	0.12	26.2	0.98	0.2	0.01
1980	18.2	0.13	31.0	1.44	0.4	0.01
1981	17.8	0.13	34.7	1.21	0.3	0.01
1982	17.7	0.13	32.4	1.28	0.4	0.01
1983	19.0	0.12	18.0	1.48	0.5	0.01
1984	17.8	0.12	27.8	1.00	0.4	0.01
1985	20.3	0.13	21.3	0.98	0.9	0.02
1986	20.0	0.13	19.2	1.10	1.5	0.04
1987	19.7	0.13	19.6	0.98	1.1	0.03

YEAR	SERVICES		TRADE		STATE and LOCAL GOVERNMENT	
	TOTAL	KENTUCKY	TOTAL	KENTUCKY	TOTAL	KENTUCKY
1969	7.8	0.14	10.6	0.16	7.4	0.19
1970	8.9	0.15	11.5	0.16	8.8	0.20
1971	8.6	0.13	12.5	0.17	9.4	0.20
1972	8.1	0.13	11.5	0.15	9.5	0.21
1973	7.6	0.11	11.9	0.15	9.5	0.20
1974	6.9	0.11	11.2	0.15	8.4	0.19
1975	8.9	0.11	14.2	0.15	10.6	0.19
1976	8.8	0.12	13.4	0.15	9.4	0.18
1977	9.0	0.12	13.4	0.16	9.3	0.18
1978	9.0	0.12	13.9	0.15	9.6	0.18
1979	9.4	0.11	15.0	0.15	10.6	0.18
1980	9.7	0.11	12.7	0.14	10.3	0.17
1981	9.8	0.11	11.8	0.14	9.7	0.17
1982	10.4	0.11	12.1	0.13	9.8	0.16
1983	13.1	0.12	13.3	0.12	11.6	0.16
1984	11.8	0.11	11.0	0.11	10.5	0.16
1985	13.1	0.11	11.8	0.11	11.6	0.16
1986	14.1	0.11	11.3	0.11	11.9	0.16
1987	14.4	0.11	11.9	0.11	12.2	0.16

WASHINGTON COUNTY
 COUNTY EMPLOYMENT by SECTOR

YEAR	MANUFACTURING		FARMING		MINING	
	EMPLOYMENT	PERCENT OF TOTAL	EMPLOYMENT	PERCENT OF TOTAL	EMPLOYMENT	PERCENT OF TOTAL
1969	582	13.4	1,926	44.5	51	1.2
1970	600	13.8	1,880	43.2	43	1.0
1971	610	14.3	1,833	43.0	20	0.5
1972	639	14.6	1,795	40.9	17	0.4
1973	673	15.2	1,773	40.0	30	0.7
1974	591	13.9	1,742	40.9	15	0.4
1975	432	10.8	1,672	42.0	.	.
1976	433	10.5	1,728	41.7	.	.
1977	474	11.3	1,718	40.9	.	.
1978	561	12.8	1,743	39.7	.	.
1979	544	12.7	1,655	38.7	.	.
1980	533	12.8	1,649	39.7	.	.
1981	534	13.0	1,677	40.9	.	.
1982	583	14.1	1,669	40.4	.	.
1983	490	11.7	1,728	41.4	.	.
1984	512	12.5	1,654	40.3	.	.
1985	533	12.7	1,616	38.6	11	0.3
1986	481	11.4	1,630	38.7	29	0.7
1987	435	10.3	1,589	37.6	20	0.5

YEAR	SERVICES		TRADE		STATE and LOCAL GOVERNMENT	
	EMPLOYMENT	PERCENT OF TOTAL	EMPLOYMENT	PERCENT OF TOTAL	EMPLOYMENT	PERCENT OF TOTAL
1969	476	11.0	490	11.3	285	6.6
1970	506	11.6	502	11.5	317	7.3
1971	476	11.2	515	12.1	339	7.9
1972	497	11.3	570	13.0	365	8.3
1973	462	10.4	569	12.8	370	8.3
1974	455	10.7	585	13.7	375	8.8
1975	462	11.6	561	14.1	380	9.5
1976	511	12.3	632	15.3	373	9.0
1977	531	12.6	599	14.3	369	8.8
1978	527	12.0	624	14.2	374	8.5
1979	517	12.1	608	14.2	389	9.1
1980	502	12.1	551	13.3	403	9.7
1981	485	11.8	517	12.6	383	9.3
1982	525	12.7	500	12.1	333	8.1
1983	567	13.6	477	11.4	338	8.1
1984	547	13.3	457	11.1	341	8.3
1985	577	13.8	476	11.4	358	8.6
1986	589	14.0	462	11.0	393	9.3
1987	619	14.7	546	12.9	408	9.7

WASHINGTON COUNTY
EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

YEAR	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	AVERAGE EARNINGS		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	
		COUNTY	KENTUCKY	COUNTY	KENTUCKY
1969	4,331	\$12,817	\$17,440	.	4.2
1970	4,353	\$11,846	\$17,811	7.1	4.4
1971	4,266	\$12,017	\$18,166	5.9	5.1
1972	4,384	\$12,351	\$18,970	7.2	6.0
1973	4,437	\$12,096	\$19,232	5.7	3.7
1974	4,256	\$13,484	\$19,008	7.9	4.5
1975	3,982	\$11,758	\$18,976	12.0	7.3
1976	4,142	\$12,923	\$19,563	8.2	5.6
1977	4,201	\$13,284	\$20,031	6.1	4.7
1978	4,391	\$12,874	\$20,121	7.3	5.3
1979	4,276	\$12,460	\$20,110	8.0	5.5
1980	4,149	\$12,753	\$19,439	9.4	8.0
1981	4,104	\$13,054	\$19,286	11.4	8.4
1982	4,131	\$12,261	\$18,931	12.7	10.6
1983	4,174	\$10,469	\$18,358	12.3	11.6
1984	4,100	\$12,078	\$19,080	11.4	9.3
1985	4,182	\$11,207	\$18,676	12.9	9.5
1986	4,217	\$11,209	\$18,627	11.3	9.3
1987	4,225	\$11,398	\$18,636	12.1	8.8

POPULATION STATISTICS

YEAR	POPULATION	% OF KY	PERCENT UNDER AGE 6		PERCENT AGE 60+	
			COUNTY	KENTUCKY	COUNTY	KENTUCKY
1969	10,800	0.34	.	.	.	.
1970	10,700	0.33	11.2	10.3	16.5	14.8
1971	10,500	0.32	10.5	9.6	17.3	14.8
1972	10,500	0.31	10.0	9.1	17.4	15.0
1973	10,500	0.31	9.5	8.8	17.8	15.2
1974	10,600	0.31	9.0	8.6	18.0	15.3
1975	10,600	0.31	8.7	8.4	18.0	15.4
1976	10,500	0.30	8.6	8.2	18.7	15.5
1977	10,600	0.30	8.7	8.4	18.7	15.5
1978	10,600	0.29	8.9	8.5	18.8	15.6
1979	10,800	0.30	8.9	8.7	18.6	15.8
1980	10,800	0.29	9.2	9.2	18.4	15.4
1981	10,700	0.29	9.3	9.3	18.5	15.5
1982	10,500	0.28	9.3	9.2	18.5	15.7
1983	10,500	0.28	9.4	9.2	18.6	15.9
1984	10,300	0.28	8.8	9.0	18.8	16.1
1985	10,300	0.28	8.5	8.9	19.0	16.3
1986	10,500	0.28	8.4	8.6	18.6	16.5
1987	10,500	0.28

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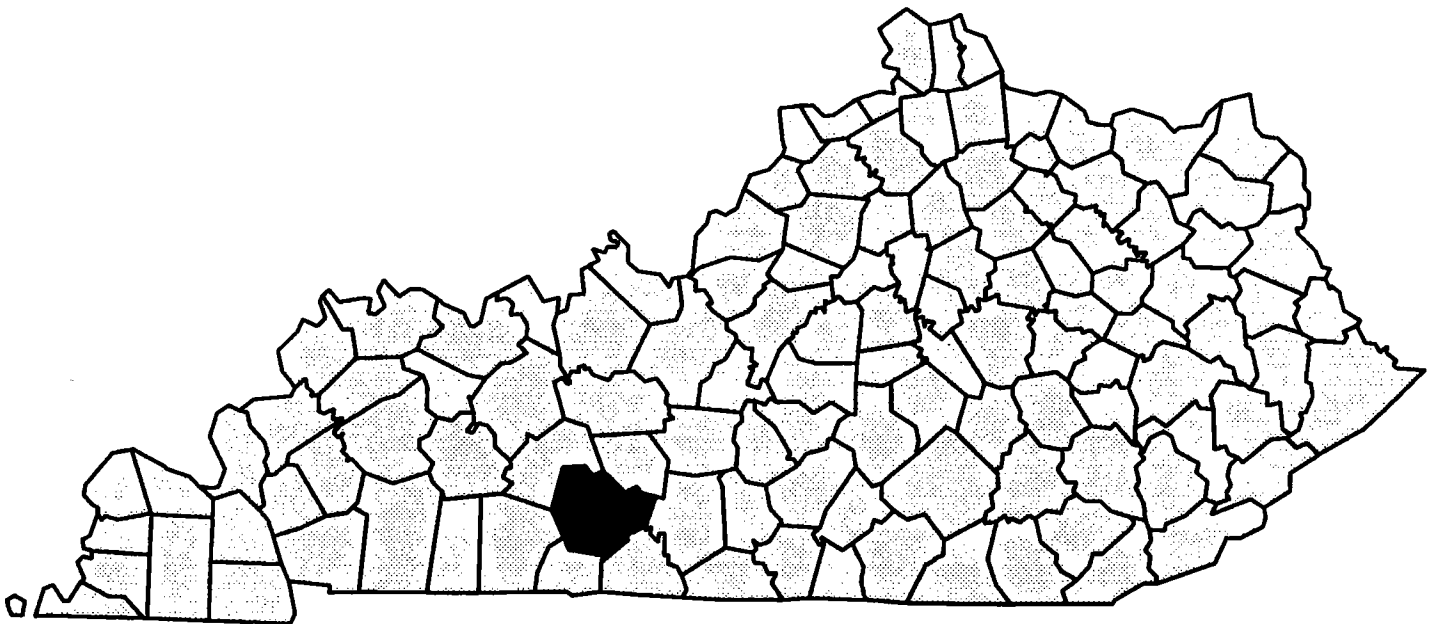
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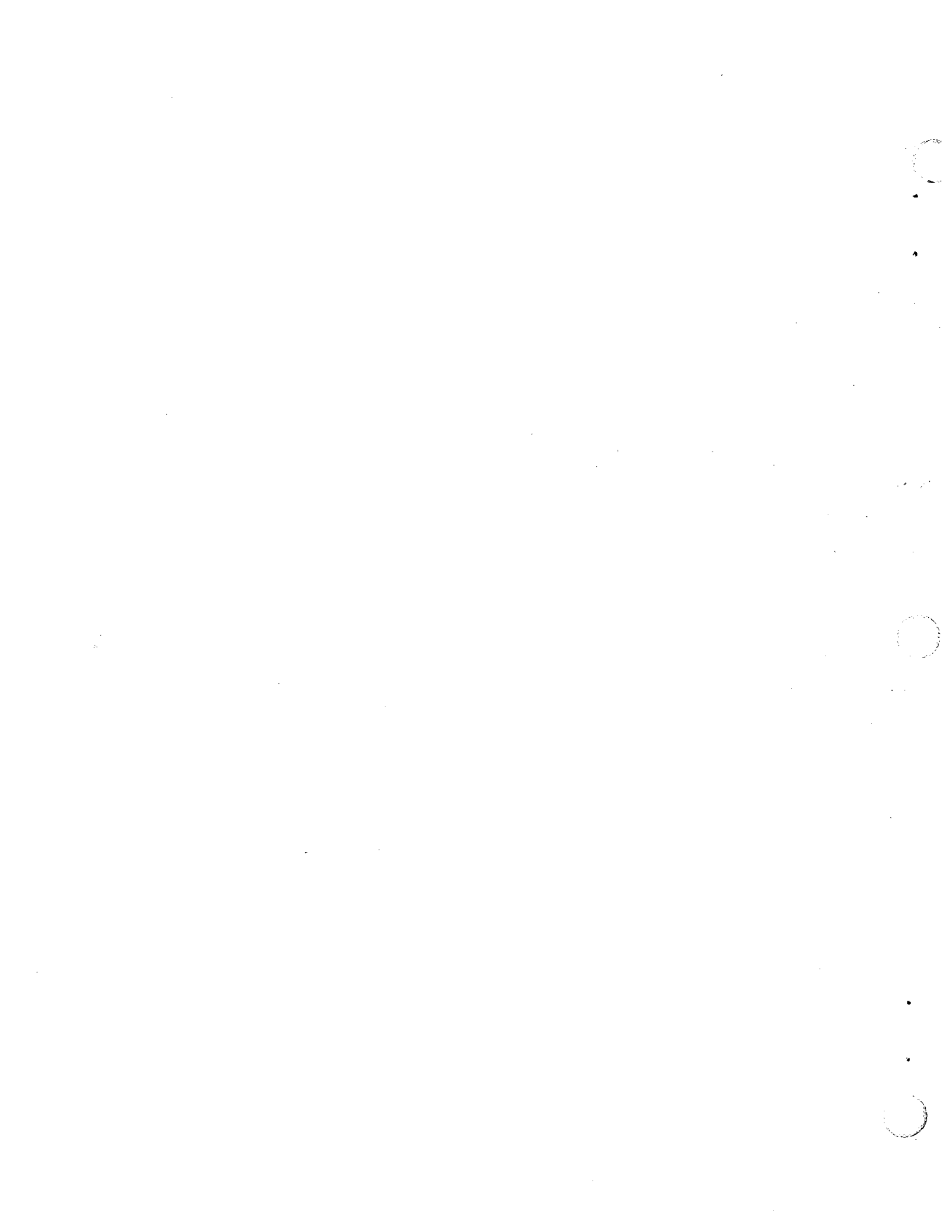
ECONOMIC TRENDS IN
KENTUCKY COUNTIES
1969 – 1987

WARREN COUNTY



Prepared by
Virginia Wilson
Donna A. Cantrell

RESEARCH MEMORANDUM 438
Legislative Research Commission
Frankfort, Kentucky
February, 1990



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KENTUCKY COUNTIES
1969 – 1987

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WARREN COUNTY

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FOREWORD

This publication is one of a set of 120, highlighting economic trends in each county in Kentucky from 1969-1987. This effort is part of the ongoing activities sponsored by the Legislative Research Commission to provide a long-term perspective on issues for decision makers. The economies of individual counties do not always parallel overall state trends. This set of publications is an attempt to look at the economic trends in each county over time and to point out where the economies of individual counties may be performing differently from the economy of the state as a whole.

This publication was prepared by Virginia Wilson and Donna Cantrell. Susan Dance assisted in production of the manuscript and Charles Bush edited the report. The assistance of Carol Straus from the Center for Business and Economic Research at the University of Kentucky in deciphering data is gratefully acknowledged.

Vic Hellard, Jr.
Director

The Capitol
Frankfort
February, 1990

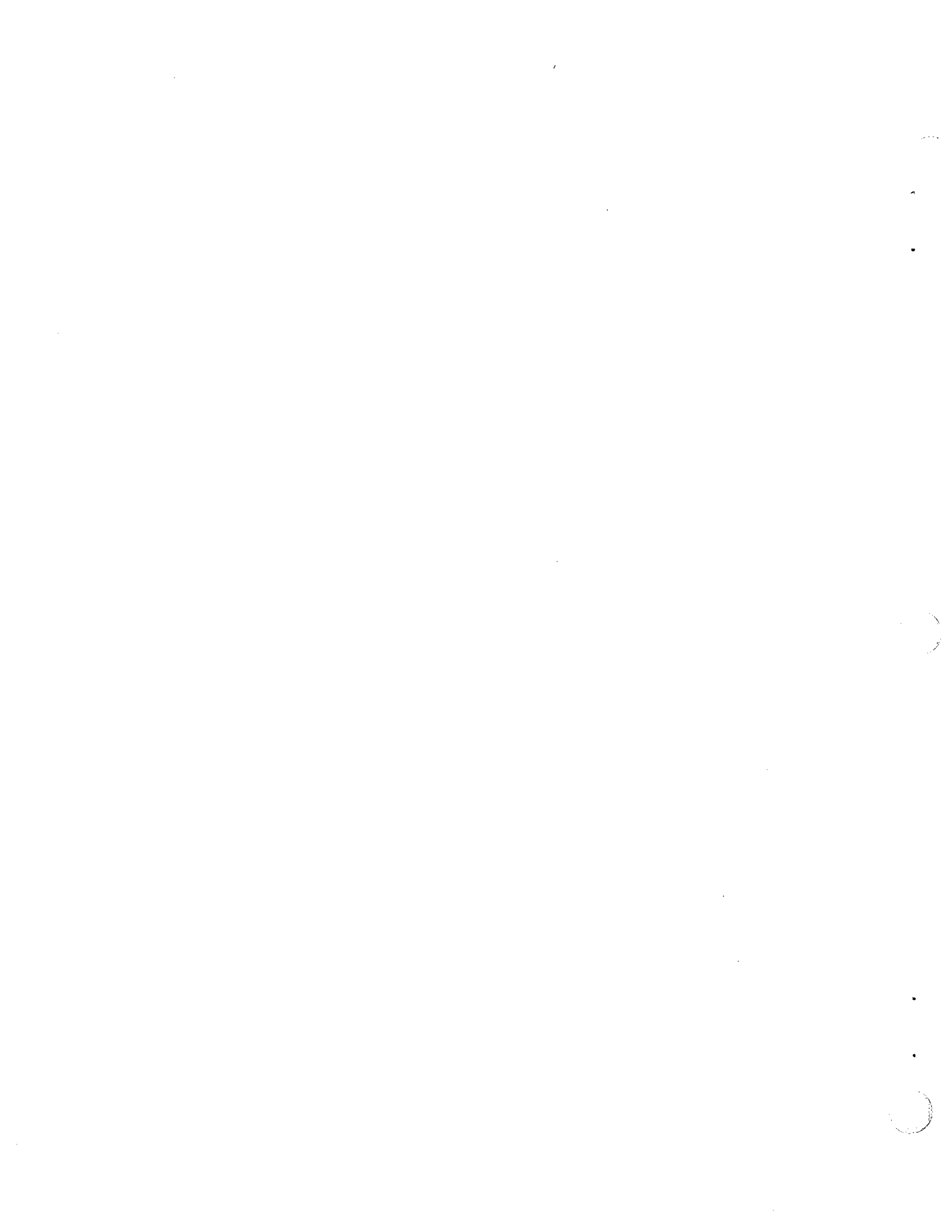


SUMMARY

Warren County experienced significant economic growth from 1969 to 1987. Personal income more than doubled over this period. Warren County also increased its share of Kentucky personal income, indicating that the county economy grew at a faster rate than the state economy.

The economic growth was spurred to a large extent by increases in both the services and trade sectors. While the manufacturing sector in Warren County increased its share of the state manufacturing sector, its share in the county economy declined. The farm sector's share of the county economy also declined. These trends in the service, trade, and manufacturing sectors parallel state trends.

Warren County has a diversified economic base. Economies which depend too heavily on one economic sector are susceptible to extreme economic swings when events in the national and international economy affect that sector. The goods-producing sectors, especially manufacturing, are very sensitive to national economic conditions and are vulnerable to production cutbacks and employment layoffs during low or no-growth periods. The non-goods-producing sectors tend to be more resilient during periods of economic stagnation. Furthermore, the growth in the trade and service sectors in Warren County helped to create a more diversified economic base. This diversification should help to stabilize the county economy during recessionary periods and should enhance the prospects for future economic growth.



INTRODUCTION

This is one of a series of reports called Economic Trends in Kentucky Counties. The purpose of this series is to describe the economic structure of Kentucky counties and to assess their economic performance relative to their own history and relative to the Kentucky economy. Information on the structure and patterns of change in county economies and an understanding of their relationship to the Kentucky economy can help in making policy decisions that are intended to shape Kentucky's economic future.*

When assessing any economy there are several pertinent questions which may be addressed. The first concerns changes in the absolute size of the economy over time. Here the relevant comparison is between the county economy and its own history. Since most economic variables are given in dollars and since inflation causes the value of a dollar to vary over time, all dollar values in this report are presented in constant 1988 dollars. This allows analysis of real changes over time by controlling for the effects of inflation.

A second question concerns the structure and nature of the county economy. The structure of an economy refers to the relative share contributed by the various segments of the economy, while the nature deals with how this share has changed over time.

A third question concerns the performance of the county economy when compared to the Kentucky economy. For example, if a county has a higher proportion of earnings or employment in a particular sector it would indicate a specialization in that sector. Differences in economic structure may explain variations in relative economic well-being between a county and the state as a whole.

Economic data for counties are usually published after a lag of two years. Therefore, most data in this report cover the period 1969 to 1987. All data for this report was obtained from the Kentucky Economic Information System, an on-line database maintained by the University of Kentucky Center for Business and Economic Development.

There are certain caveats which should be remembered when analyzing data. First, it is a common and useful approach to evaluate the percentage an economic sector contributes to the total economy. However, one must remember that a sector's percentage contribution may decline even when its absolute value is increasing if another sector's contribution is growing at a faster rate. Secondly, when reviewing data in graphical analyses, the scales used to present data should be noted. In this report most graphs are presented with the narrowest scale which will cover all data points. This can accentuate visual patterns over time even when absolute changes are relatively small.

*For an analysis of economic trends in Kentucky, see Virginia Wilson, Patterns of Growth and Decline in the Kentucky Economy 1969-1988, Research Memorandum 437, Legislative Research Commission, November 1989.



ECONOMIC TRENDS IN WARREN COUNTY

The following analysis includes a brief description of the county economy and is accompanied by graphical illustrations. Data tables are also included at the end of this report. Three principal components of the Warren County economy are analyzed. They are:

1. Personal Income
2. Earnings
3. Employment

Personal Income

Personal income is often used as a measure of the economic activity in an area. Personal income is the sum of all the dollar income received by individuals in an area from any legal source. Personal income data is published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) for most major geographic regions, including states, counties, and major cities.

In general, income can be obtained in three ways. First, it can be earned by the work of an individual. This type of income includes wage and salary income and proprietors' earnings. Second, income can be earned by property. This component includes earnings from rents, dividends, and interest. Finally, income can be received as a gift or an entitlement. This type of income constitutes the component of personal income called transfer payments. Included in this component is income from sources such as retirement benefits, unemployment benefits, food stamps, and medical programs such as Medicare and Medicaid.

As can be seen in Chart 1A, the size of the Warren County economy, as measured by personal income, increased from \$455 million in 1969 to \$946 million in 1987, after adjusting for inflation. Chart 1B shows Warren County total personal income as a percent of Kentucky total personal income. Warren County increased its share of Kentucky personal income.

A similar pattern emerges from an examination of per capita personal income. Per capita personal income is simply the total personal income of an area divided by its population. Per capita personal income is often used as a measure of the economic well-being of the residents of an area. Despite a significant drop in 1982 and 1983, Warren County per capita income generally increased over the time period to a level of \$11,579 in 1987, which was 92.6 percent of Kentucky per capita personal income.

A better understanding of the nature of economic activity can be gleaned from an examination of the relative contribution of the components of personal income and how their shares have changed over time. This information is illustrated in Charts 2A-2D. Total earnings increased from \$358 million in 1969 to \$649 million in 1987 (in constant 1988 dollars). While earnings increased, their share of personal income declined. This trend occurred at

the state level as well. In 1987, earnings accounted for 68.6 percent of Warren County's total personal income, compared to Kentucky's 67.5 percent share.

Transfer payments contributed \$49 million to total personal income in 1969 and \$151 million in 1987. During the period, transfer payments contributed a lower percentage of personal income in Warren County than in Kentucky.

Income from property in Warren County grew steadily through the time period. Income from property totalled \$49 million in 1969 and increased to \$146 million in 1987.

Earnings

Earnings are the component of personal income reflecting payments to individuals in return for labor. Earnings include both wages and salaries and proprietor's income. In 1969, Warren County received 26.7 percent of total earnings from manufacturing. This percentage increased to 34.5 percent in 1985 (Chart 3A). However, by 1987, this sector's share declined to 28.7 percent. At the state level, the percentage of earnings from manufacturing showed a steady decline over the period.

Farming's contribution to total county earnings decreased from 6.8 percent in 1969 to 1.7 percent in 1987. The trend toward declining farm earnings is consistent with state and national trends.

Earnings from non-goods-producing industries as a percent of total earnings are illustrated in Chart 3B. The percent of earnings from the service sector increased from 12.6 percent in 1969 to 21.1 percent in 1987 (Chart 3B). The percent of earnings from the trade sector declined slightly, to 17.9 percent, in 1987. The share of earnings from the state and local government sector remained stable and accounted for 14.1 percent in 1987. At the state level, the percent of earnings from services increased, while the percents from trade and state and local government were stable.

Average earnings per job (adjusted for inflation) for Warren County and Kentucky are shown in Chart 3D. In Kentucky, average earnings per job reached a high of \$20,121 per person in 1978. Since then, average earnings per job declined and in 1987 they were \$18,636 per person. Trends in Warren County average earnings per job paralleled state trends. Average earnings reached \$17,037 in 1987, below the Kentucky average.

Employment

Employment is considered any activity for which one receives financial remuneration in the form of wages or profits. Total employment in Warren County increased substantially during the data period. In 1969, total employment stood at 26,197 people. By 1987, that figure had increased to 43,265.

The unemployment rate, often used as an indicator of economic well-being, is the ratio of unemployed to the total civilian labor force. Unemployment is described as a condition of being out of work while actively seeking employment within the last thirty days. The civilian labor force is described as the proportion of population age 16 or older employed or actively seeking employment. Annual unemployment rates for Kentucky and Warren County are presented in Chart 4B. Unemployment rates in Warren County were generally below those of the state throughout the period. However, in 1987, the county unemployment rate was 9.3 percent, compared to 8.8 percent for Kentucky.

Another employment concept includes the discouraged worker. Discouraged workers are persons who want jobs but made no attempt to find work in the last thirty days because they believe they could not find it. These individuals are not included when calculating official unemployment rates. The Cabinet for Human Resources does not estimate discouraged workers by county. However, preliminary research by the Cabinet indicates that the inclusion of discouraged workers in the civilian labor force estimate would increase the unemployment rate by approximately four percent for the state. This figure would vary by county depending on the labor market in a county or within commuting distance.

Employment in the goods-producing industries is illustrated in Chart 4C. The percent of total employment in manufacturing decreased from 22.8 percent in 1969 to 18.2 percent in 1987. The farm sector's share of employment declined from 11.5 percent in 1969 to 5.8 percent in 1987. The mining sector increased slightly and accounted for 1.3 percent of total employment in 1987.

Employment in the non-goods-producing industries is presented in Chart 4D. Service sector employment increased slightly from 1969 to 1987. In 1969, the service sector accounted for 15.0 percent of employment. This share increased to 23.0 percent in 1987. The percent of employment in state and local government remained relatively constant and accounted for 11.5 percent in 1987. The trade sector's share of employment increased from 20.7 percent in 1969 to 23.7 percent in 1987. These county employment trends parallel state employment trends.

Population

The census conducted each decade counts the actual population in an area. Population is then statistically estimated during intervening years. The demographic composition of this population growth has important implications for the future demand for goods and services, and ultimately, the economic structure of Warren County.

The Warren County population grew from 56,200 in 1969 to 81,700 in 1987 (Chart 5A). It was estimated that in 1986, 8.8 percent of Warren County's population was under six years of age, compared to 8.6 for the state. Warren County had a lower proportion of residents age sixty or older than the state. In 1986, 12.9 percent of the Warren County population was sixty years of age and over, while 16.5 percent of all Kentucky residents fell in this age group.

CHART 1A
WARREN COUNTY
REAL PERSONAL INCOME
Millions of 1988 dollars

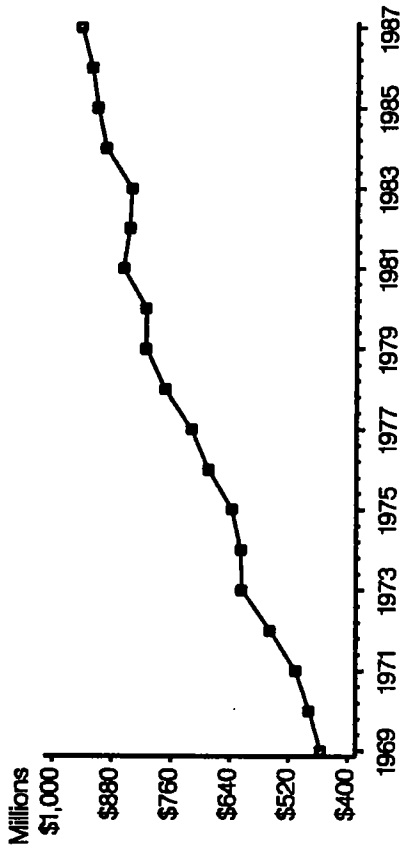


CHART 1B
WARREN COUNTY
PERSONAL INCOME
as a Percent of Kentucky Personal Income

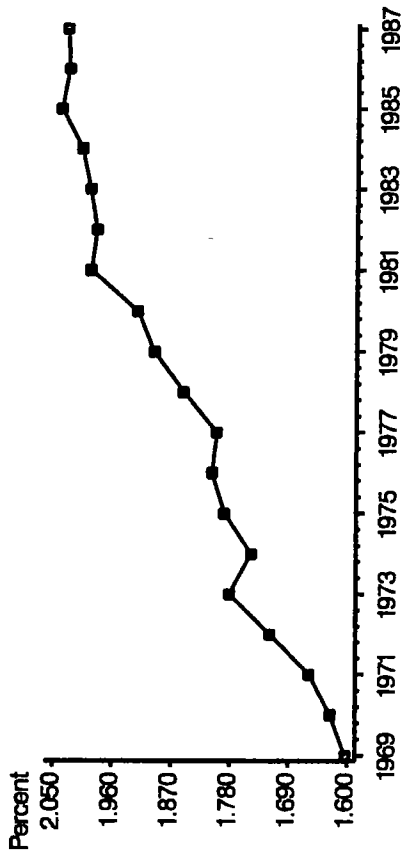


CHART 1C
WARREN COUNTY
PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME
in Constant 1988 Dollars

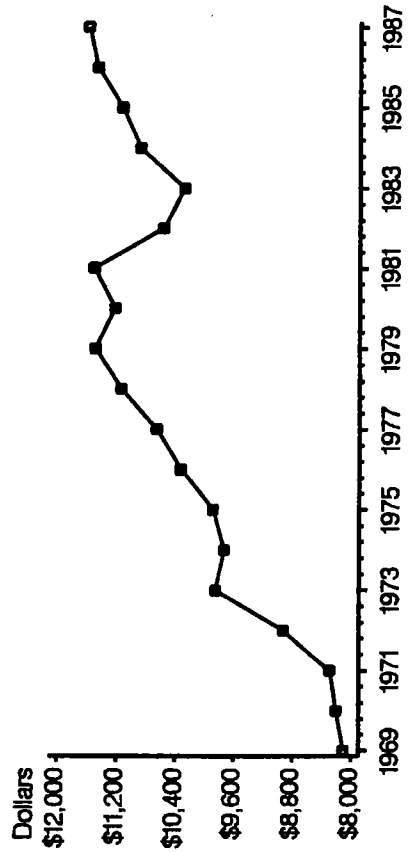


CHART 1D
WARREN COUNTY
PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME
as a Percent of Kentucky Per Capita Personal Income

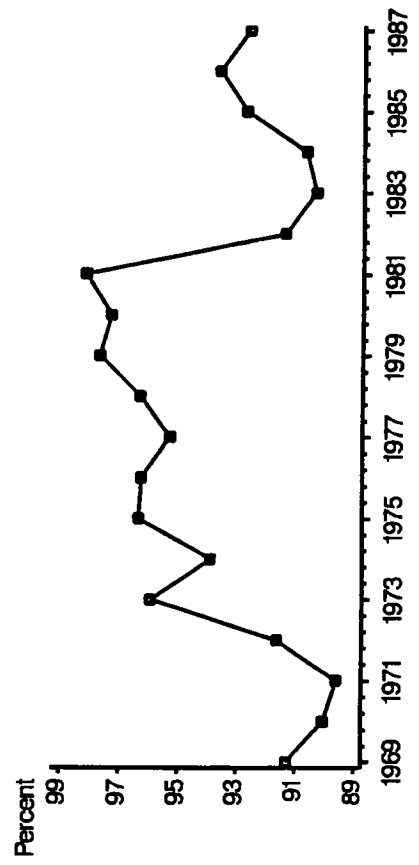


CHART 2A

WARREN COUNTY

REAL TOTAL EARNINGS

Millions of 1988 dollars

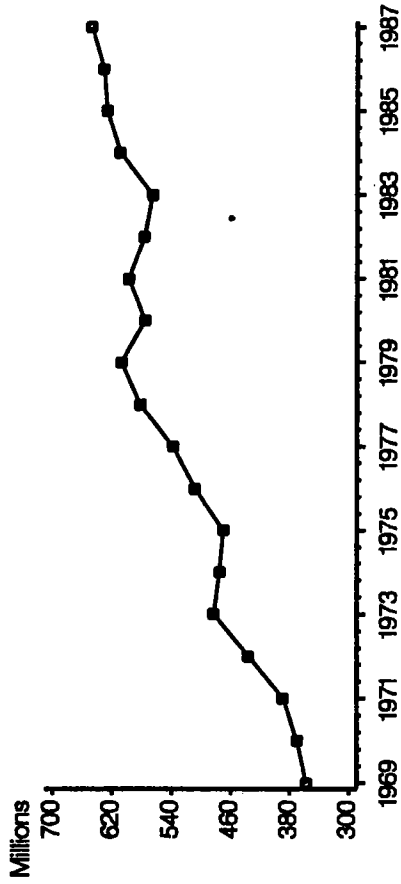


CHART 2B

WARREN COUNTY

TRANSFER PAYMENTS and INCOME FROM PROPERTY

Millions of 1988 Dollars

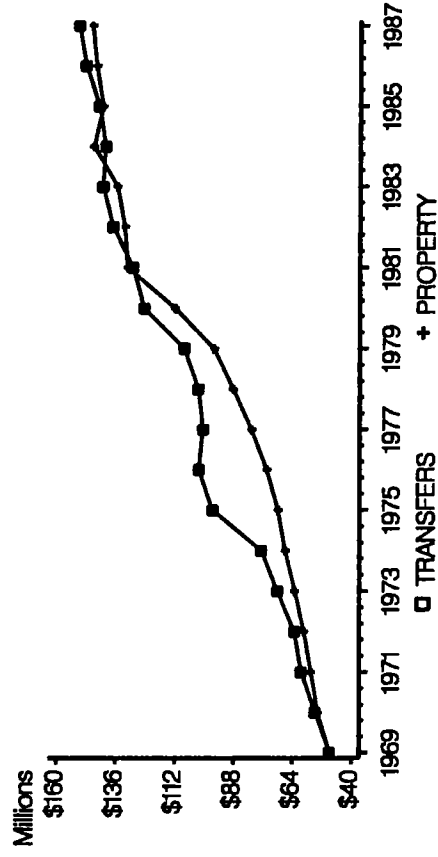


CHART 2C

WARREN COUNTY

TOTAL EARNINGS

as a Percent of Personal Income

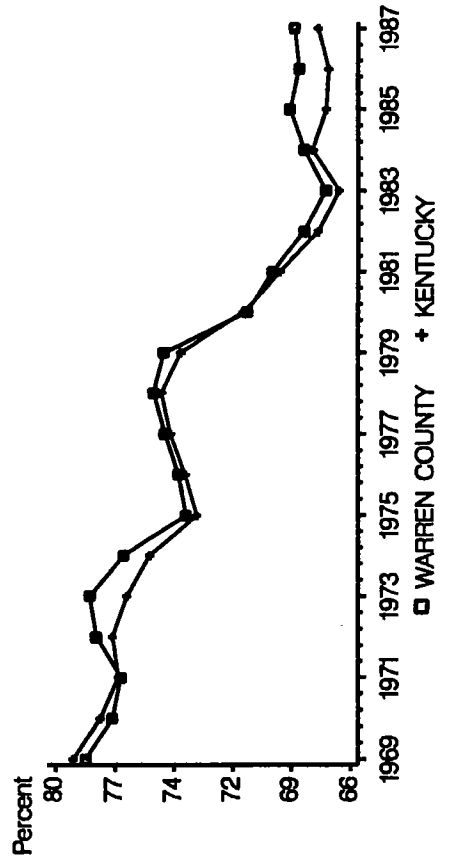


CHART 2D

WARREN COUNTY

TRANSFER PAYMENTS

as a Percent of Personal Income

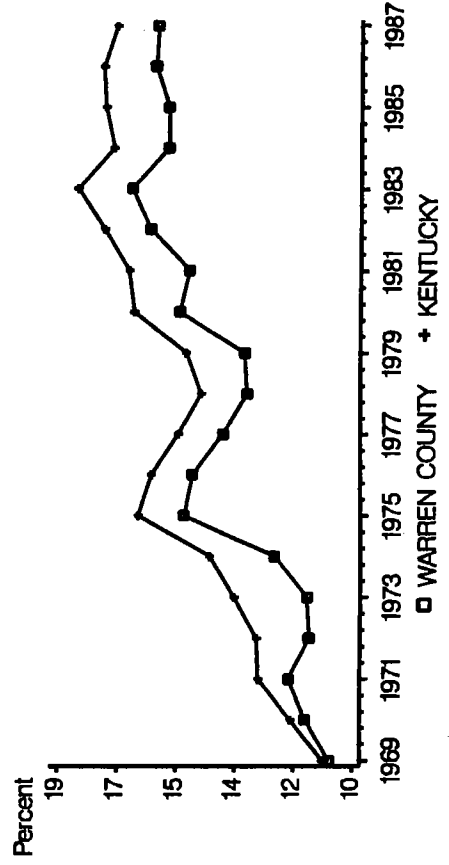


CHART 3A

WARREN COUNTY

EARNINGS IN GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES
as a Percent of Total Earnings

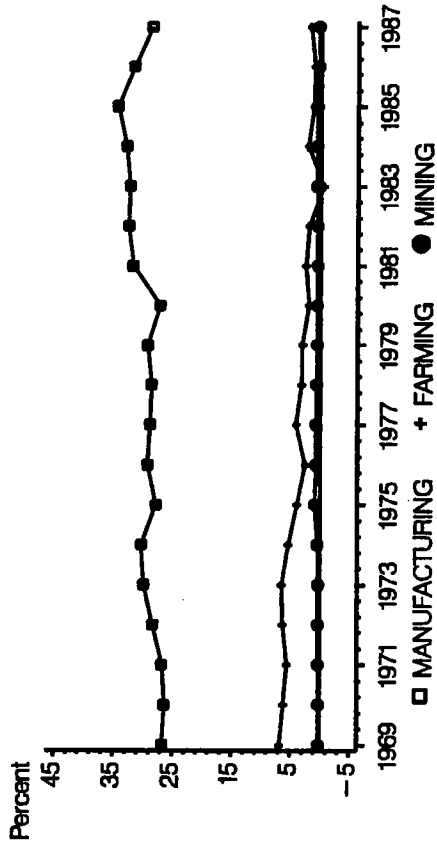


CHART 3B

WARREN COUNTY

EARNINGS IN NON - GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES
as a Percent of Total Earnings

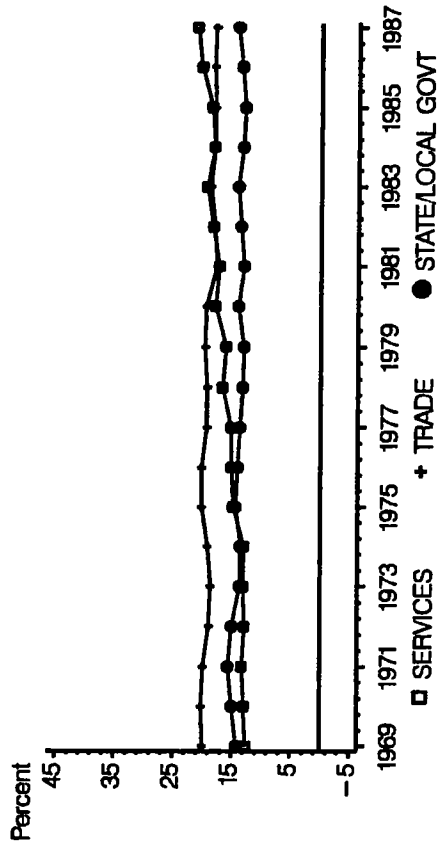


CHART 3C

WARREN COUNTY

EARNINGS IN GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES
as a Percent of Kentucky Industries

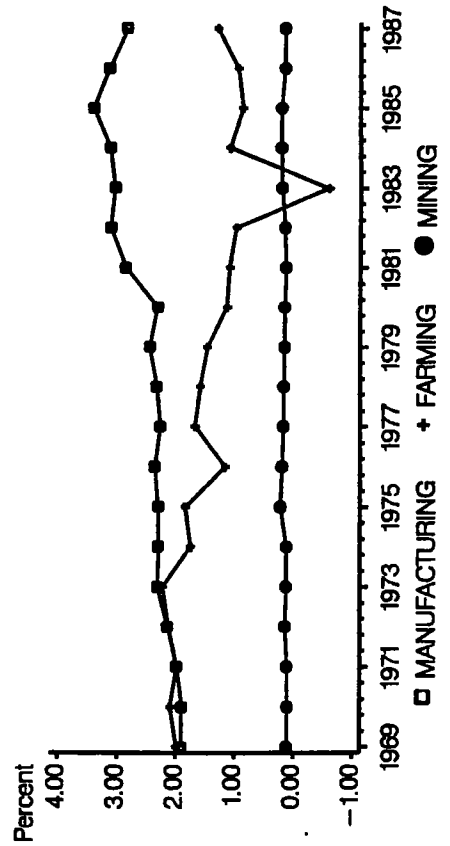


CHART 3D

WARREN COUNTY

AVERAGE EARNINGS PER JOB
in Constant 1988 Dollars

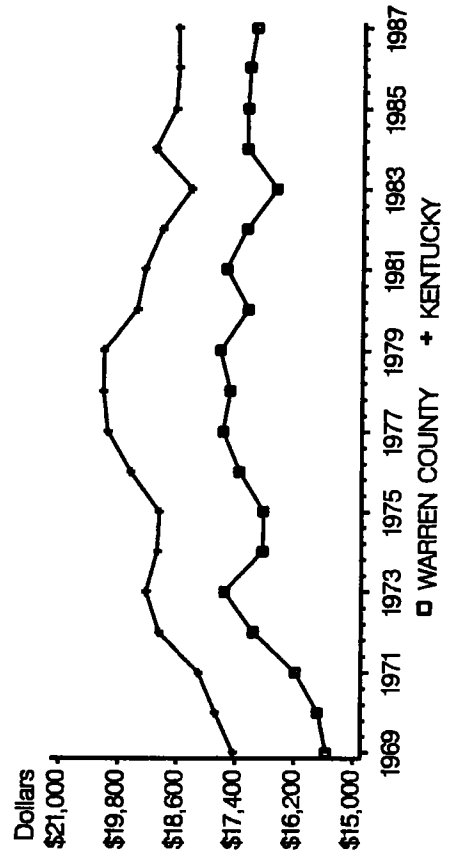


CHART 4A
WARREN COUNTY
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT
Thousands of People

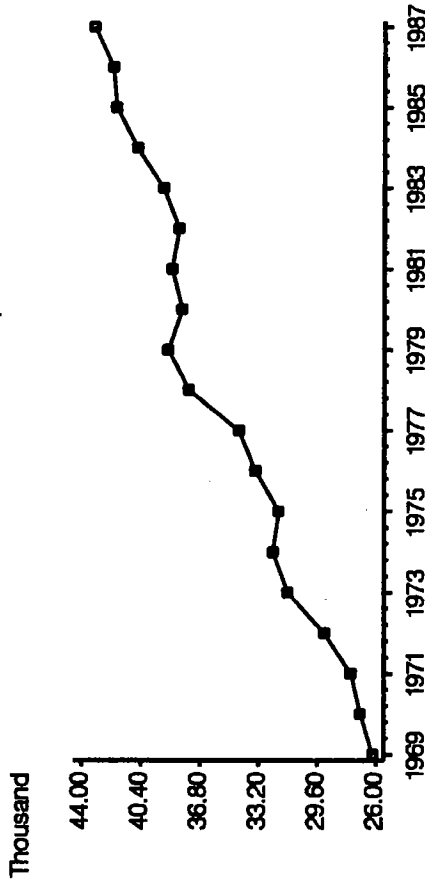


CHART 4B
WARREN COUNTY
ANNUAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

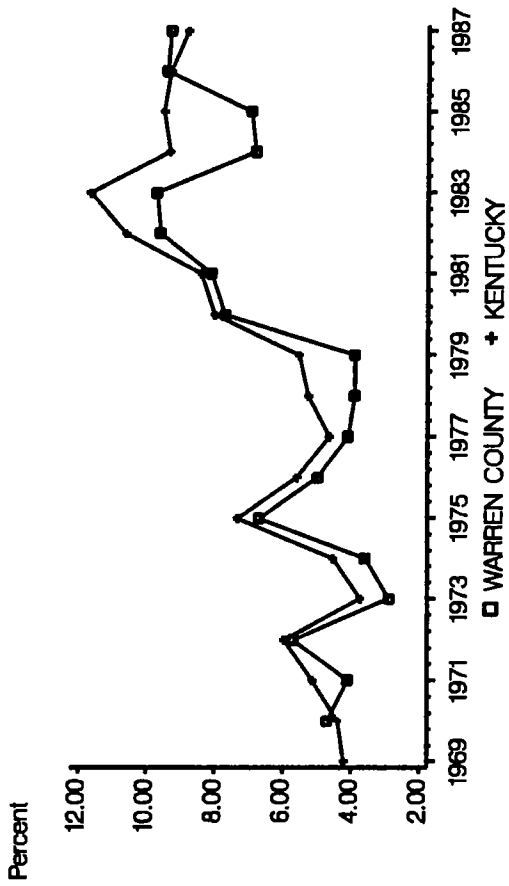


CHART 4C
WARREN COUNTY
EMPLOYMENT IN GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES
as a Percent of Total Employment

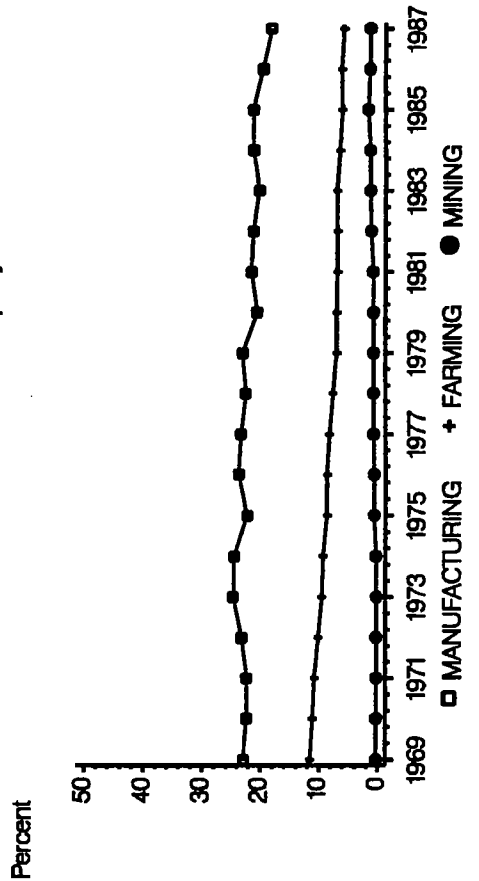


CHART 4D
WARREN COUNTY
EMPLOYMENT IN NON-GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES
as a Percent of Total Employment

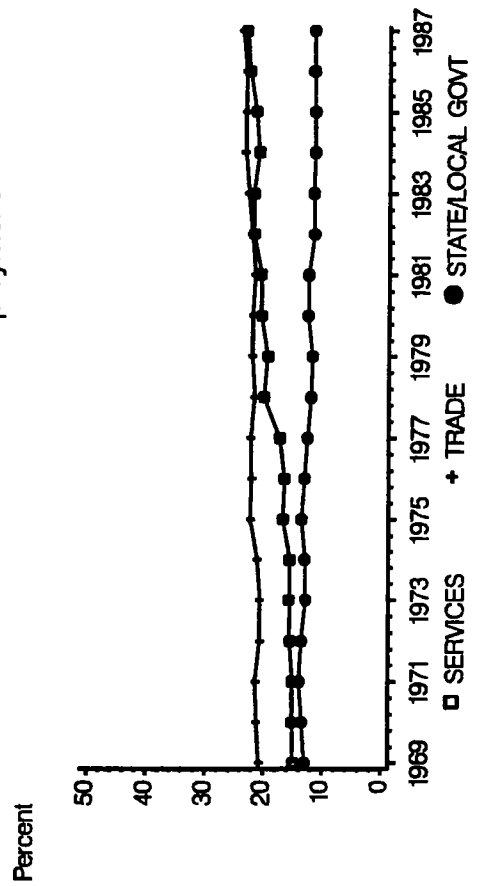


CHART 5A
WARREN COUNTY
POPULATION
Thousands of People

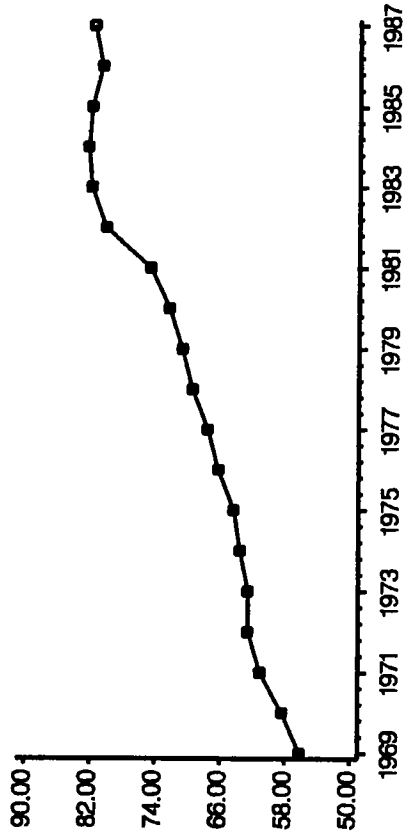


CHART 5B
WARREN COUNTY
POPULATION
as a Percent of Kentucky Population

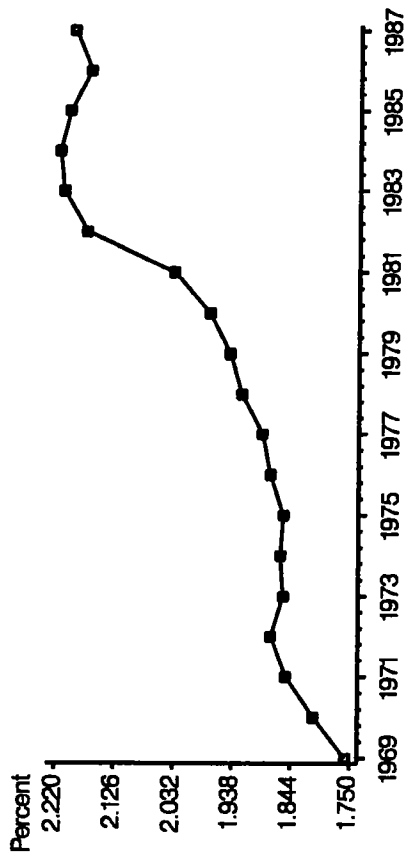


CHART 5C
WARREN COUNTY
POPULATION 5 AND UNDER
as a Percent of Total Population

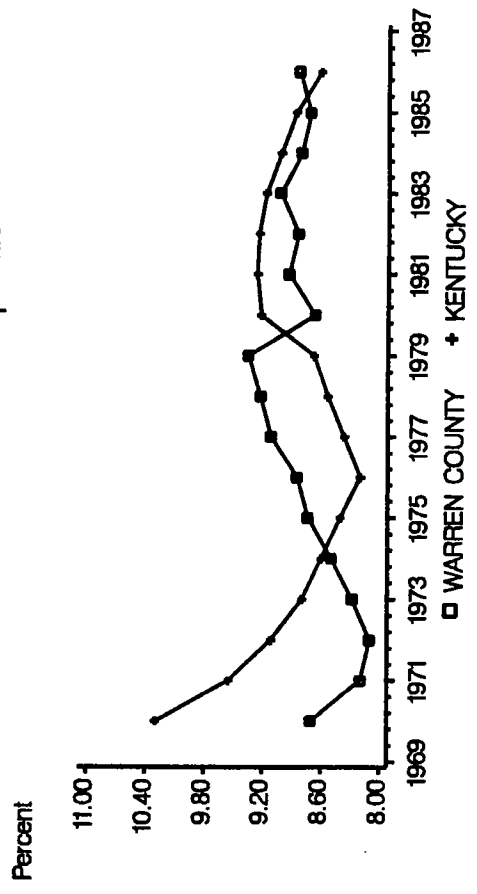
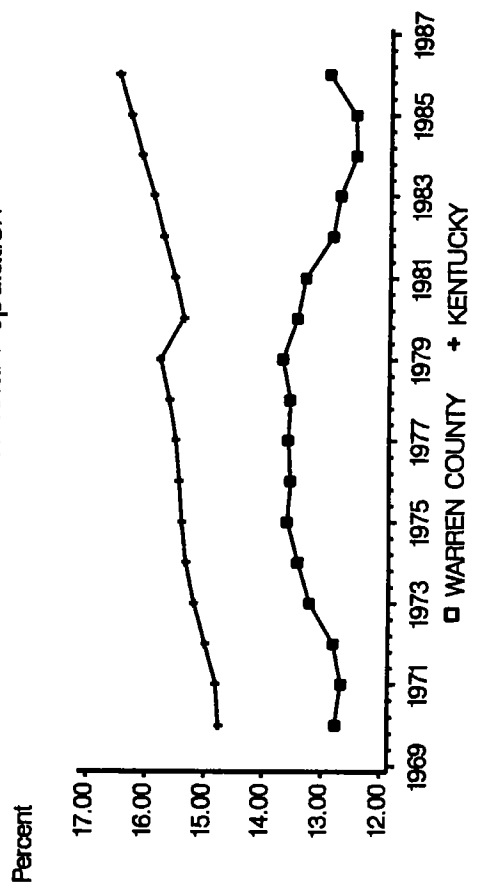


CHART 5D
WARREN COUNTY
POPULATION 60 AND OVER
as a Percent of Total Population



WARREN COUNTY

PERSONAL INCOME
In Constant 1988 Dollars

Year	County Personal Income (M\$)	Percent of Kentucky (%)	Per Capita Personal Income (\$)	Percent of Kentucky (%)
1969	455	1.60	8,111	91.3
1970	479	1.63	8,207	90.0
1971	507	1.66	8,294	89.6
1972	559	1.72	8,928	91.6
1973	617	1.78	9,850	95.9
1974	619	1.75	9,731	93.9
1975	637	1.79	9,886	96.3
1976	685	1.81	10,332	96.2
1977	720	1.80	10,651	95.3
1978	774	1.85	11,137	96.3
1979	813	1.90	11,485	97.7
1980	813	1.92	11,221	97.3
1981	859	1.99	11,504	98.1
1982	847	1.98	10,559	91.4
1983	843	2.00	10,284	90.4
1984	896	2.01	10,873	90.7
1985	913	2.04	11,126	92.7
1986	925	2.03	11,459	93.6
1987	946	2.03	11,579	92.6

COMPONENTS OF PERSONAL INCOME
In Constant 1988 Dollars

Year	EARNINGS			TRANSFER PAYMENTS			INCOME from PROPERTY		
	M\$	Percent of Personal Income		M\$	Percent of Personal Income		M\$	Percent of Personal Income	
		County	Kentucky		County	Kentucky		County	Kentucky
1969	358	78.6	79.2	49	10.7	10.9	49	10.7	9.9
1970	370	77.3	77.9	55	11.4	11.9	54	11.2	10.2
1971	390	76.9	77.0	60	11.9	12.9	56	11.2	10.1
1972	436	78.1	77.3	63	11.3	12.9	59	10.6	9.7
1973	483	78.4	76.6	70	11.4	13.6	63	10.2	9.7
1974	475	76.8	75.5	77	12.4	14.4	67	10.8	10.1
1975	470	73.8	73.3	97	15.2	16.5	70	11.0	10.1
1976	509	74.2	73.9	102	14.9	16.1	75	10.9	10.0
1977	539	74.8	74.6	100	14.0	15.3	81	11.2	10.1
1978	583	75.3	75.0	102	13.2	14.6	88	11.4	10.4
1979	609	74.9	74.1	108	13.3	15.1	96	11.8	10.8
1980	576	70.9	71.1	124	15.3	16.7	112	13.8	12.2
1981	599	69.7	69.3	129	15.0	16.8	131	15.3	13.8
1982	578	68.2	67.5	137	16.2	17.6	132	15.6	14.9
1983	567	67.2	66.6	141	16.8	18.4	135	16.1	15.1
1984	611	68.2	67.8	140	15.6	17.3	145	16.2	14.9
1985	629	68.9	67.2	143	15.7	17.6	141	15.5	15.3
1986	633	68.4	67.1	148	16.0	17.6	144	15.6	15.3
1987	649	68.6	67.5	151	16.0	17.2	146	15.4	15.3

WARREN COUNTY

SECTOR EARNINGS as a PERCENT of TOTAL COUNTY EARNINGS and
as a PERCENT of KENTUCKY SECTOR EARNINGS

YEAR	MANUFACTURING		FARMING		MINING	
	TOTAL	KENTUCKY	TOTAL	KENTUCKY	TOTAL	KENTUCKY
1969	26.7	1.91	6.8	1.99	0.2	0.11
1970	26.3	1.90	6.2	2.09	0.2	0.10
1971	26.7	1.99	5.5	1.98	0.3	0.11
1972	28.3	2.14	6.3	2.13	0.3	0.14
1973	29.9	2.31	6.5	2.22	0.3	0.13
1974	30.3	2.29	5.4	1.76	0.4	0.12
1975	27.8	2.30	3.9	1.85	0.9	0.22
1976	29.3	2.35	2.5	1.16	0.7	0.20
1977	28.8	2.26	4.1	1.68	0.7	0.17
1978	28.6	2.32	3.2	1.59	0.6	0.17
1979	29.3	2.44	3.1	1.47	0.5	0.15
1980	27.2	2.31	2.0	1.12	0.6	0.16
1981	31.8	2.86	2.5	1.09	0.5	0.13
1982	32.5	3.11	1.9	0.97	0.6	0.15
1983	32.3	3.04	-0.5	-0.60	0.6	0.21
1984	33.0	3.12	2.1	1.08	0.6	0.22
1985	34.5	3.40	1.2	0.86	0.6	0.21
1986	31.7	3.14	1.1	0.94	0.4	0.15
1987	28.7	2.84	1.7	1.30	0.4	0.15

YEAR	SERVICES		TRADE		STATE and LOCAL GOVERNMENT	
	TOTAL	KENTUCKY	TOTAL	KENTUCKY	TOTAL	KENTUCKY
1969	12.6	1.68	20.0	2.22	14.2	2.72
1970	12.9	1.76	20.1	2.25	15.0	2.80
1971	13.3	1.81	19.8	2.28	15.6	2.92
1972	12.9	1.88	18.9	2.30	15.0	2.99
1973	13.1	2.02	18.6	2.38	13.7	2.94
1974	13.0	2.01	19.1	2.42	13.6	2.93
1975	14.8	2.19	20.2	2.45	14.4	2.91
1976	15.1	2.24	20.2	2.48	14.0	2.90
1977	15.2	2.27	19.3	2.45	13.7	2.86
1978	16.7	2.55	19.3	2.47	13.2	2.84
1979	16.0	2.49	19.6	2.58	13.0	2.80
1980	17.9	2.58	19.4	2.59	14.0	2.87
1981	17.2	2.56	17.6	2.56	13.1	2.84
1982	18.2	2.56	18.0	2.55	13.6	2.84
1983	19.3	2.54	18.7	2.60	14.0	2.84
1984	18.1	2.43	18.1	2.64	13.3	2.82
1985	18.5	2.45	18.0	2.66	13.0	2.78
1986	20.3	2.47	18.2	2.67	13.5	2.77
1987	21.1	2.46	17.9	2.62	14.1	2.88

WARREN COUNTY
COUNTY EMPLOYMENT by SECTOR

YEAR	MANUFACTURING		FARMING		MINING	
	EMPLOYMENT	PERCENT OF TOTAL	EMPLOYMENT	PERCENT OF TOTAL	EMPLOYMENT	PERCENT OF TOTAL
1969	5,982	22.8	3,015	11.5	79	0.3
1970	6,028	22.3	2,991	11.1	77	0.3
1971	6,145	22.3	2,958	10.7	66	0.2
1972	6,766	23.2	2,940	10.1	76	0.3
1973	7,748	24.7	2,967	9.4	64	0.2
1974	7,931	24.5	2,992	9.2	96	0.3
1975	7,118	22.2	2,746	8.6	196	0.6
1976	7,919	23.7	2,862	8.6	220	0.7
1977	8,023	23.3	2,824	8.2	257	0.7
1978	8,441	22.5	2,843	7.6	272	0.7
1979	8,941	23.1	2,682	6.9	290	0.7
1980	7,773	20.5	2,632	6.9	281	0.7
1981	8,280	21.5	2,636	6.8	335	0.9
1982	8,071	21.2	2,589	6.8	448	1.2
1983	7,877	20.2	2,705	6.9	515	1.3
1984	8,571	21.1	2,599	6.4	561	1.4
1985	8,882	21.2	2,543	6.1	695	1.7
1986	8,227	19.5	2,560	6.1	578	1.4
1987	7,859	18.2	2,500	5.8	569	1.3

YEAR	SERVICES		TRADE		STATE and LOCAL GOVERNMENT	
	EMPLOYMENT	PERCENT OF TOTAL	EMPLOYMENT	PERCENT OF TOTAL	EMPLOYMENT	PERCENT OF TOTAL
1969	3,928	15.0	5,412	20.7	3,412	13.0
1970	4,091	15.2	5,701	21.1	3,634	13.5
1971	4,153	15.1	5,861	21.3	3,843	13.9
1972	4,528	15.5	5,999	20.6	3,953	13.5
1973	4,920	15.7	6,479	20.6	4,041	12.9
1974	5,032	15.6	6,805	21.0	4,199	13.0
1975	5,352	16.7	7,105	22.2	4,341	13.6
1976	5,516	16.5	7,365	22.0	4,367	13.1
1977	5,944	17.3	7,633	22.2	4,317	12.5
1978	7,476	19.9	8,087	21.6	4,463	11.9
1979	7,488	19.3	8,516	22.0	4,545	11.7
1980	7,762	20.5	8,316	21.9	4,748	12.5
1981	7,912	20.5	8,281	21.5	4,783	12.4
1982	8,269	21.7	8,406	22.1	4,368	11.5
1983	8,514	21.8	8,833	22.6	4,530	11.6
1984	8,487	20.9	9,438	23.2	4,623	11.4
1985	8,982	21.4	9,714	23.2	4,762	11.4
1986	9,472	22.5	9,732	23.1	4,865	11.5
1987	9,958	23.0	10,258	23.7	4,984	11.5

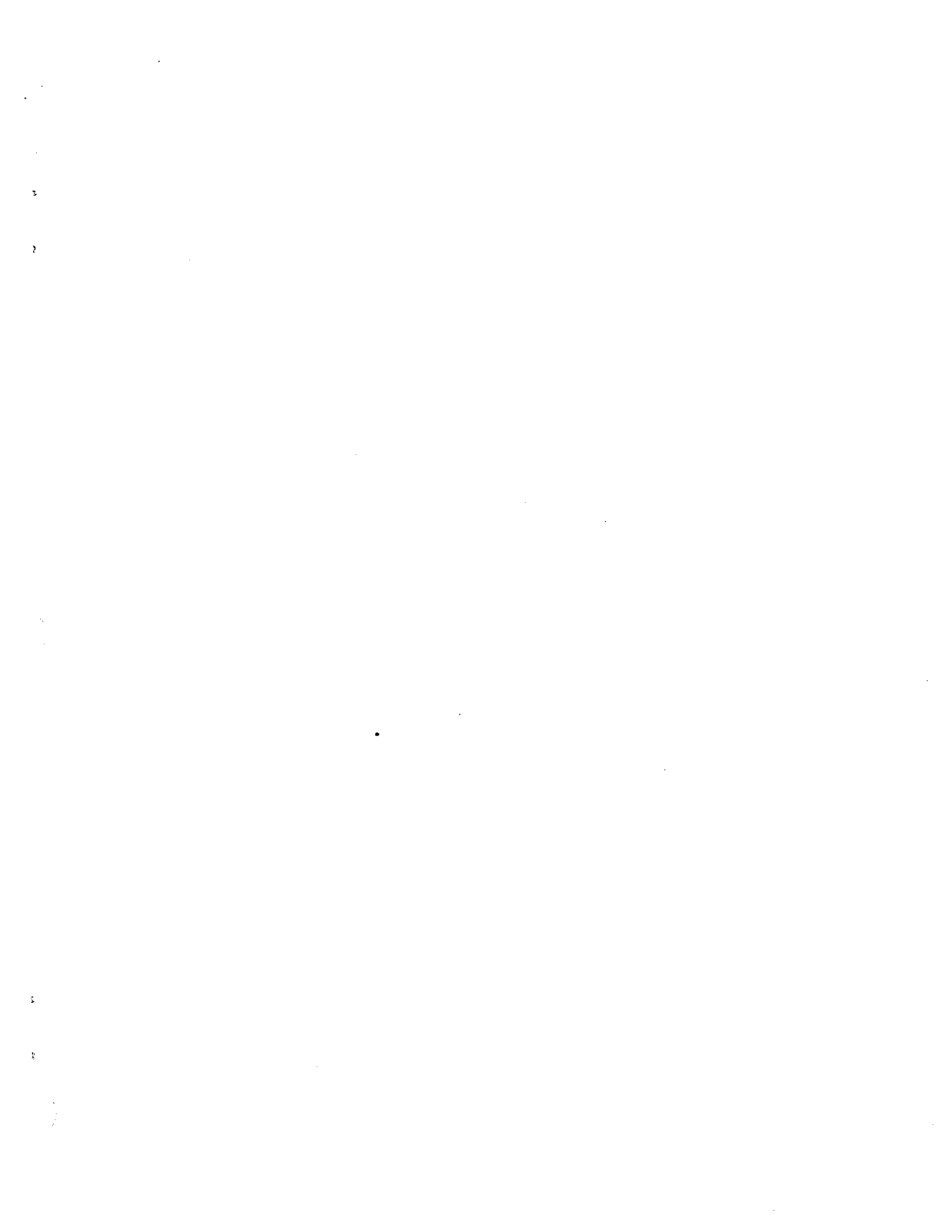
WARREN COUNTY

EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

YEAR	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	AVERAGE EARNINGS		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	
		COUNTY	KENTUCKY	COUNTY	KENTUCKY
1969	26,197	\$15,547	\$17,440	.	4.2
1970	26,972	\$15,706	\$17,811	4.7	4.4
1971	27,550	\$16,174	\$18,166	4.1	5.1
1972	29,180	\$17,046	\$18,970	5.7	6.0
1973	31,424	\$17,623	\$19,232	2.9	3.7
1974	32,349	\$16,864	\$19,008	3.6	4.5
1975	31,993	\$16,854	\$18,976	6.7	7.3
1976	33,433	\$17,339	\$19,563	5.0	5.6
1977	34,423	\$17,676	\$20,031	4.1	4.7
1978	37,501	\$17,533	\$20,121	3.9	5.3
1979	38,766	\$17,739	\$20,110	3.9	5.5
1980	37,907	\$17,176	\$19,439	7.7	8.0
1981	38,525	\$17,623	\$19,286	8.1	8.4
1982	38,095	\$17,218	\$18,931	9.6	10.6
1983	39,049	\$16,623	\$18,358	9.7	11.6
1984	40,646	\$17,220	\$19,080	6.8	9.3
1985	41,937	\$17,209	\$18,676	6.9	9.5
1986	42,128	\$17,173	\$18,627	9.4	9.3
1987	43,265	\$17,037	\$18,636	9.3	8.8

POPULATION STATISTICS

YEAR	POPULATION	% OF KY	PERCENT UNDER AGE 6		PERCENT AGE 60+	
			COUNTY	KENTUCKY	COUNTY	KENTUCKY
1969	56,200	1.76	.	.	.	.
1970	58,400	1.81	8.7	10.3	12.8	14.8
1971	61,100	1.85	8.2	9.6	12.7	14.8
1972	62,600	1.88	8.1	9.1	12.8	15.0
1973	62,600	1.86	8.3	8.8	13.2	15.2
1974	63,600	1.86	8.5	8.6	13.4	15.3
1975	64,400	1.86	8.7	8.4	13.6	15.4
1976	66,300	1.88	8.9	8.2	13.6	15.5
1977	67,600	1.89	9.1	8.4	13.6	15.5
1978	69,500	1.92	9.2	8.5	13.6	15.6
1979	70,800	1.94	9.3	8.7	13.7	15.8
1980	72,400	1.98	8.7	9.2	13.5	15.4
1981	74,700	2.03	8.9	9.3	13.3	15.5
1982	80,200	2.17	8.8	9.2	12.8	15.7
1983	82,000	2.21	9.0	9.2	12.7	15.9
1984	82,400	2.21	8.8	9.0	12.5	16.1
1985	82,000	2.20	8.7	8.9	12.5	16.3
1986	80,700	2.17	8.8	8.6	12.9	16.5
1987	81,700	2.19



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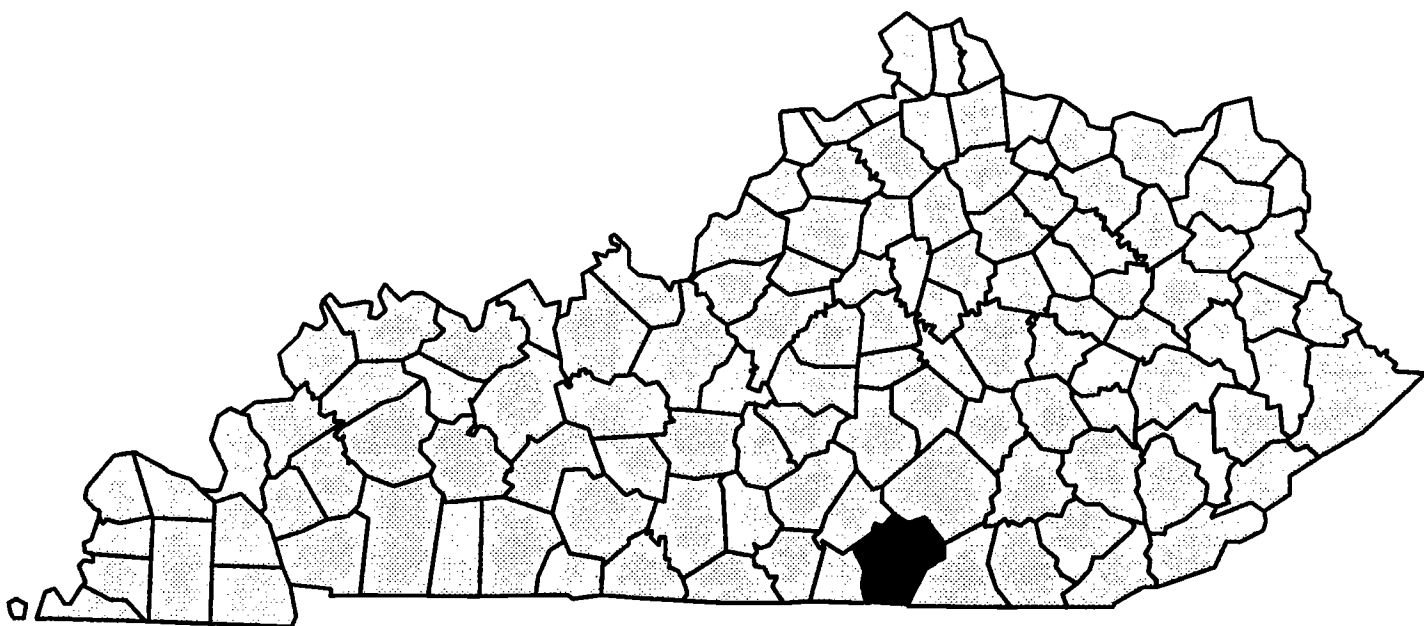
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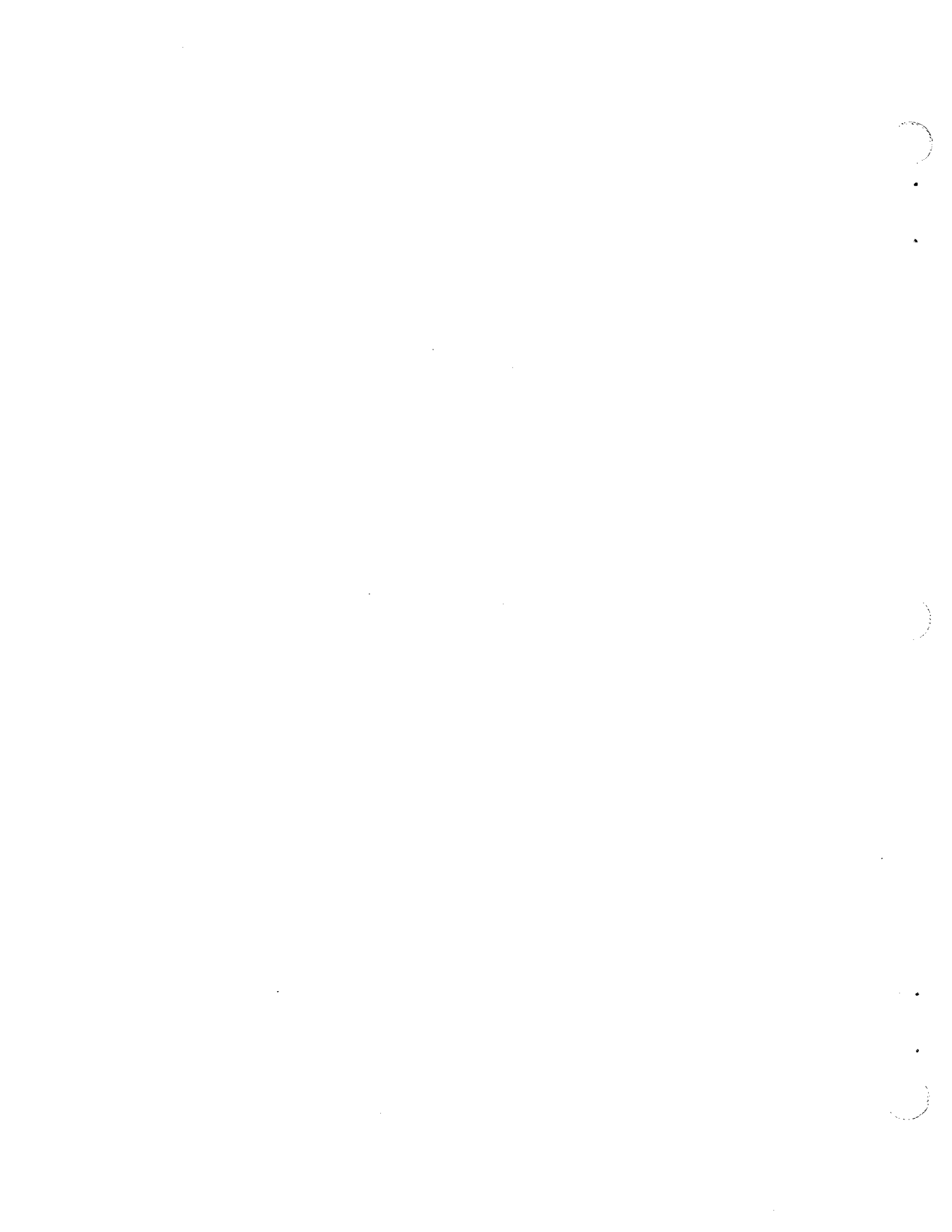
ECONOMIC TRENDS IN
KENTUCKY COUNTIES
1969 – 1987

WAYNE COUNTY



Prepared by
Virginia Wilson
Donna A. Cantrell

RESEARCH MEMORANDUM 438
Legislative Research Commission
Frankfort, Kentucky
February, 1990



ECONOMIC TRENDS IN
KENTUCKY COUNTIES
1969 – 1987

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No. 438
1990

WAYNE COUNTY

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FOREWORD

This publication is one of a set of 120, highlighting economic trends in each county in Kentucky from 1969-1987. This effort is part of the ongoing activities sponsored by the Legislative Research Commission to provide a long-term perspective on issues for decision makers. The economies of individual counties do not always parallel overall state trends. This set of publications is an attempt to look at the economic trends in each county over time and to point out where the economies of individual counties may be performing differently from the economy of the state as a whole.

This publication was prepared by Virginia Wilson and Donna Cantrell. Susan Dance assisted in production of the manuscript and Charles Bush edited the report. The assistance of Carol Straus from the Center for Business and Economic Research at the University of Kentucky in deciphering data is gratefully acknowledged.

Vic Hellard, Jr.
Director

The Capitol
Frankfort
February, 1990



SUMMARY

The Wayne County economy, as measured by personal income, grew substantially from 1969 to 1987. Wayne County generally maintained its share of Kentucky personal income, indicating that the county economy kept pace with the state economy. However, both per capita personal income and average earnings per job were significantly below those of the state. Wayne County generates a smaller percent of personal income from earnings and a larger percent from transfer payments than does the state as a whole.

The county has historically been heavily dependent on the goods-producing industries of manufacturing and farming. While the state shares of earnings and employment in manufacturing declined, the shares of this component of the Wayne County economy grew in importance. The farming sector's share of earnings and employment declined at both the county and state level. The service sector experienced significant growth at the county and state level.

The county's economy has been helped by its concentration in a growing manufacturing sector. This is because manufacturing is a relatively high wage industry. However, manufacturing industries are very sensitive to economic fluctuations. Consequently, while a high concentration in manufacturing supported the economy during a period of national economic growth, it may also make the county more susceptible to recessionary contractions.



INTRODUCTION

This is one of a series of reports called Economic Trends in Kentucky Counties. The purpose of this series is to describe the economic structure of Kentucky counties and to assess their economic performance relative to their own history and relative to the Kentucky economy. Information on the structure and patterns of change in county economies and an understanding of their relationship to the Kentucky economy can help in making policy decisions that are intended to shape Kentucky's economic future.

When assessing any economy there are several pertinent questions which may be addressed. The first concerns changes in the absolute size of the economy over time. Here the relevant comparison is between the county economy and its own history. Since most economic variables are given in dollars and since inflation causes the value of a dollar to vary over time, all dollar values in this report are presented in constant 1988 dollars. This allows analysis of real changes over time by controlling for the effects of inflation.

A second question concerns the structure and nature of the county economy. The structure of an economy refers to the relative share contributed by the various segments of the economy, while the nature deals with how this share has changed over time.

A third question concerns the performance of the county economy when compared to the Kentucky economy. For example, if a county has a higher proportion of earnings or employment in a particular sector it would indicate a specialization in that sector. Differences in economic structure may explain variations in relative economic well-being between a county and the state as a whole.

Economic data for counties are usually published after a lag of two years. Therefore, most data in this report cover the period 1969 to 1987. All data for this report was obtained from the Kentucky Economic Information System, an on-line database maintained by the University of Kentucky Center for Business and Economic Development.

There are certain caveats which should be remembered when analyzing data. First, it is a common and useful approach to evaluate the percentage an economic sector contributes to the total economy. However, one must remember that a sector's percentage contribution may decline even when its absolute value is increasing if another sector's contribution is growing at a faster rate. Secondly, when reviewing data in graphical analyses, the scales used to present data should be noted. In this report most graphs are presented with the narrowest scale which will cover all data points. This can accentuate visual patterns over time even when absolute changes are relatively small.

*For an analysis of economic trends in Kentucky, see Virginia Wilson, Patterns of Growth and Decline in the Kentucky Economy 1969-1988, Research Memorandum 437, Legislative Research Commission, November 1989.



ECONOMIC TRENDS IN WAYNE COUNTY

The following analysis includes a brief description of the county economy and is accompanied by graphical illustrations. Data tables are also included at the end of this report. Three principal components of the Wayne County economy are analyzed. They are:

1. Personal Income
2. Earnings
3. Employment

Also, because coal production has been an important component in the Kentucky economy and in many local economies, the coal sector is analyzed in counties which have a history of coal production.

Personal Income

Personal income is often used as a measure of the economic activity in an area. Personal income is the sum of all the dollar income received by individuals in an area from any legal source. Personal income data is published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) for most major geographic regions, including states, counties, and major cities.

In general, income can be obtained in three ways. First, it can be earned by the work of an individual. This type of income includes wage and salary income and proprietors' earnings. Second, income can be earned by property. This component includes earnings from rents, dividends, and interest. Finally, income can be received as a gift or an entitlement. This type of income constitutes the component of personal income called transfer payments. Included in this component is income from sources such as retirement benefits, unemployment benefits, food stamps, and medical programs such as Medicare and Medicaid.

As can be seen in Chart 1A, the size of the Wayne County economy, as measured by personal income, increased from \$65 million in 1969 to \$138 million in 1987, after adjusting for inflation. Chart 1B shows Wayne County total personal income as a percent of Kentucky total personal income. Overall, Wayne County increased its share of Kentucky personal income.

A similar pattern emerges from an examination of per capita personal income. Per capita personal income is simply the total personal income of an area divided by its population. Per capita personal income is often used as a measure of the economic well-being of the residents of an area. Charts 1C and 1D indicate that Wayne County per capita income increased over the time period to a level of \$7,848 per person in 1987, when it was 62.8 percent of Kentucky per capita personal income.

A better understanding of the nature of economic activity can be gleaned from an examination of the relative contribution of the components of personal

income and how their shares have changed over time. This information is illustrated in Charts 2A-2D. Earnings declined in the mid-1970's and the early 1980's, periods corresponding to national recessions. Overall, total earnings increased from \$46 million in 1969 to \$80 million in 1987 (in constant 1988 dollars). While earnings increased, their share of personal income declined. This trend occurred at the state level as well. In 1987, earnings accounted for 57.6 percent of Wayne County's total personal income which was lower than Kentucky's 67.5 percent share.

Transfer payments contributed \$14 million to total personal income in 1969 and \$38 million in 1987. During the same period, transfer payments contributed a much higher percentage of personal income in Wayne County than in Kentucky.

Income from property in Wayne County grew steadily through the time period. Income from property totalled \$5 million in 1969 and increased to \$20 million in 1987.

Earnings

Earnings are the component of personal income reflecting payments to individuals in return for labor. Earnings include both wages and salaries and proprietor's income. In 1969, Wayne County received 13.4 percent of total earnings from manufacturing. This percentage increased to 34.9 percent in 1987 (Chart 3A). The county trend toward increasing concentration in manufacturing is different from that for the state, where the percentage of earnings from manufacturing showed a steady decline over the period.

Farming's contribution to total county earnings decreased from 28.4 percent in 1969 to 8.5 percent in 1987. The trend toward declining farm earnings is consistent with state and national trends. The mining sector accounted for a relatively small share of total earnings. This share fluctuated during the period and accounted for 1.4 percent in 1983. Data for the sector was unavailable after 1983.

Earnings from non-goods-producing industries as a percent of total earnings are illustrated in Chart 3B. The percent of earnings from the service sector increased from 9.1 percent to 14.5 percent in 1987. The percent of earnings from the trade sector declined from 15.6 percent in 1969 to 11.0 percent in 1987. The share of earnings from the state and local government sector remained relatively constant. At the state level, the percent of earnings from services increased, while the percents from trade and state and local government were stable.

Average earnings per job (adjusted for inflation) for Wayne County and Kentucky are shown in Chart 3D. In Kentucky, average earnings per job reached a high of \$20,121 per person in 1978. Since then, average earnings per job declined and in 1987 they were \$18,636 per person. Wayne County average earnings per job were well below those of the state. Average earnings were \$11,161 in 1987.

Employment

Employment is considered any activity for which one receives financial remuneration in the form of wages or profits. Total employment in Wayne County increased significantly during the data period. In 1969, total employment stood at 3,846 people. By 1987, that figure had increased to 6,620.

The unemployment rate, often used as an indicator of economic well-being, is the ratio of unemployed to the total civilian labor force. Unemployment is described as a condition of being out of work while actively seeking employment within the last thirty days. The civilian labor force is described as the proportion of population age 16 or older employed or actively seeking employment. Annual unemployment rates for Kentucky and Wayne County are presented in Chart 4B. Unemployment rates in Wayne County were generally above those of the state throughout the period. In 1987, the county unemployment rate was 11.5 percent, compared to 8.8 percent for Kentucky.

Another employment concept includes the discouraged worker. Discouraged workers are persons who want jobs but made no attempt to find work in the last thirty days because they believe they could not find it. These individuals are not included when calculating official unemployment rates. The Cabinet for Human Resources does not estimate discouraged workers by county. However, preliminary research by the Cabinet indicates that the inclusion of discouraged workers in the civilian labor force estimate would increase the unemployment rate by approximately four percent for the state. This figure would vary by county depending on the labor market in a county or within commuting distance.

Employment in the goods-producing industries is illustrated in Chart 4C. The percent of total employment in manufacturing increased from 13.3 percent in 1969 to 26.8 percent in 1987. Farming's share of employment declined from 33.3 percent in 1969 to 18.5 percent in 1987. The mine sector represented a small percent of total employment during the period. In 1983, 0.9 percent of employment was in mining.

Employment in the non-goods-producing industries is presented in Chart 4D. Service sector employment increased slightly from 1969 to 1987. In 1969, the service sector accounted for 11.0 percent of employment. This share increased to 15.2 percent in 1987. The percent of employment in state and local government and trade remained relatively constant. At the state level, service and trade employment increased significantly, while government employment remained constant.

Population

The census conducted each decade counts the actual population in an area. Population is then statistically estimated during intervening years. The demographic composition of this population growth has important implications for the future demand for goods and services, and ultimately, the economic structure of Wayne County.

The Wayne County population grew from 14,300 in 1969 to 17,600 in 1987 (Chart 5A). It was estimated that in 1986, 8.5 percent of Wayne County's population was under six years of age, compared to 8.6 percent for the state. In the same year, 17.4 percent of the Wayne County population was sixty years of age and over, while 16.5 percent of all Kentucky residents fell in this age group.

Coal

The coal sector provides significant income and employment for the Kentucky economy. This sector also contributes directly to the Commonwealth's General Fund revenues through severance tax collections. While mining employment and earnings are a very small percent of their respective totals for Wayne County, coal production has been a nontrivial sector of the county economy.

Wayne County coal production patterns are presented in Chart 6A. Coal production is estimated by the Energy Information Administration of the U.S. Department of Energy. Estimates of production are calculated from a sample of coal shipment from each county. Coal production increased significantly until 1982, then declined to 442 thousand tons in 1986.

Employment in the mining sector, which includes coal and other forms of mining, is illustrated in Chart 6B. Employment in mining was erratic. In 1983, this sector provided 56 jobs in Wayne County. Data was not available for later periods.

Coal severance tax receipts are presented in Chart 6D. The Kentucky Revenue Cabinet collects severance taxes on processed coal. Receipts are then allocated to counties, based on the value of the coal mined in the county and the value attributed to any processing done in the county. Therefore, trends in severance tax collections may not exactly parallel those of the coal production figures in Chart 6A. Severance tax collections were cyclical over the period. In 1983, coal severance tax collections allocated to Wayne County totalled \$821 thousand. Data was not available for later periods.

CHART 1A
WAYNE COUNTY
REAL PERSONAL INCOME
Millions of 1988 dollars

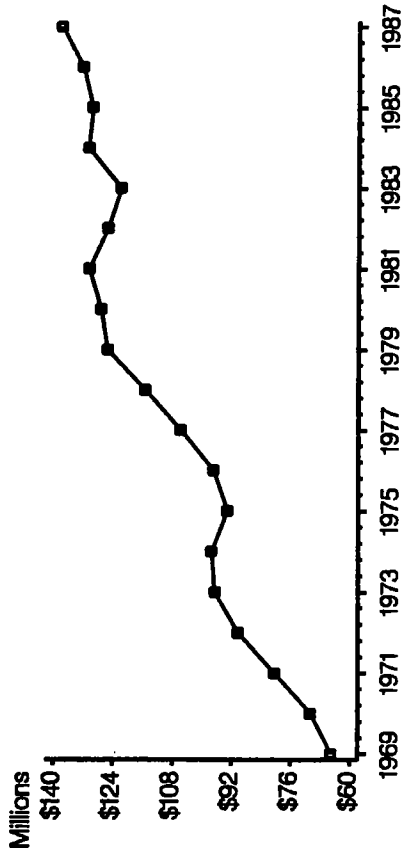


CHART 1B
WAYNE COUNTY
PERSONAL INCOME
as a Percent of Kentucky Personal Income

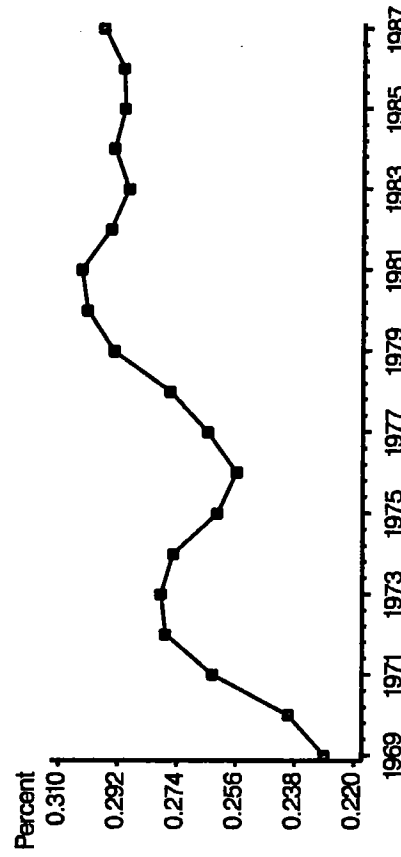


CHART 1C
WAYNE COUNTY
PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME
in Constant 1988 Dollars

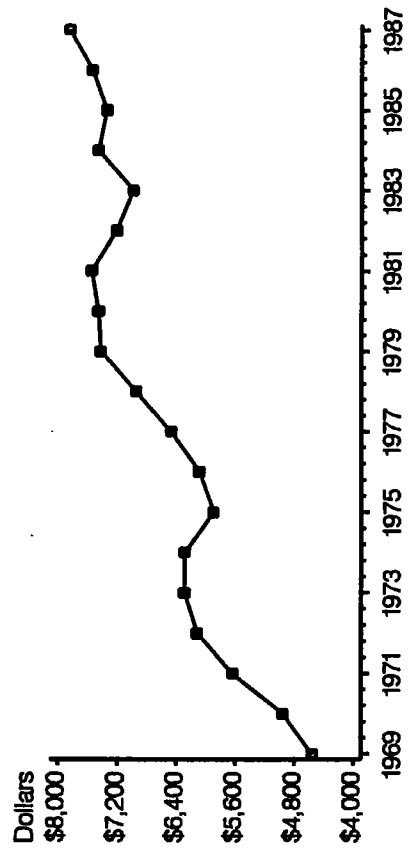


CHART 1D
WAYNE COUNTY
PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME
as a Percent of Kentucky Per Capita Personal Income

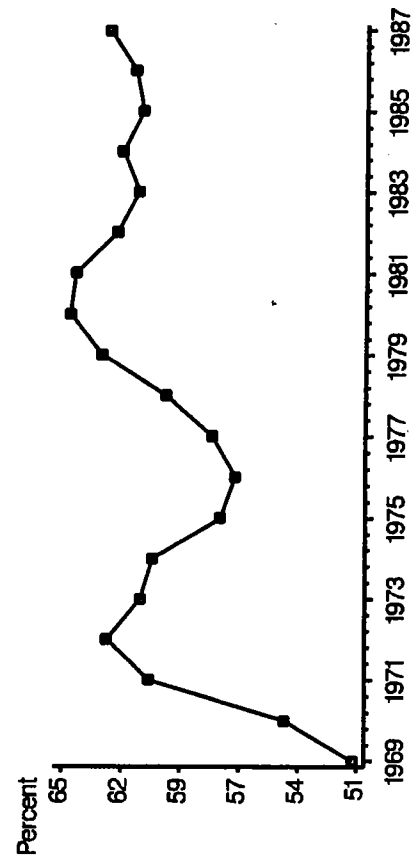


CHART 2A

WAYNE COUNTY

REAL TOTAL EARNINGS

Millions of 1988 dollars

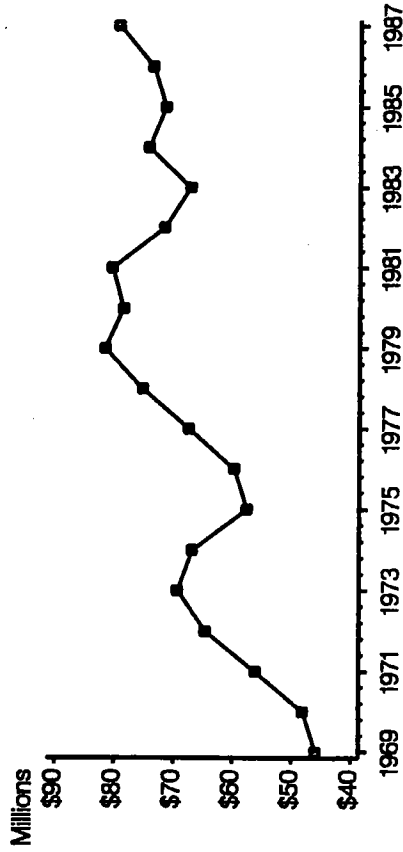


CHART 2B

WAYNE COUNTY

TRANSFER PAYMENTS and INCOME FROM PROPERTY

Millions of 1988 Dollars

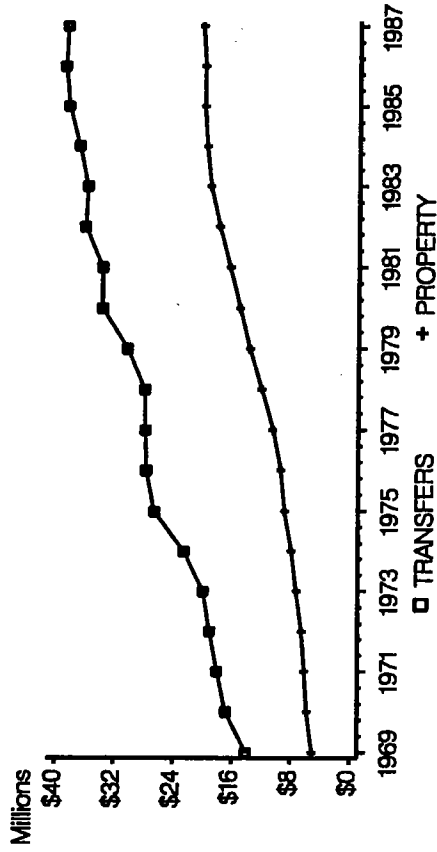


CHART 2C

WAYNE COUNTY

TOTAL EARNINGS

as a Percent of Personal Income

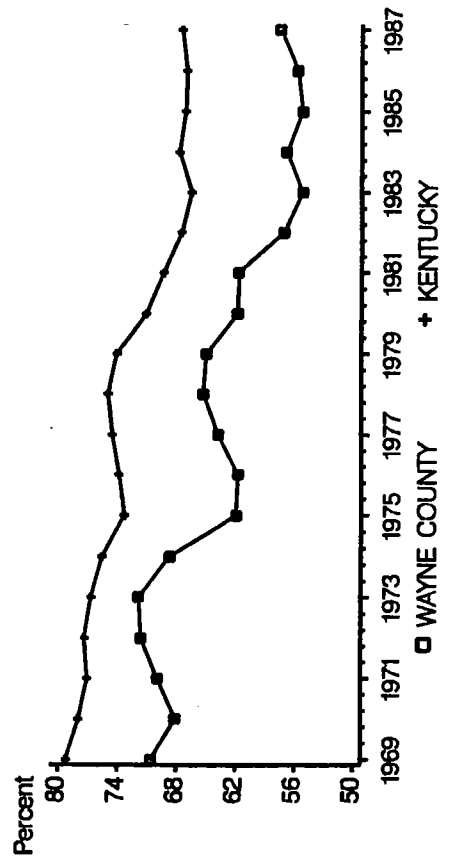


CHART 2D

WAYNE COUNTY

TRANSFER PAYMENTS

as a Percent of Personal Income

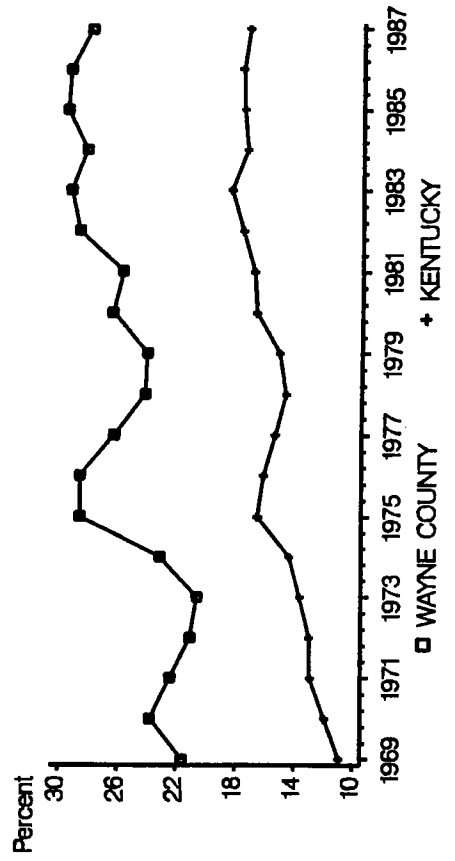


CHART 3A

WAYNE COUNTY

EARNINGS IN GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES
as a Percent of Total Earnings

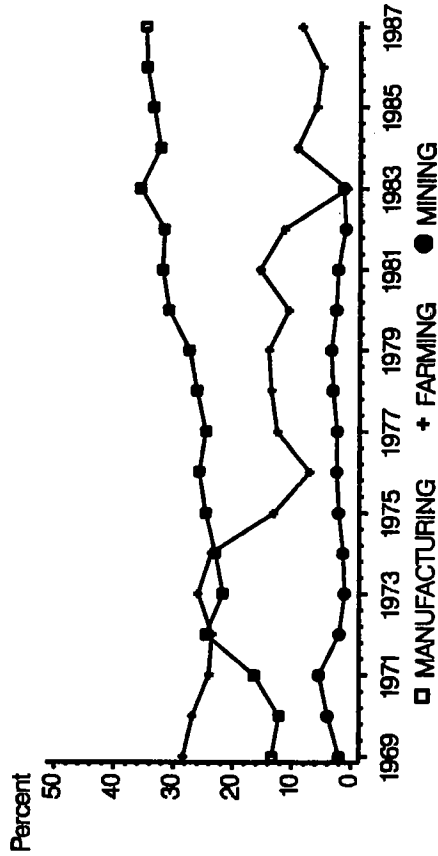


CHART 3B

WAYNE COUNTY

EARNINGS IN NON-GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES
as a Percent of Total Earnings

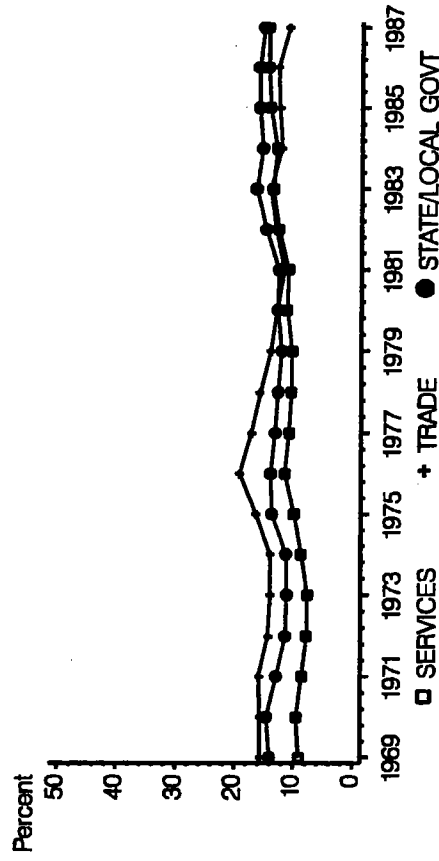


CHART 3C

WAYNE COUNTY

EARNINGS IN GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES
as a Percent of Kentucky Industries

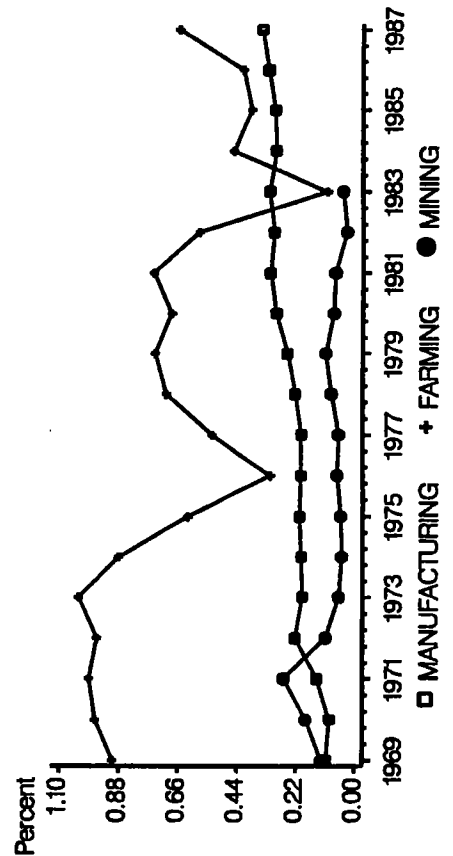


CHART 3D

WAYNE COUNTY

AVERAGE EARNINGS PER JOB
in Constant 1988 Dollars

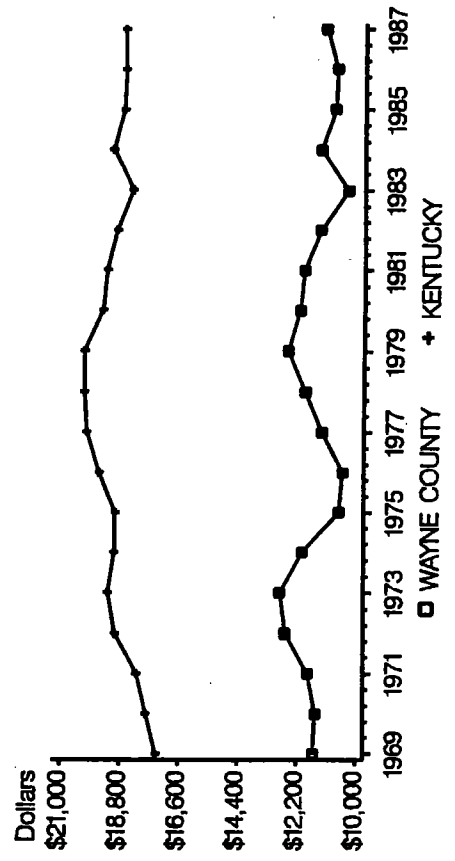


CHART 4A

WAYNE COUNTY
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT
Thousands of People

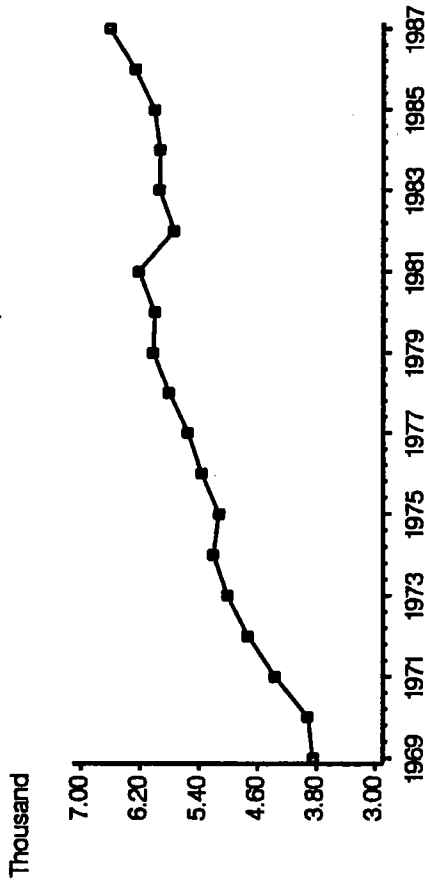


CHART 4B
WAYNE COUNTY
ANNUAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

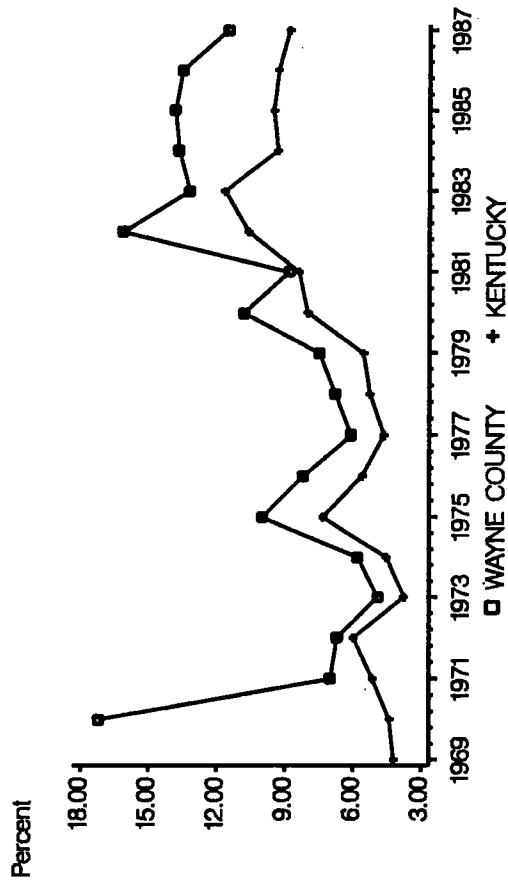


CHART 4C

WAYNE COUNTY
EMPLOYMENT IN GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES
as a Percent of Total Employment

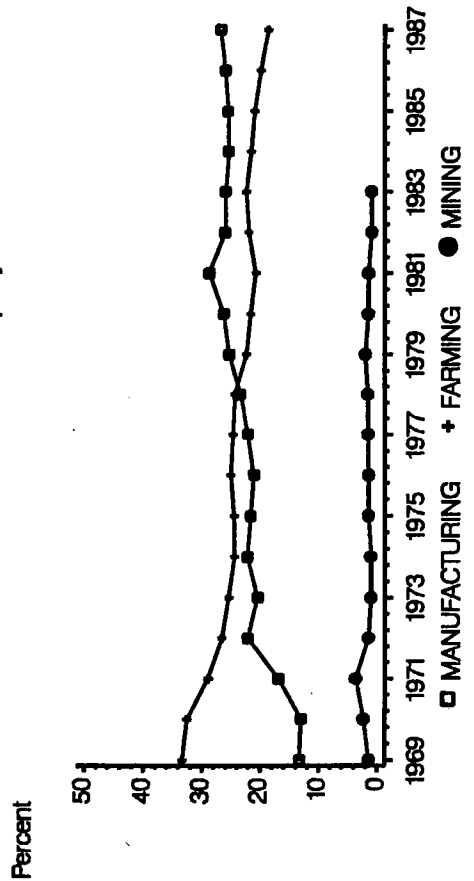


CHART 4D

WAYNE COUNTY
EMPLOYMENT in NON-GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES
as a Percent of Total Employment

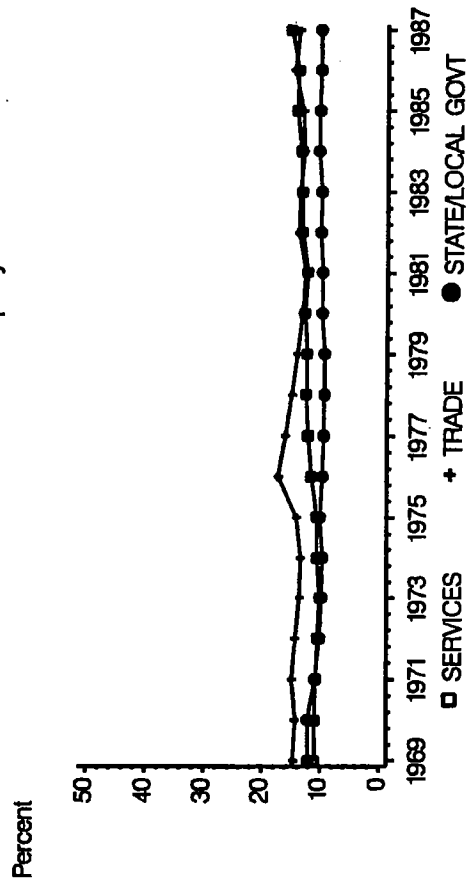


CHART 5A
WAYNE COUNTY
POPULATION
Thousands of People

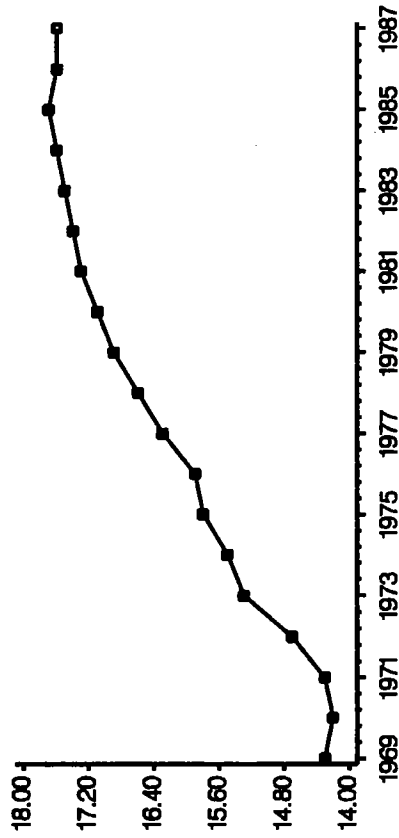


CHART 5B
WAYNE COUNTY
POPULATION
as a Percent of Kentucky Population

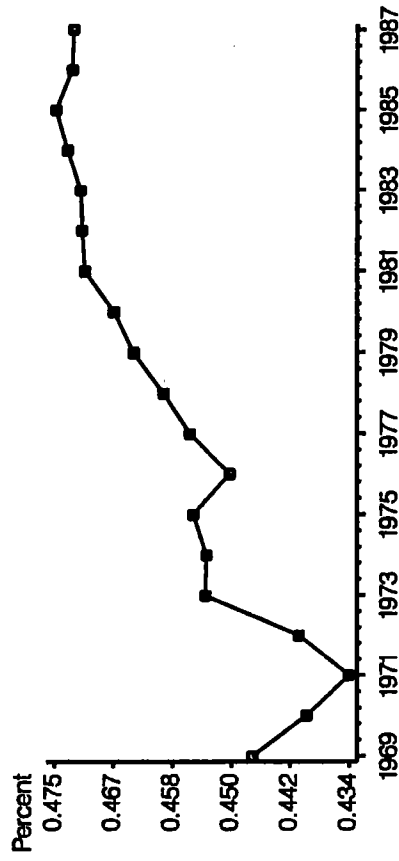


CHART 5C
WAYNE COUNTY
POPULATION 5 AND UNDER
as a Percent of Total Population

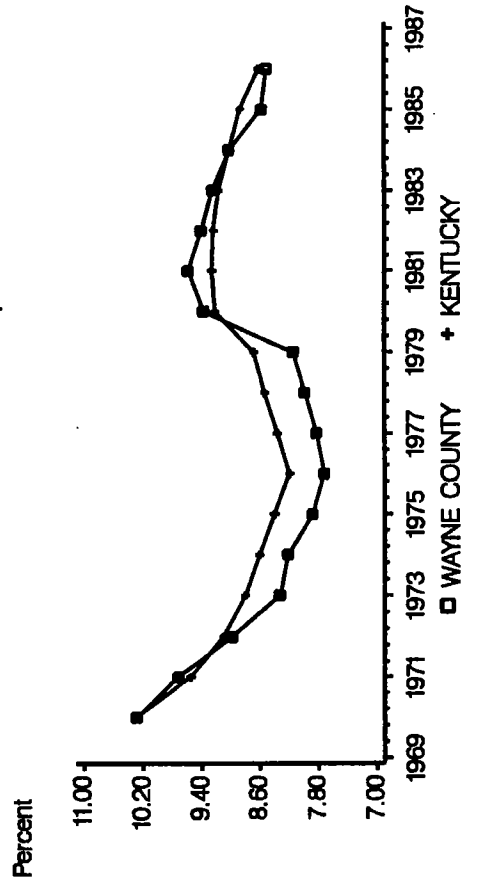


CHART 5D
WAYNE COUNTY
POPULATION 60 AND OVER
as a Percent of Total Population

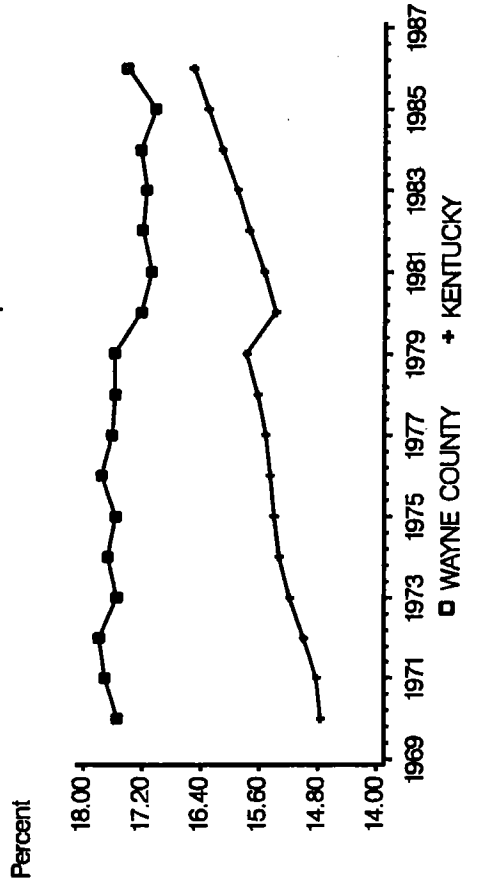


CHART 6A
WAYNE COUNTY
TOTAL COAL PRODUCTION (SHIPMENTS)
 Thousands of Tons

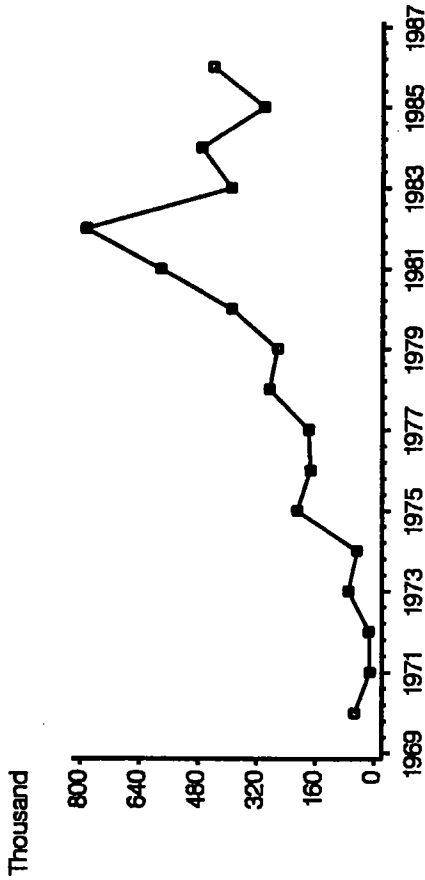


CHART 6B
WAYNE COUNTY
MINING EMPLOYMENT
 Thousands of People

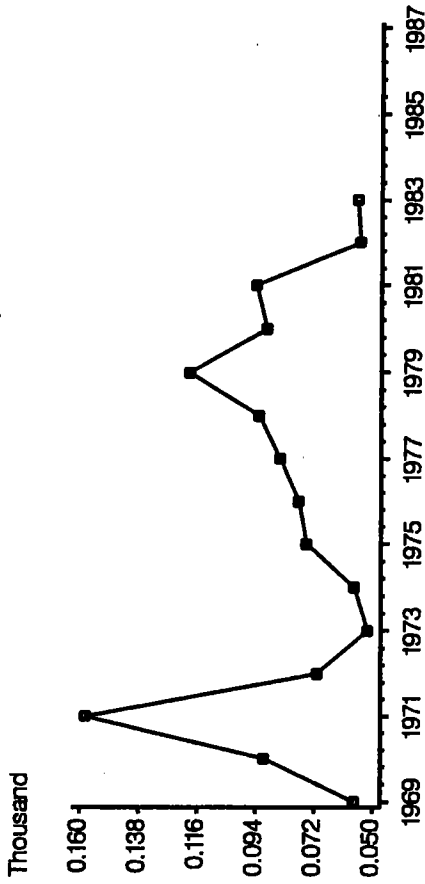


CHART 6C
WAYNE COUNTY
AVERAGE VALUE PER TON FOR COAL
 Constant 1988 Dollars

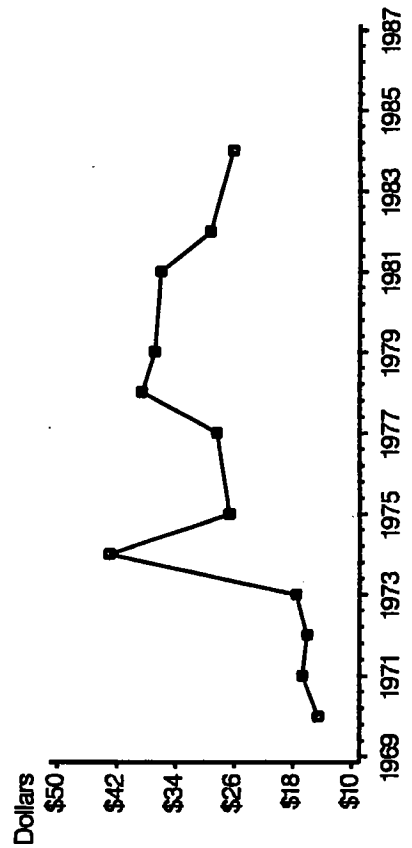
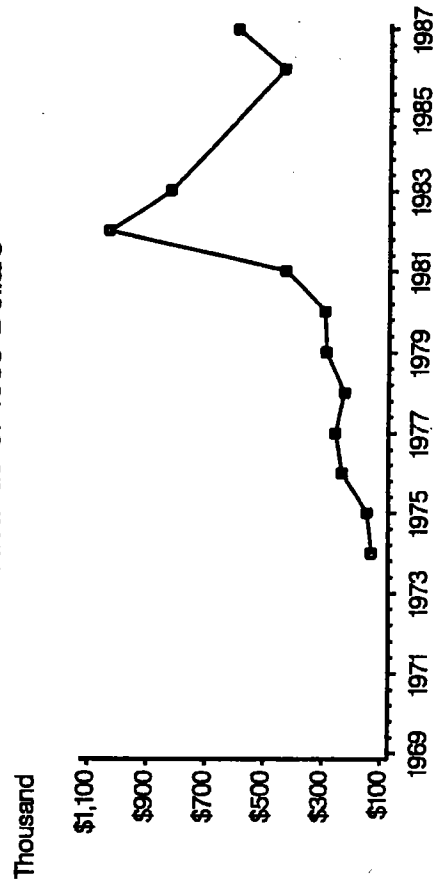


CHART 6D
WAYNE COUNTY
TAX RECEIPTS ON COAL SEVERED OR PROCESSED
 Thousands of 1988 Dollars



WAYNE COUNTY

PERSONAL INCOME
In Millions of 1988 Dollars

Year	County Personal Income (M\$)	Percent of Kentucky (%)	Per Capita Personal Income (\$)	Percent of Kentucky (%)
1969	65	0.23	4,549	51.2
1970	71	0.24	4,963	54.4
1971	80	0.26	5,634	60.9
1972	90	0.28	6,126	62.9
1973	97	0.28	6,295	61.3
1974	97	0.28	6,291	60.7
1975	93	0.26	5,903	57.5
1976	97	0.26	6,098	56.8
1977	106	0.26	6,475	57.9
1978	115	0.28	6,952	60.1
1979	126	0.29	7,425	63.1
1980	127	0.30	7,454	64.6
1981	131	0.30	7,545	64.4
1982	126	0.29	7,215	62.4
1983	122	0.29	6,992	61.4
1984	131	0.29	7,458	62.2
1985	130	0.29	7,346	61.2
1986	132	0.29	7,538	61.6
1987	138	0.30	7,848	62.8

COMPONENTS OF PERSONAL INCOME
In Constant 1988 Dollars

Year	EARNINGS			TRANSFER PAYMENTS			INCOME from PROPERTY		
	M\$	Percent of Personal Income		M\$	Percent of Personal Income		M\$	Percent of Personal Income	
		County	Kentucky		County	Kentucky		County	Kentucky
1969	46	70.6	79.2	14	21.6	10.9	5	7.8	9.9
1970	48	68.1	77.9	17	23.7	11.9	6	8.2	10.2
1971	56	69.9	77.0	18	22.4	12.9	6	7.7	10.1
1972	65	71.6	77.3	19	21.1	12.9	7	7.3	9.7
1973	69	71.8	76.6	20	20.6	13.6	7	7.5	9.7
1974	67	68.7	75.5	23	23.2	14.4	8	8.2	10.1
1975	58	61.9	73.3	27	28.5	16.5	9	9.5	10.1
1976	60	61.7	73.9	28	28.5	16.1	9	9.8	10.0
1977	68	63.8	74.6	28	26.3	15.3	10	9.9	10.1
1978	75	65.3	75.0	28	24.2	14.6	12	10.5	10.4
1979	82	65.0	74.1	30	24.1	15.1	14	10.9	10.8
1980	79	61.8	71.1	34	26.4	16.7	15	11.8	12.2
1981	81	61.7	69.3	34	25.8	16.8	16	12.5	13.8
1982	72	57.1	67.5	36	28.7	17.6	18	14.2	14.9
1983	67	55.2	66.6	36	29.2	18.4	19	15.6	15.1
1984	74	56.9	67.8	37	28.2	17.3	20	15.0	14.9
1985	72	55.2	67.2	38	29.5	17.6	20	15.3	15.3
1986	74	55.7	67.1	39	29.3	17.6	20	15.0	15.3
1987	80	57.6	67.5	38	27.8	17.2	20	14.6	15.3

WAYNE COUNTY

SECTOR EARNINGS as a PERCENT of TOTAL COUNTY EARNINGS and
as a PERCENT of KENTUCKY SECTOR EARNINGS

YEAR	MANUFACTURING		FARMING		MINING	
	TOTAL	KENTUCKY	TOTAL	KENTUCKY	TOTAL	KENTUCKY
1969	13.4	0.10	28.4	0.90	2.0	0.12
1970	12.1	0.09	26.8	0.97	3.9	0.18
1971	16.4	0.14	24.0	0.99	5.4	0.27
1972	24.5	0.22	23.5	0.96	2.0	0.11
1973	21.7	0.19	25.9	1.03	1.1	0.06
1974	23.0	0.20	23.6	0.88	1.4	0.05
1975	24.6	0.21	13.1	0.62	2.2	0.05
1976	25.7	0.20	7.1	0.32	2.5	0.07
1977	24.6	0.20	12.6	0.53	2.4	0.06
1978	26.1	0.22	13.6	0.70	3.2	0.09
1979	27.4	0.25	14.0	0.74	3.4	0.11
1980	30.9	0.29	10.7	0.68	2.6	0.08
1981	32.0	0.32	15.5	0.75	2.3	0.07
1982	31.8	0.30	11.5	0.58	1.1	0.03
1983	35.7	0.32	0.9	0.10	1.4	0.04
1984	32.4	0.29	9.3	0.45	.	.
1985	33.6	0.30	6.0	0.38	.	.
1986	34.7	0.32	5.1	0.42	.	.
1987	34.9	0.35	8.5	0.65	.	.

YEAR	SERVICES		TRADE		STATE and LOCAL GOVERNMENT	
	TOTAL	KENTUCKY	TOTAL	KENTUCKY	TOTAL	KENTUCKY
1969	9.1	0.13	15.6	0.19	14.0	0.29
1970	9.5	0.14	15.7	0.19	14.5	0.29
1971	8.6	0.14	15.9	0.21	12.9	0.28
1972	7.8	0.14	14.3	0.21	11.4	0.27
1973	7.6	0.14	14.0	0.21	11.1	0.28
1974	8.7	0.15	14.0	0.20	11.3	0.28
1975	9.9	0.15	16.4	0.20	13.7	0.28
1976	11.5	0.17	19.2	0.23	14.0	0.28
1977	10.8	0.17	17.2	0.22	13.2	0.28
1978	10.5	0.17	15.7	0.21	12.7	0.29
1979	10.3	0.18	14.0	0.20	12.1	0.29
1980	11.2	0.18	12.9	0.19	12.8	0.29
1981	10.9	0.18	11.7	0.19	12.6	0.30
1982	12.6	0.18	13.1	0.18	14.8	0.31
1983	13.6	0.17	14.1	0.19	16.5	0.32
1984	13.0	0.17	12.2	0.17	15.4	0.32
1985	14.2	0.17	12.6	0.17	16.0	0.31
1986	14.5	0.16	12.8	0.18	16.0	0.31
1987	14.5	0.17	11.0	0.16	15.2	0.31

WAYNE COUNTY

COUNTY EMPLOYMENT by SECTOR

YEAR	MANUFACTURING		FARMING		MINING	
	EMPLOYMENT	PERCENT OF TOTAL	EMPLOYMENT	PERCENT OF TOTAL	EMPLOYMENT	PERCENT OF TOTAL
1969	512	13.3	1,282	33.3	57	1.5
1970	511	13.0	1,275	32.5	91	2.3
1971	737	16.9	1,266	29.0	158	3.6
1972	1,045	22.1	1,262	26.6	71	1.5
1973	1,022	20.4	1,275	25.4	52	1.0
1974	1,154	22.1	1,275	24.5	57	1.1
1975	1,106	21.6	1,257	24.5	75	1.5
1976	1,128	21.0	1,346	25.1	78	1.5
1977	1,222	22.0	1,371	24.7	85	1.5
1978	1,354	23.3	1,414	24.3	93	1.6
1979	1,526	25.3	1,343	22.3	119	2.0
1980	1,579	26.3	1,295	21.6	90	1.5
1981	1,789	28.7	1,287	20.7	94	1.5
1982	1,494	26.0	1,257	21.9	55	1.0
1983	1,539	25.9	1,323	22.3	56	0.9
1984	1,506	25.4	1,275	21.5	.	.
1985	1,533	25.5	1,252	20.8	.	.
1986	1,630	26.0	1,244	19.8	.	.
1987	1,774	26.8	1,227	18.5	.	.

YEAR	SERVICES		TRADE		STATE and LOCAL GOVERNMENT	
	EMPLOYMENT	PERCENT OF TOTAL	EMPLOYMENT	PERCENT OF TOTAL	EMPLOYMENT	PERCENT OF TOTAL
1969	424	11.0	565	14.7	466	12.1
1970	430	11.0	561	14.3	478	12.2
1971	471	10.8	650	14.9	477	10.9
1972	498	10.5	677	14.3	477	10.1
1973	508	10.1	683	13.6	489	9.8
1974	552	10.6	703	13.5	503	9.7
1975	549	10.7	725	14.1	516	10.1
1976	624	11.6	928	17.3	516	9.6
1977	679	12.2	892	16.1	524	9.4
1978	729	12.5	872	15.0	541	9.3
1979	750	12.4	852	14.1	565	9.4
1980	773	12.9	797	13.3	590	9.8
1981	768	12.3	794	12.8	609	9.8
1982	763	13.3	799	13.9	575	10.0
1983	792	13.3	811	13.6	588	9.9
1984	797	13.4	769	13.0	614	10.3
1985	851	14.2	789	13.1	614	10.2
1986	875	13.9	916	14.6	632	10.1
1987	1,004	15.2	912	13.8	663	10.0

WAYNE COUNTY

EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

YEAR	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	AVERAGE EARNINGS		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	
		COUNTY	KENTUCKY	COUNTY	KENTUCKY
1969	3,846	\$11,557	\$17,440	.	4.2
1970	3,919	\$11,469	\$17,811	17.2	4.4
1971	4,370	\$11,762	\$18,166	7.0	5.1
1972	4,737	\$12,634	\$18,970	6.7	6.0
1973	5,013	\$12,842	\$19,232	4.9	3.7
1974	5,210	\$11,984	\$19,008	5.8	4.5
1975	5,128	\$10,627	\$18,976	10.0	7.3
1976	5,370	\$10,497	\$19,563	8.2	5.6
1977	5,555	\$11,261	\$20,031	6.1	4.7
1978	5,811	\$11,881	\$20,121	6.8	5.3
1979	6,029	\$12,549	\$20,110	7.5	5.5
1980	6,008	\$12,096	\$19,439	10.8	8.0
1981	6,224	\$11,939	\$19,286	8.8	8.4
1982	5,745	\$11,343	\$18,931	16.1	10.6
1983	5,944	\$10,340	\$18,358	13.2	11.6
1984	5,937	\$11,336	\$19,080	13.7	9.3
1985	6,014	\$10,822	\$18,676	13.8	9.5
1986	6,279	\$10,773	\$18,627	13.5	9.3
1987	6,620	\$11,161	\$18,636	11.5	8.8

POPULATION STATISTICS

YEAR	POPULATION	% OF KY	PERCENT UNDER 6		PERCENT 60+	
			COUNTY	KENTUCKY	COUNTY	KENTUCKY
1969	14,300	0.45	.	.	.	.
1970	14,200	0.44	10.3	10.3	17.5	14.8
1971	14,300	0.43	9.7	9.6	17.7	14.8
1972	14,700	0.44	9.0	9.1	17.8	15.0
1973	15,300	0.45	8.3	8.8	17.5	15.2
1974	15,500	0.45	8.2	8.6	17.7	15.3
1975	15,800	0.46	7.9	8.4	17.6	15.4
1976	15,900	0.45	7.7	8.2	17.7	15.5
1977	16,300	0.46	7.8	8.4	17.6	15.5
1978	16,600	0.46	8.0	8.5	17.6	15.6
1979	16,900	0.46	8.1	8.7	17.6	15.8
1980	17,100	0.47	9.4	9.2	17.2	15.4
1981	17,300	0.47	9.6	9.3	17.1	15.5
1982	17,400	0.47	9.4	9.2	17.2	15.7
1983	17,500	0.47	9.3	9.2	17.1	15.9
1984	17,600	0.47	9.0	9.0	17.2	16.1
1985	17,700	0.47	8.6	8.9	17.0	16.3
1986	17,600	0.47	8.5	8.6	17.4	16.5
1987	17,600	0.47	.	.	.	.

WAYNE COUNTY

COAL MINING STATISTICS

YEAR	PRODUCTION (Thousand Tons)	EMPLOYMENT	AVERAGE VALUE PER TON	COAL TAX RECEIPTS (000)
1969	.	57	.	.
1970	53	91	\$14.51	.
1971	11	158	\$16.64	.
1972	13	71	\$16.00	.
1973	70	52	\$17.57	.
1974	46	57	\$42.98	\$132
1975	211	75	\$26.62	\$147
1976	174	78	.	\$232
1977	179	85	\$28.37	\$254
1978	287	93	\$38.57	\$224
1979	265	119	\$36.84	\$287
1980	391	90	.	\$293
1981	585	94	\$36.05	\$430
1982	788	55	\$29.28	\$1,030
1983	392	56	.	\$821
1984	474	.	\$26.11	.
1985	303	.	.	.
1986	442	.	.	.
1987

Note: All dollar figures are presented in constant 1988 dollars.



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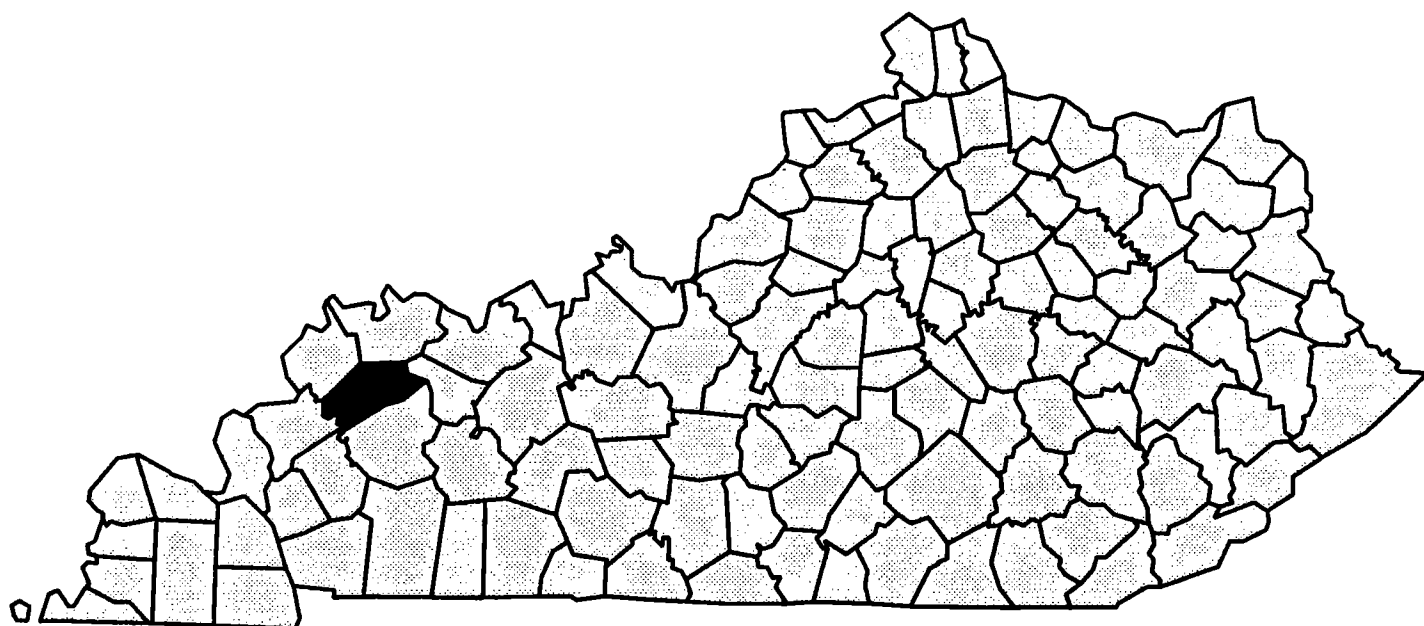
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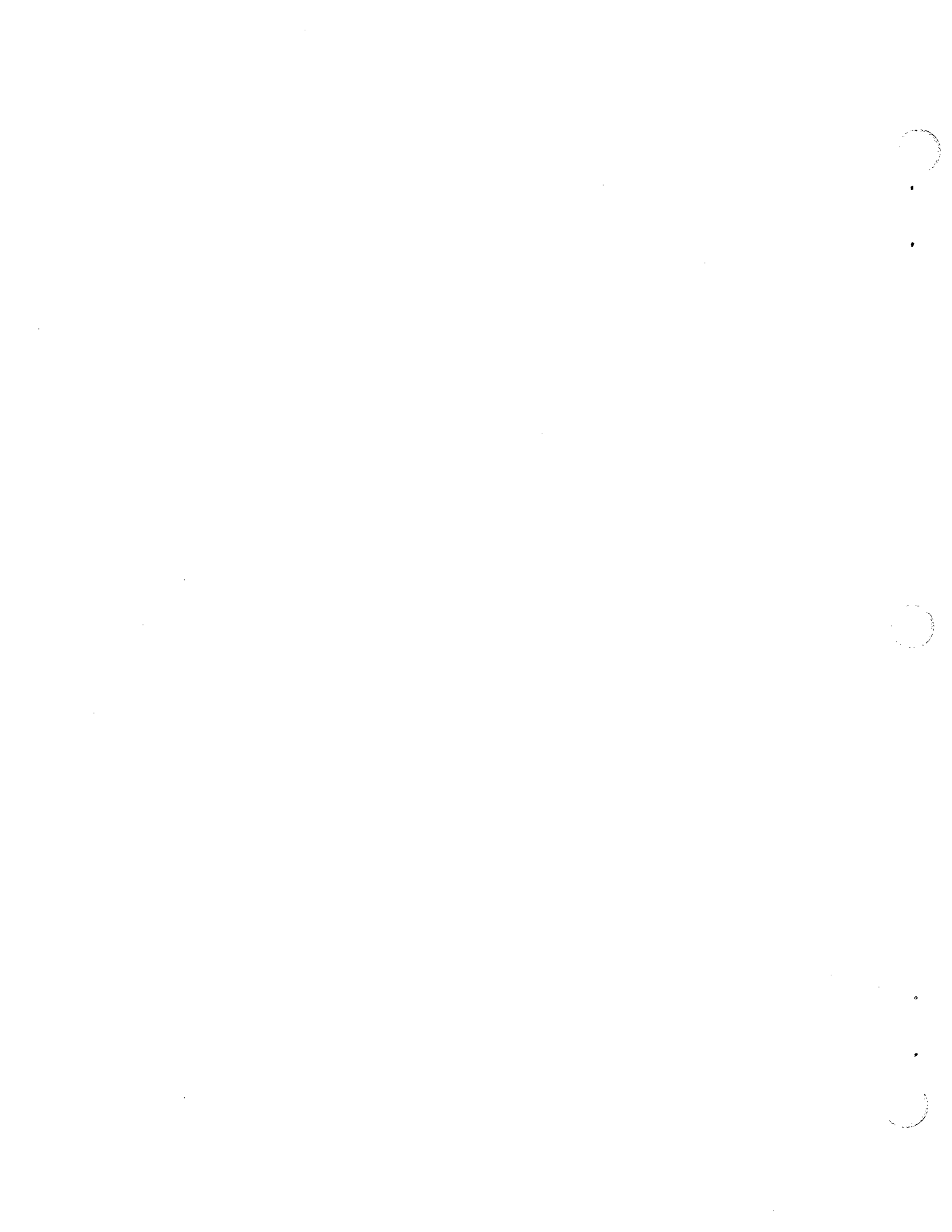
ECONOMIC TRENDS IN
KENTUCKY COUNTIES
1969 – 1987

WEBSTER COUNTY



Prepared by
Virginia Wilson
Donna A. Cantrell

RESEARCH MEMORANDUM 438
Legislative Research Commission
Frankfort, Kentucky
February, 1990



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FOREWORD

This publication is one of a set of 120, highlighting economic trends in each county in Kentucky from 1969-1987. This effort is part of the ongoing activities sponsored by the Legislative Research Commission to provide a long-term perspective on issues for decision makers. The economies of individual counties do not always parallel overall state trends. This set of publications is an attempt to look at the economic trends in each county over time and to point out where the economies of individual counties may be performing differently from the economy of the state as a whole.

This publication was prepared by Virginia Wilson and Donna Cantrell. Susan Dance assisted in production of the manuscript and Charles Bush edited the report. The assistance of Carol Straus from the Center for Business and Economic Research at the University of Kentucky in deciphering data is gratefully acknowledged.

Vic Hellard, Jr.
Director

The Capitol
Frankfort
February, 1990



SUMMARY

The Webster County economy, as measured by personal income, grew strongly in the 1970's but declined slightly in the 1980's. Webster County had small increases in its share of Kentucky personal income in the 1970's and small decreases in its share in the 1980's.

The county economy was heavily impacted by the volatile goods-producing industries of mining, manufacturing and farming. The farm sector was the primary source of employment in Webster County during the early period. However, earnings from this sector declined substantially. The county's share of earnings and employment from mining declined. Manufacturing decreased through most of the period, but increased in the later period. At the state level, these sectors all decreased their share of the economy.

The non-goods-producing sectors of services and state and local government increased their shares of earnings and employment, while the trade sector share declined. At the state level, the services and trade sectors increased their shares while state and local government share was constant.

Events in the international energy markets, specifically a sharp increase in the price of oil, resulted in an increased demand for coal. This provided the impetus for economic growth in Webster County in the mid- to late 1970's.

The county's high concentration in the goods-producing sectors led to a volatile economic history and projects an uncertain economic future. These industries, especially the coal mining sector, are very sensitive to economic fluctuations. Mining industries are also becoming less labor intensive. While coal production increased throughout the period, mining employment decreased significantly in 1983. Consequently, although a high concentration in mining supported the economy during a period of high energy prices, these conditions will not ensure future economic growth. Similarly, the national outlook for the farm sector is for continued decline in employment and average earnings. Future economic growth in Webster County would probably be enhanced by development of other, less volatile, sectors.



INTRODUCTION

This is one of a series of reports called Economic Trends in Kentucky Counties. The purpose of this series is to describe the economic structure of Kentucky counties and to assess their economic performance relative to their own history and relative to the Kentucky economy. Information on the structure and patterns of change in county economies and an understanding of their relationship to the Kentucky economy can help in making policy decisions that are intended to shape Kentucky's economic future.*

When assessing any economy there are several pertinent questions which may be addressed. The first concerns changes in the absolute size of the economy over time. Here the relevant comparison is between the Webster County economy and its own history. Since most economic variables are given in dollars and since inflation causes the value of a dollar to vary over time, all dollar values in this report are presented in constant 1988 dollars. This allows analysis of real changes over time by controlling for the effects of inflation.

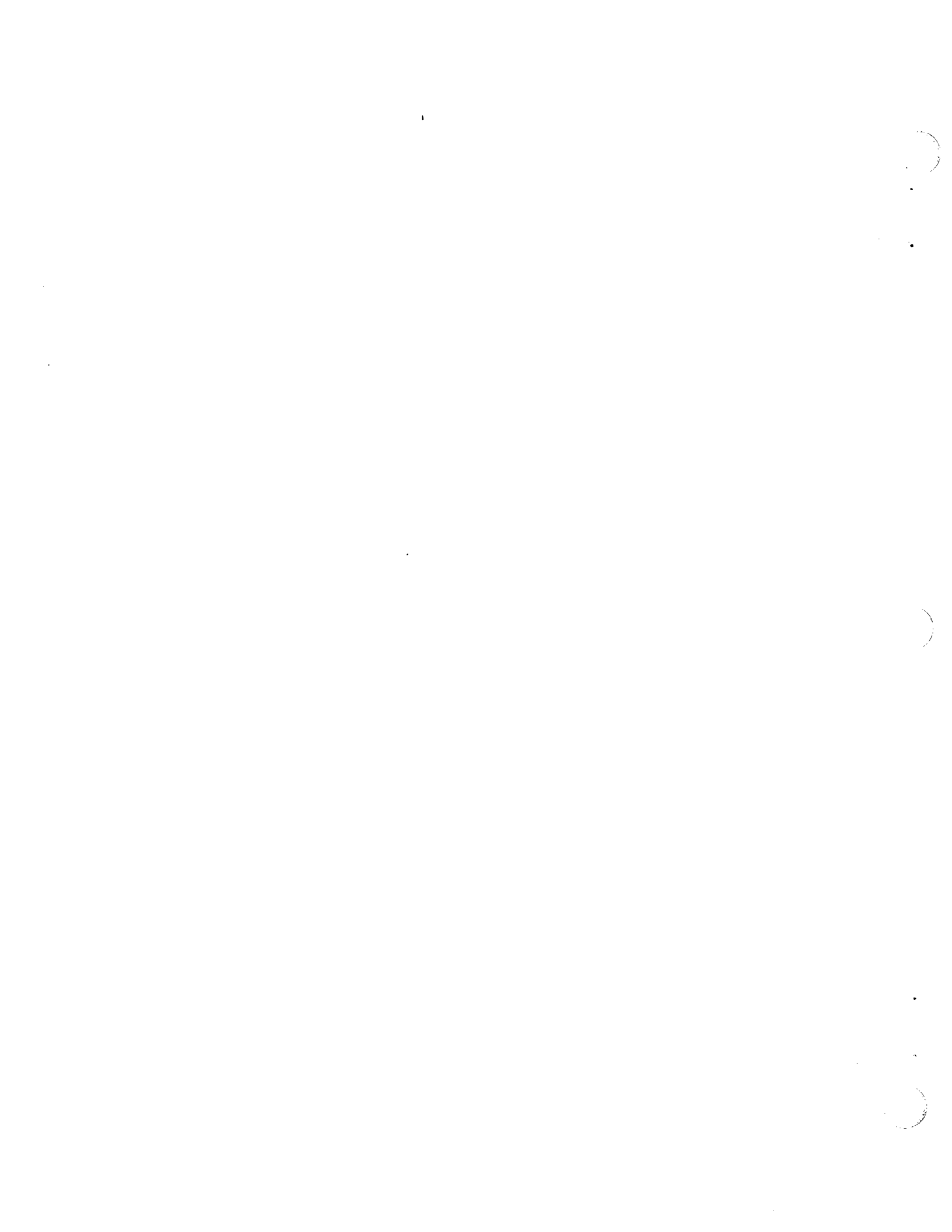
A second question concerns the structure and nature of the Webster County economy. The structure of an economy refers to the relative share contributed by the various segments of the economy, while the nature deals with how this share has changed over time.

A third question concerns the performance of the Webster County economy when compared to the Kentucky economy. For example, if a county has a higher proportion of earnings or employment in a particular sector it would indicate a specialization in that sector. Differences in economic structure may explain variations in relative economic well being between a county and the state as a whole.

Economic data for counties are usually published after a lag of two years. Therefore, most data in this report cover the period 1969 to 1987. All data for this report was obtained from the Kentucky Economic Information System, an on-line database maintained by the University of Kentucky Center for Business and Economic Development.

There are certain caveats which should be remembered when analyzing data. First, it is a common and useful approach to evaluate the percentage an economic sector contributes to the total economy. However, one must remember that a sector's percentage contribution may decline even when its absolute value is increasing, if another sector's contribution is growing at a faster rate. Secondly, when reviewing data in graphical analyses, the scales used to present data should be noted. In this report most graphs are presented with the narrowest scale which will cover all data points. This can accentuate visual patterns over time even when absolute changes are relatively small.

*For an analysis of economic trends in Kentucky, see Virginia Wilson, Patterns of Growth and Decline in the Kentucky Economy 1969-1988, Research Memorandum 437, Legislative Research Commission, November 1989.



ECONOMIC TRENDS IN WEBSTER COUNTY

The following analysis includes a brief description of the county economy and is accompanied by graphical illustrations. Data tables are also included at the end of this report. Three principal components of the Webster County economy are analyzed. They are:

1. Personal Income
2. Earnings
3. Employment

Also, because coal production has been an important component in the Kentucky economy and in many local economies, the coal sector is analyzed in counties which have a history of coal production.

Personal Income

Personal income is often used as a measure of the economic activity in an area. Personal income is the sum of all the dollar income received by individuals in an area from any legal source. Personal income data is published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) for most major geographic regions, including states, counties, and major cities.

In general, income can be obtained in three ways. First, it can be earned by the work of an individual. This type of income includes wages and salaries income and proprietors' earnings. Second, income can be earned by property. Included are earnings from rents, dividends, and interest. Finally, income can be received as a gift or an entitlement. This type of income constitutes the component of personal income called transfer payments. Included in this component is income from sources such as retirement benefits, unemployment benefits, food stamps, and medical programs such as Medicare and Medicaid.

As can be seen in Chart 1A, the size of the Webster County economy, as measured by real personal income, increased, from \$107 million in 1969 to a high of \$196 million in 1979 (after adjusting for inflation). There was a subsequent decline to \$180 million in 1987. Chart 1B shows Webster County total personal income as a percent of Kentucky total personal income. Webster County's share of Kentucky personal income increased erratically through the 1970's and declined in the 1980's.

A similar pattern emerges from an examination of per capita personal income (Charts 1C and 1D). Per capita personal income is simply the total personal income of an area divided by its population. Per capita personal income is often used as a measure of the economic well-being of the residents of an area. Webster County real per capita income generally increased over the time period to a level of \$12,738 in 1987. While the 1987 figure represents 101.9 percent of Kentucky per capita personal income, this percentage was erratic during the rest of the data period.

A better understanding of the nature of economic activity can be gleaned from an examination of the relative contribution of the components of personal income and how their shares have changed over time. This information is illustrated in Charts 2A-2D. Total earnings increased from \$77 million in 1969 to a high of \$142 million in 1979, then declined to \$114 million in 1987 (in constant 1988 dollars). Earnings as a percent of personal income declined over the period. Earnings accounted for 63.2 percent of Webster County's total personal income in 1987, compared to Kentucky's 67.5 percent share.

Transfer payments contributed \$18 million to total personal income in 1969 and \$35 million in 1987. In 1987, transfer payments contributed 19.3 percent of personal income in Webster County, compared to 17.2 percent in Kentucky.

Income from property in Webster County grew rapidly in the late 1970's and slowly in the 1980's. Income from property totalled \$12 million in 1969 and increased to \$32 million in 1987.

Earnings

Earnings are the component of personal income reflecting payments to individuals in return for labor. Earnings include both wages and salaries and proprietor's earnings. Earnings in the goods-producing industries were erratic during the period (Chart 3A). In 1969, Webster County received 13.8 percent of its earnings from manufacturing. This percentage fluctuated during the period and decreased to 11.8 percent in 1987. This decline in the percent of total earnings from manufacturing parallels the state trend. Earnings from the farming sector also fluctuated but generally declined from 10.9 percent in 1969 to 3.6 percent in 1987. The mine sector generated 24.4 percent of earnings in 1969. This sector's share increased in the mid-1970's, to account for a high of 45.1 percent in 1975. Earnings from this sector subsequently declined, to 22.9 percent in 1987.

Earnings from non-goods-producing industries are illustrated in Chart 3B. The percent of total earnings from services increased from 9.5 percent in 1969 to 11.5 percent in 1987. The percent of earnings from the trade sector decreased from 17.4 percent in 1969 to 11.4 percent in 1987. The percentage of earnings in the state and local government sector increased from 8.9 percent in 1969 to 10.8 percent in 1987.

Average earnings per job (adjusted for inflation) for Webster County and Kentucky are shown in Chart 3D. In Kentucky, average earnings per job reached a high of \$20,121 per person in 1978. Since then average earnings per job have declined and in 1987 they were \$18,636 per person. Similarly, in Webster County earnings per job increased during the 1970's. Average earnings then decreased to a level of \$16,614 in 1987, below the Kentucky average.

Employment

Employment is considered to be any activity for which one receives financial remuneration in the form of wages or profits. Similar to trends in

earnings, employment was volatile during the period. In 1969, total employment stood at 4,196 people. Employment had increased to 6,073 people in 1979 and then declined to 5,387 by 1987.

The unemployment rate, often used as an indicator of economic well-being, is the ratio of unemployed to the total civilian labor force. Unemployment is described as a condition of being out of work while actively seeking employment within the last thirty days. The civilian labor force is described as the proportion of population age 16 or older employed or actively seeking employment. Annual unemployment rates for Kentucky and Webster County are presented in Chart 4B. Webster County unemployment rates generally followed those of the state until 1983. However, the gap between county and state rates increased substantially in the mid-1980's. In 1987, the unemployment rate in Webster County was 11.6 percent, compared to 8.8 percent in Kentucky.

Another employment concept includes the discouraged worker. Discouraged workers are persons who want jobs but made no attempt to find work in the last thirty days because they believe they could not find it. These individuals are not included when calculating official unemployment rates. The Cabinet for Human Resources does not estimate discouraged workers by county. However, preliminary research by the Cabinet indicates that the inclusion of discouraged workers in the civilian labor force estimate would increase the unemployment rate by approximately 4 percent for the state. This figure would vary by county depending on the labor market within a county.

Employment in the goods-producing industries is illustrated in Chart 4C. The percent of Webster County total employment in manufacturing decreased in the 1970's, then increased to 12.5 percent in 1987. The farm sector was the primary source of employment in Webster County during most of the period. However, the farm sector's share of employment declined from 25.2 percent in 1969 to 14.3 percent in 1987. The mining sector represented 10.2 percent of total employment in 1969. Mine sector employment increased through the mid-1970's and early 1980's, then declined to 8.6 percent in 1987. Overall, Kentucky saw employment shares in all these sectors decline during the period.

Webster County employment in the non-goods-producing industries is illustrated in Chart 4D. Employment in the service sector as a percent of total employment increased from 10.5 percent in 1969 to 16.8 percent in 1987. The percent of employment in trade decreased from 18.9 percent in 1969 to 14.1 percent in 1987. The percent of employment in state and local government remained relatively constant and accounted for 11.0 percent in 1987. These county employment patterns were similar to state patterns except that the state share of employment in trade increased.

Population

The census conducted each decade counts the actual population in an area. Population is then statistically estimated during intervening years. The demographic composition of this population growth has important implications for the future demand for goods and services, and ultimately, the economic structure of Webster County.

The Webster County population grew from 13,400 in 1969 to 14,900 in 1985, then declined slightly to 14,200 (Chart 5A). It was estimated that in 1986, 9.1 percent of Webster County's population was under six years of age, compared to 8.6 percent for the state. Webster County's proportion of residents age sixty or over declined through the period. In 1986, 20.0 percent of the Webster County population was sixty years of age or over, compared to 16.5 percent of all Kentucky residents.

Coal

The coal sector provides significant income and employment to the Kentucky economy. This sector also contributes directly to the Commonwealth's General Fund revenues through severance tax collections. Coal production had a strong impact on the Webster County economy in the late 1970's and early 1980's.

Webster County coal production patterns are presented in Chart 6A. Coal production is estimated by the Energy Information Administration of the U.S. Department of Energy. Estimates of production are calculated from a sample of coal shipments from each county. Coal production increased during the period. In 1986, 7,054 thousand tons of coal was mined in Webster County.

Employment in the mining sector, which includes coal and other forms of mining, is illustrated in Chart 6B. In 1969, this sector provided 429 jobs in Webster County. Employment increased to 1,054 in 1979, then declined sharply in 1983. In 1987 there were 464 people employed in mining in Webster County. The large changes in employment illustrate the volatile nature of coal production and its impact on local economies.

The average value per ton for coal is illustrated in Chart 6C. Similar to patterns for the national coal market, average value per ton increased in the mid-1970's, then declined. This price increase was likely stimulated by changes in international energy markets. Specifically, a sharp increase in the price of oil resulted in increased demand for coal by utilities and resulted in increases in the price of coal. However, the average value of coal declined when other energy prices declined.

Coal severance tax receipts are presented in Chart 6D. The Kentucky Revenue Cabinet collects severance taxes on processed coal. Receipts are then allocated to counties, based on the value of the coal mined in the county and the value attributed to any processing done in the county. Therefore, trends in severance tax collections may not exactly parallel those of the coal production figures in Chart 6A. Severance tax collections in Webster County increased to \$8.2 million in 1986.

CHART 1A
 WEBSTER COUNTY
 REAL PERSONAL INCOME
 Millions of 1988 dollars

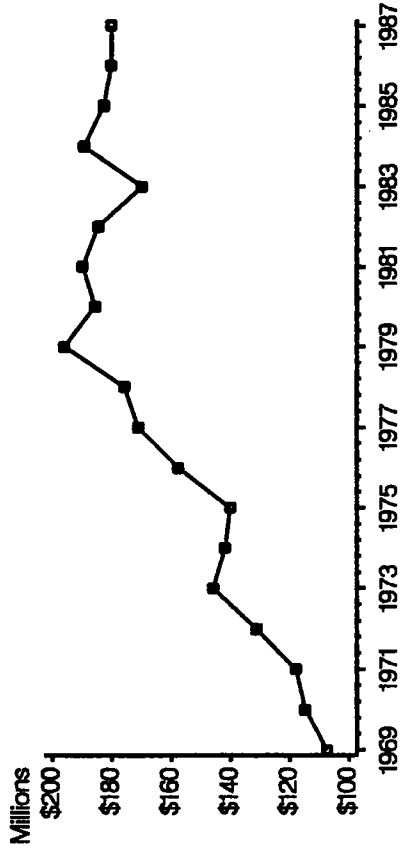


CHART 1B
 WEBSTER COUNTY
 PERSONAL INCOME
 as a Percent of Kentucky Personal Income

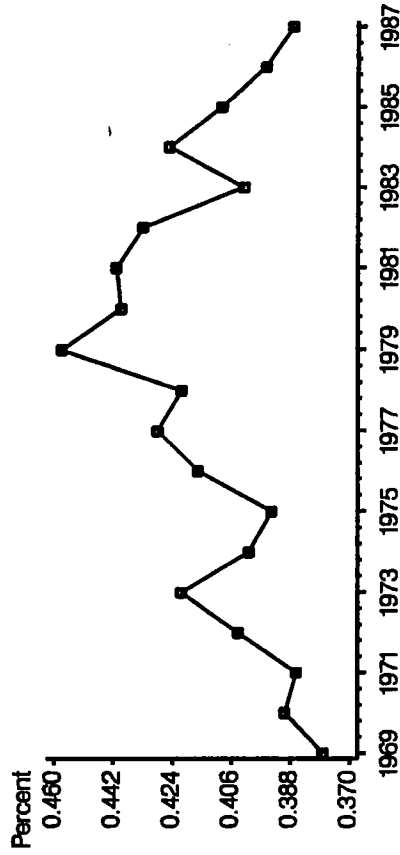


CHART 1C
 WEBSTER COUNTY
 PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME
 in Constant 1988 Dollars

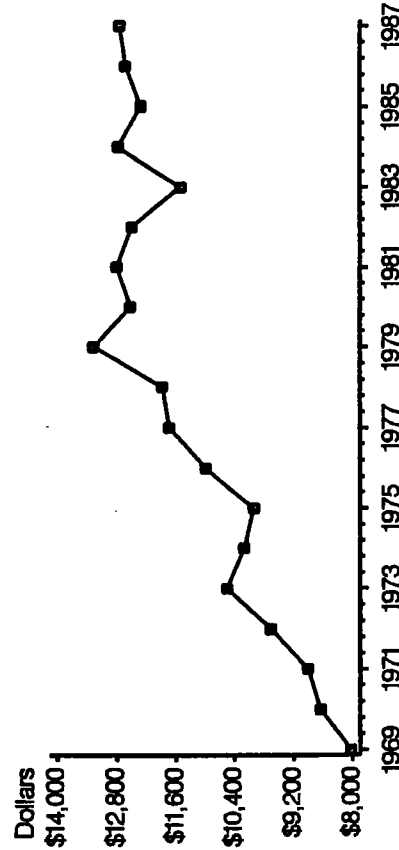


CHART 1D
 WEBSTER COUNTY
 PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME
 as a Percent of Kentucky Per Capita Personal Income

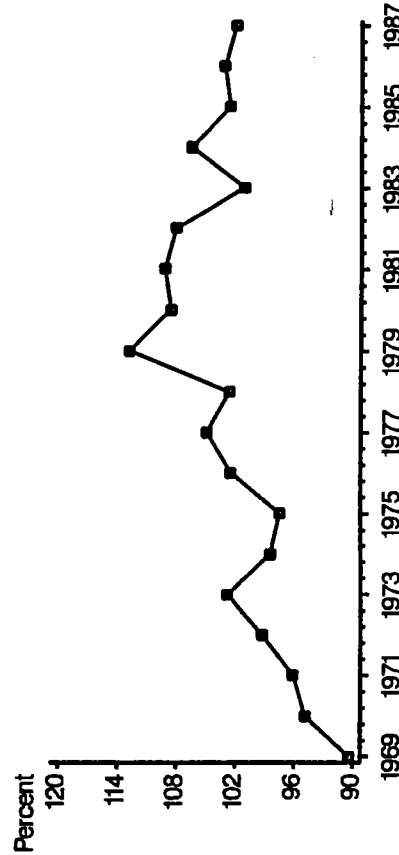


CHART 2A

WEBSTER COUNTY

REAL TOTAL EARNINGS

Millions of 1988 dollars

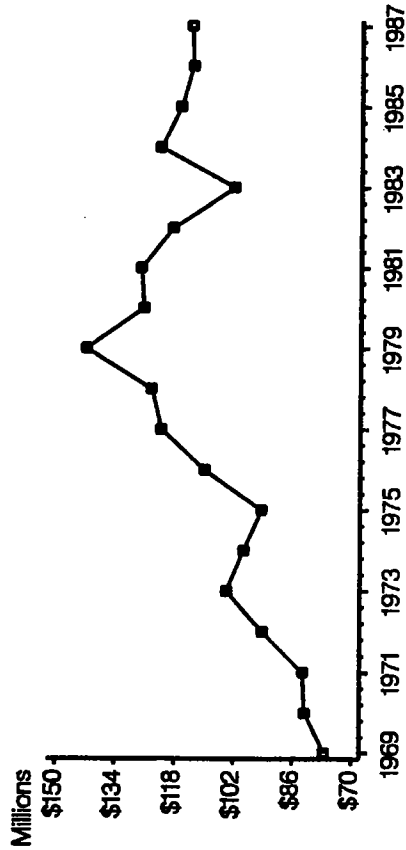


CHART 2B

WEBSTER COUNTY

TRANSFER PAYMENTS and INCOME FROM PROPERTY

Millions of 1988 Dollars

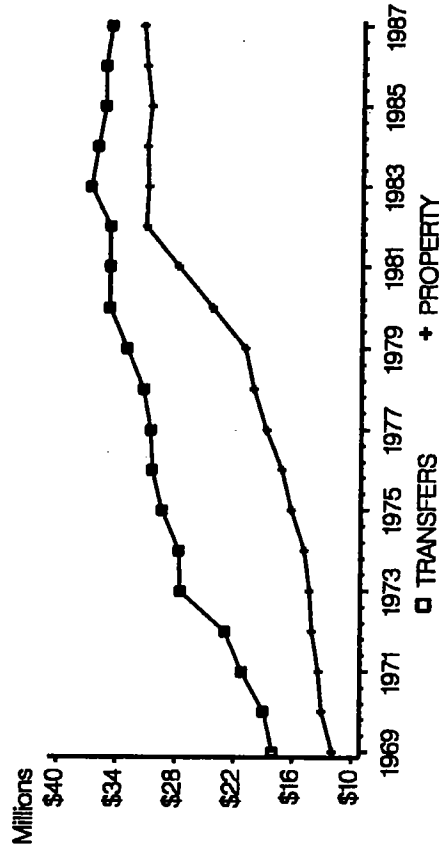


CHART 2C

WEBSTER COUNTY

TOTAL EARNINGS

as a Percent of Personal Income

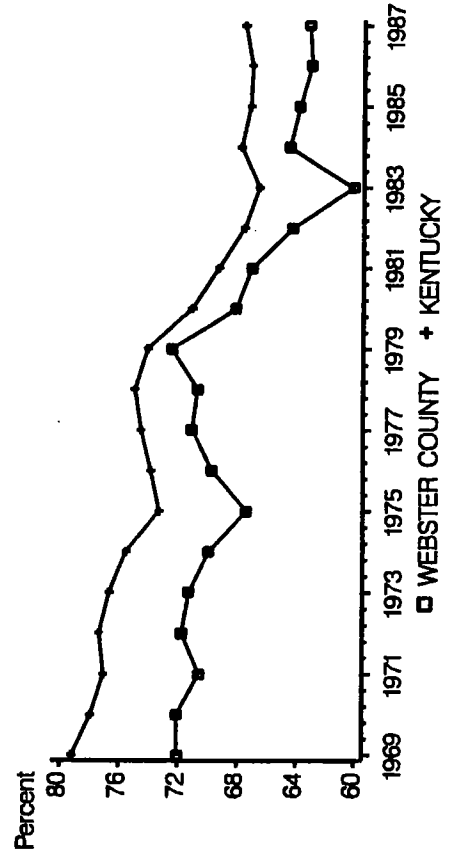


CHART 2D

WEBSTER COUNTY

TRANSFER PAYMENTS

as a Percent of Personal Income

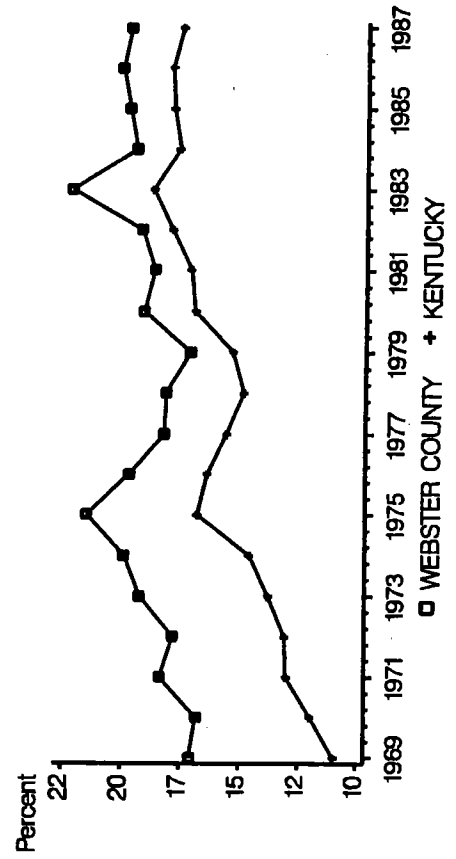


CHART 3A

WEBSTER COUNTY

EARNINGS IN GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES
as a Percent of Total Earnings

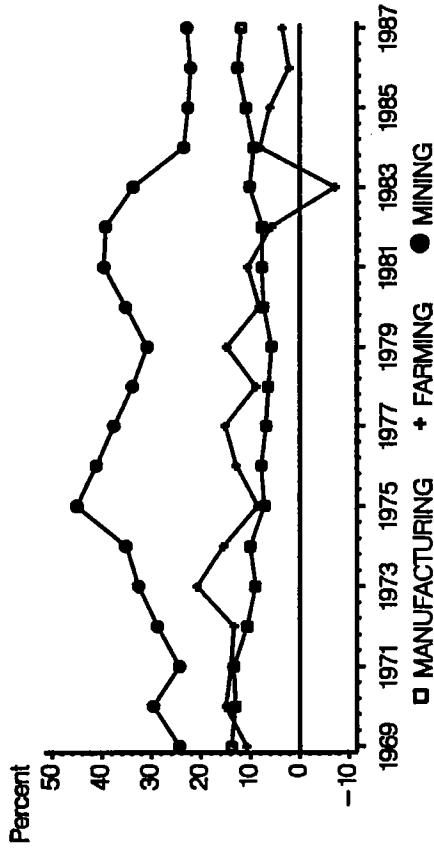


CHART 3B

WEBSTER COUNTY

EARNINGS IN NON - GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES
as a Percent of Total Earnings

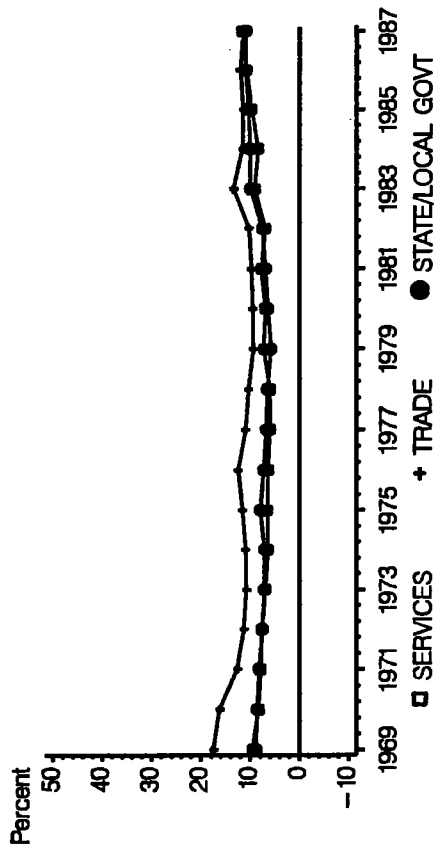


CHART 3C

WEBSTER COUNTY

EARNINGS IN GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES
as a Percent of Kentucky Industries

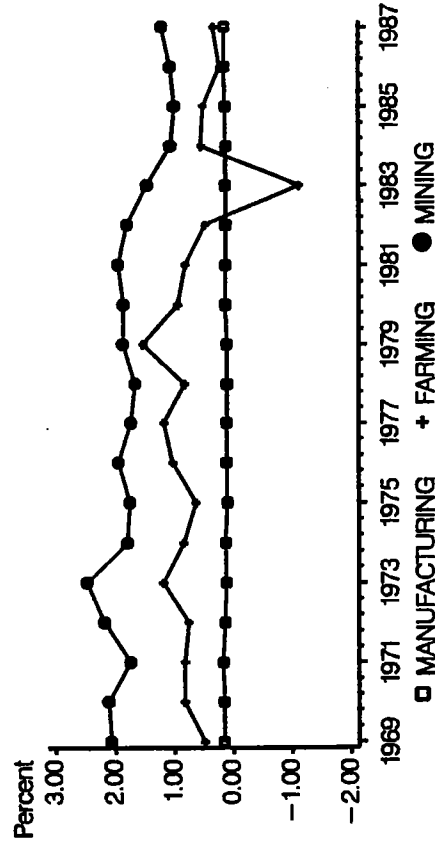


CHART 3D

WEBSTER COUNTY

AVERAGE EARNINGS PER JOB
in Constant 1988 Dollars

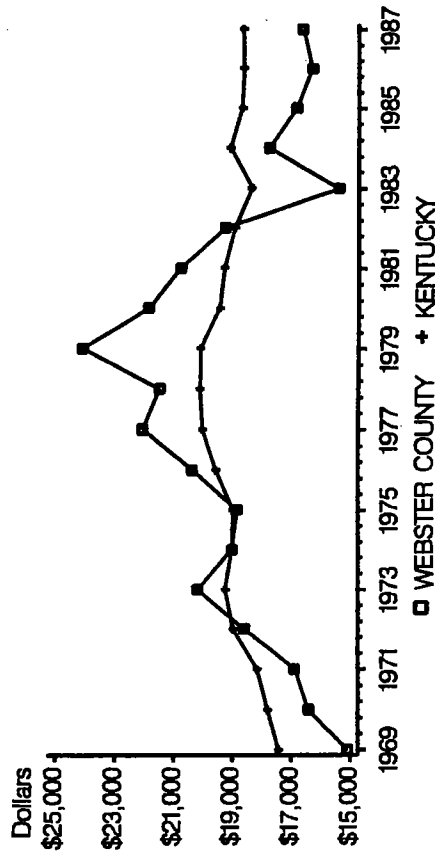


CHART 4A
WEBSTER COUNTY
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT
Thousands of People

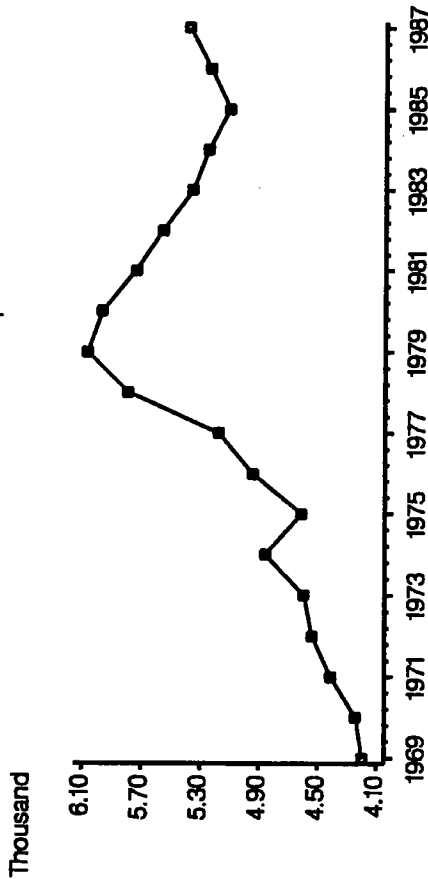


CHART 4B
WEBSTER COUNTY
ANNUAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

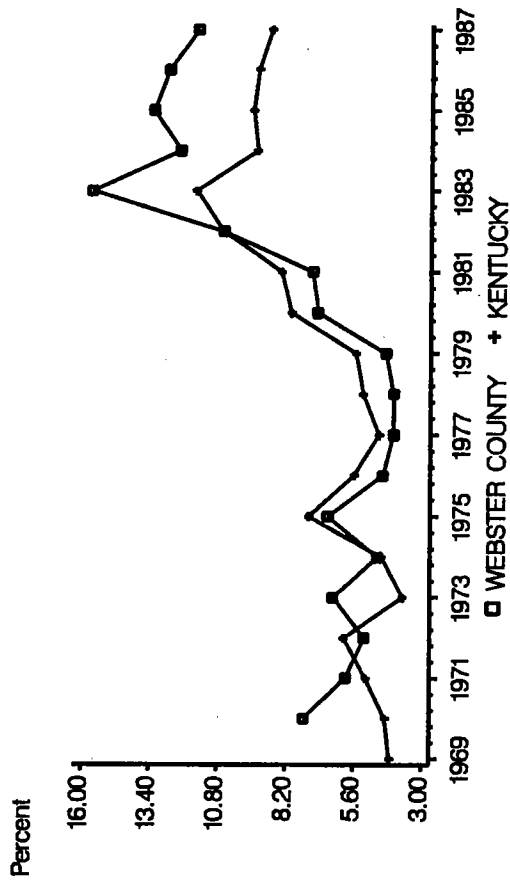


CHART 4C
WEBSTER COUNTY
EMPLOYMENT IN GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES
as a Percent of Total Employment

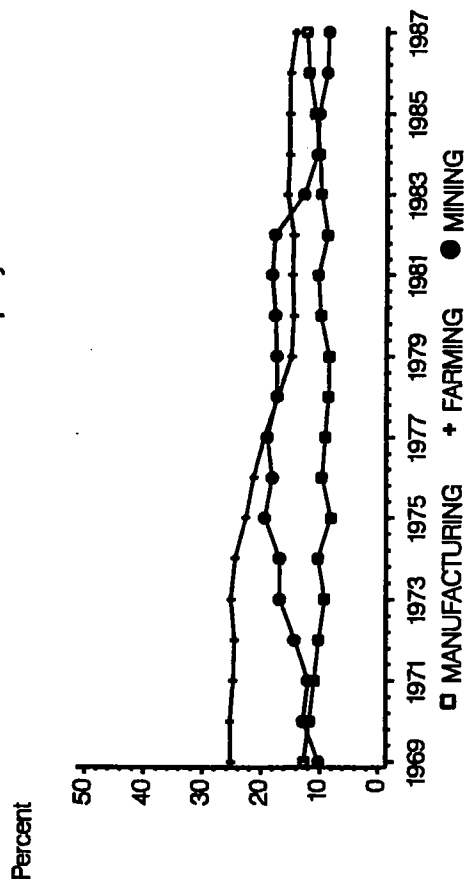


CHART 4D
WEBSTER COUNTY
EMPLOYMENT in NON - GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES
as a Percent of Total Employment

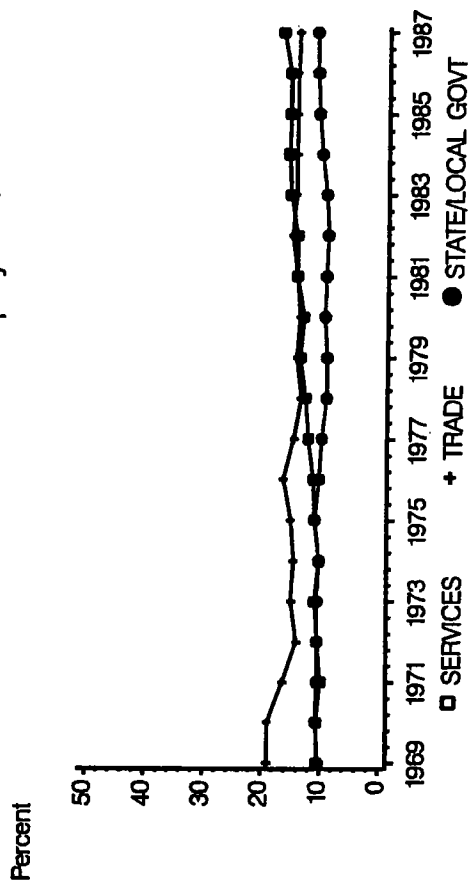


CHART 5A
WEBSTER COUNTY
POPULATION
Thousands of People

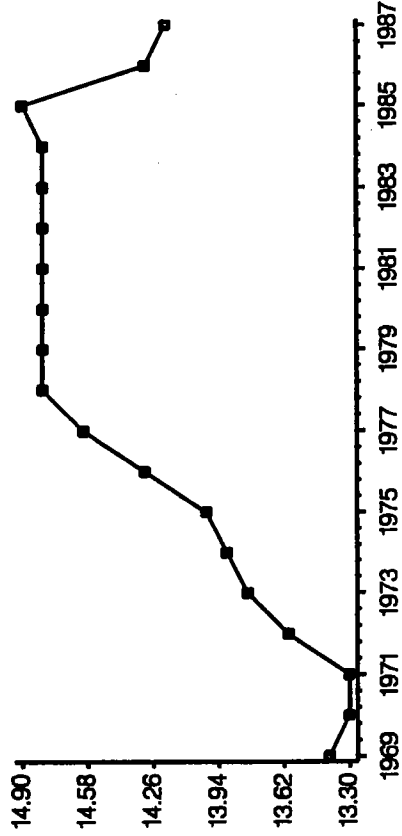


CHART 5B
WEBSTER COUNTY
POPULATION
as a Percent of Kentucky Population

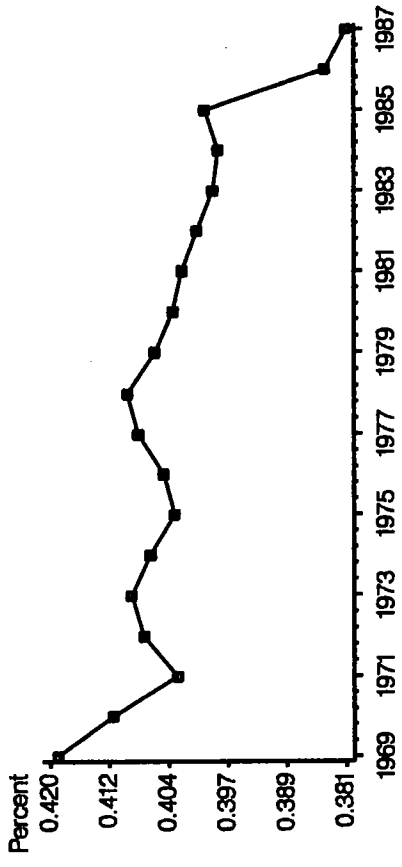


CHART 5C
WEBSTER COUNTY
POPULATION 5 AND UNDER
as a Percent of Total Population

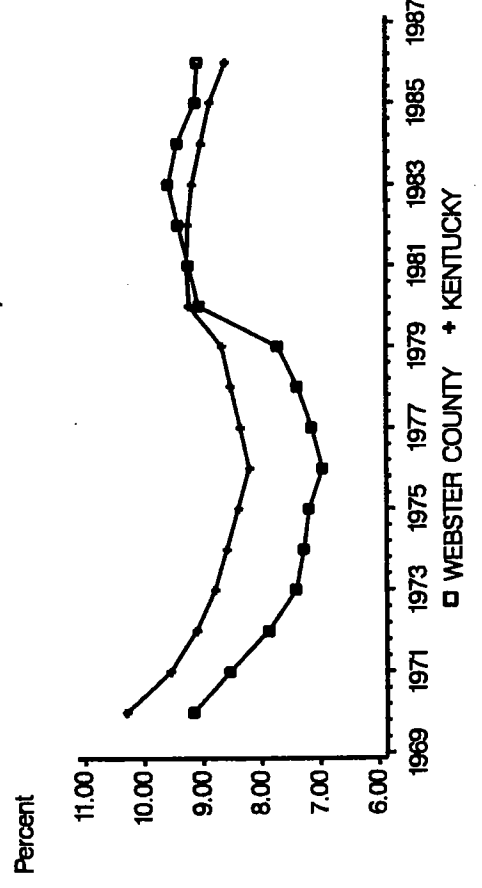


CHART 5D
WEBSTER COUNTY
POPULATION 60 AND OVER
as a Percent of Total Population

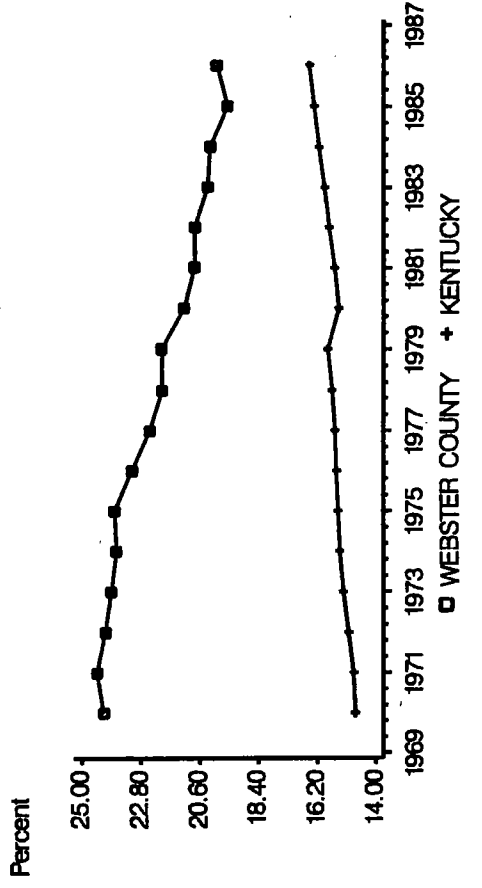


CHART 6A
WEBSTER COUNTY
TOTAL COAL PRODUCTION (SHIPMENTS)
Thousands of Tons

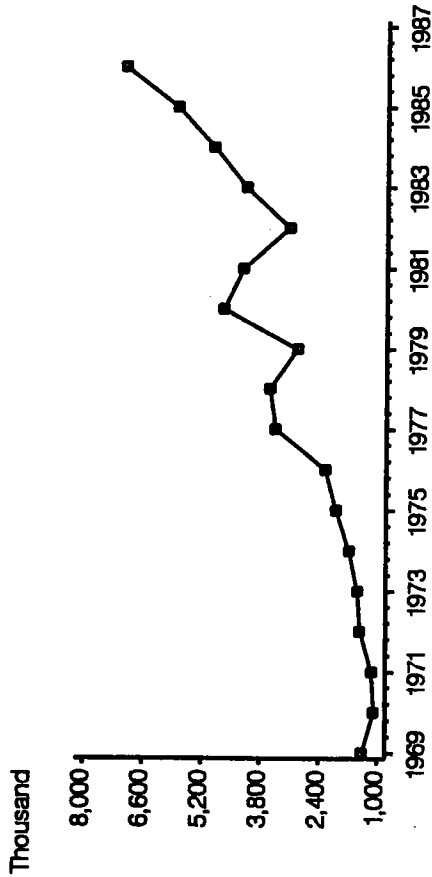


CHART 6B
WEBSTER COUNTY
MINING EMPLOYMENT
Thousands of People

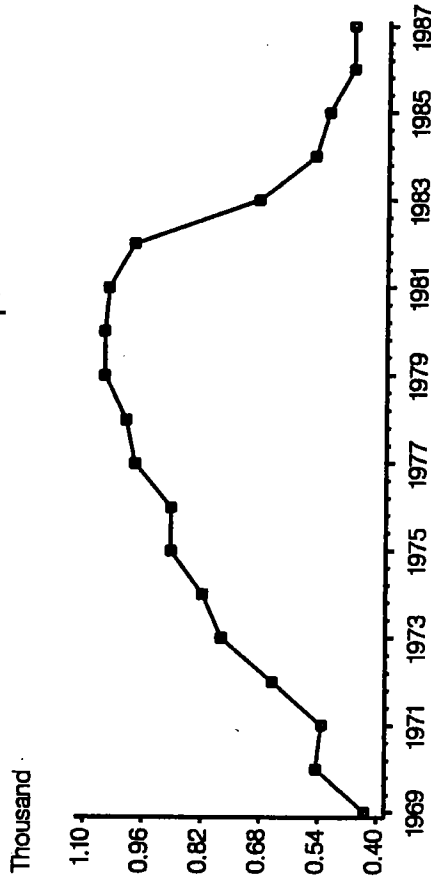


CHART 6C
WEBSTER COUNTY
AVERAGE VALUE PER TON FOR COAL
Constant 1988 Dollars

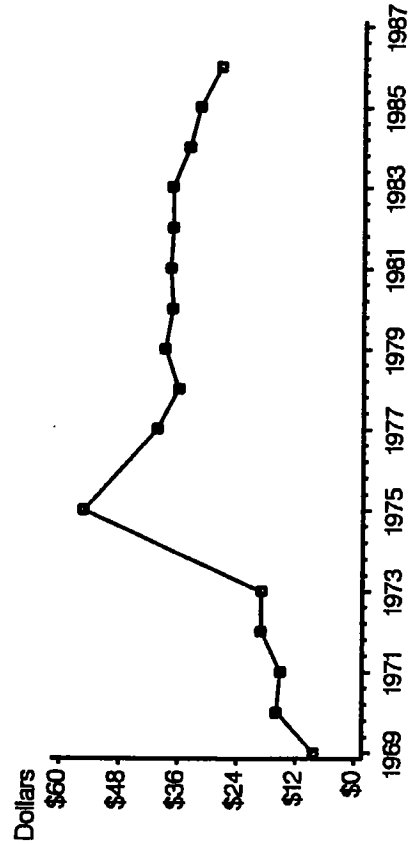
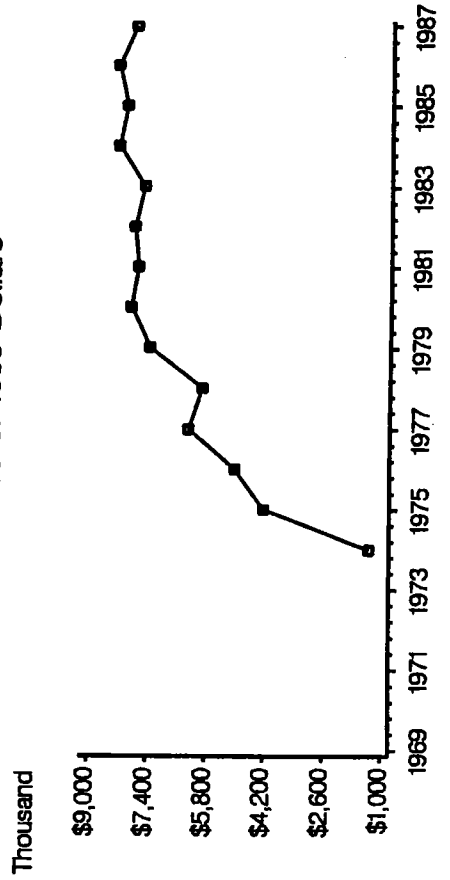


CHART 6D
WEBSTER COUNTY
TAX RECEIPTS ON COAL SEVERED OR PROCESSED
Thousands of 1988 Dollars



WEBSTER COUNTY

PERSONAL INCOME
In Millions of 1988 Dollars

Year	County Personal Income (M\$)	Percent of Kentucky (%)	Per Capita Personal Income (\$)	Percent of Kentucky (%)
1969	107	0.38	8,035	90.4
1970	115	0.39	8,642	94.8
1971	118	0.39	8,892	96.1
1972	131	0.40	9,669	99.2
1973	146	0.42	10,550	102.7
1974	142	0.40	10,201	98.4
1975	140	0.39	10,008	97.5
1976	158	0.42	10,996	102.4
1977	171	0.43	11,728	104.9
1978	176	0.42	11,864	102.6
1979	196	0.46	13,259	112.8
1980	186	0.44	12,520	108.6
1981	190	0.44	12,796	109.2
1982	185	0.43	12,486	108.1
1983	170	0.40	11,504	101.1
1984	190	0.42	12,772	106.5
1985	183	0.41	12,304	102.5
1986	180	0.40	12,618	103.1
1987	180	0.39	12,738	101.9

COMPONENTS OF PERSONAL INCOME
In Constant 1988 Dollars

Year	EARNINGS			TRANSFER PAYMENTS			INCOME from PROPERTY		
	M\$	Percent of Personal Income		M\$	Percent of Personal Income		M\$	Percent of Personal Income	
		County	Kentucky		County	Kentucky		County	Kentucky
1969	77	72.0	79.2	18	16.8	10.9	12	11.2	9.9
1970	83	72.1	77.9	19	16.5	11.9	13	11.4	10.2
1971	83	70.6	77.0	21	18.0	12.9	13	11.4	10.1
1972	94	71.8	77.3	23	17.5	12.9	14	10.7	9.7
1973	104	71.3	76.6	28	18.9	13.6	14	9.9	9.7
1974	99	70.0	75.5	28	19.5	14.4	15	10.5	10.1
1975	94	67.4	73.3	29	21.0	16.5	16	11.6	10.1
1976	110	69.8	73.9	30	19.3	16.1	17	10.9	10.0
1977	122	71.1	74.6	31	17.9	15.3	19	11.0	10.1
1978	124	70.7	75.0	31	17.8	14.6	20	11.5	10.4
1979	142	72.4	74.1	33	16.8	15.1	21	10.7	10.8
1980	127	68.1	71.1	35	18.7	16.7	24	13.1	12.2
1981	127	67.0	69.3	35	18.3	16.8	28	14.7	13.8
1982	119	64.3	67.5	35	18.8	17.6	31	16.9	14.9
1983	102	60.1	66.6	37	21.7	18.4	31	18.2	15.1
1984	122	64.5	67.8	36	19.1	17.3	31	16.4	14.9
1985	117	63.8	67.2	35	19.4	17.6	31	16.8	15.3
1986	114	63.0	67.1	35	19.6	17.6	31	17.3	15.3
1987	114	63.2	67.5	35	19.3	17.2	32	17.5	15.3

WEBSTER COUNTY

SECTOR EARNINGS as a PERCENT of TOTAL COUNTY EARNINGS and
as a PERCENT of KENTUCKY SECTOR EARNINGS

YEAR	MANUFACTURING		FARMING		MINING	
	TOTAL	KENTUCKY	TOTAL	KENTUCKY	TOTAL	KENTUCKY
1969	13.8	0.15	10.9	0.49	24.4	2.07
1970	13.0	0.15	14.9	0.83	29.6	2.12
1971	13.4	0.17	13.8	0.83	24.3	1.74
1972	10.7	0.14	13.3	0.77	28.8	2.18
1973	9.0	0.12	20.8	1.19	32.6	2.47
1974	10.0	0.13	15.4	0.85	35.1	1.80
1975	7.2	0.10	8.5	0.65	45.1	1.75
1976	7.8	0.11	12.9	1.03	41.1	1.95
1977	6.8	0.10	15.2	1.17	37.6	1.73
1978	6.4	0.10	8.9	0.83	33.9	1.66
1979	5.7	0.10	14.8	1.52	30.9	1.87
1980	7.4	0.13	8.2	0.94	35.2	1.86
1981	7.7	0.12	10.6	0.82	39.6	1.95
1982	7.6	0.12	5.7	0.48	39.3	1.79
1983	10.1	0.12	-7.2	-1.12	33.7	1.45
1984	9.3	0.12	8.1	0.55	23.5	1.06
1985	10.9	0.13	6.1	0.51	22.6	1.00
1986	12.6	0.15	2.1	0.22	22.1	1.07
1987	11.8	0.14	3.6	0.33	22.9	1.21

YEAR	SERVICES		TRADE		STATE and LOCAL GOVERNMENT	
	TOTAL	KENTUCKY	TOTAL	KENTUCKY	TOTAL	KENTUCKY
1969	9.5	0.20	17.4	0.30	8.9	0.26
1970	8.3	0.19	16.2	0.30	8.6	0.26
1971	7.8	0.18	12.6	0.24	8.2	0.26
1972	7.7	0.19	11.3	0.23	7.5	0.25
1973	6.9	0.18	10.8	0.23	7.1	0.26
1974	6.4	0.17	10.9	0.23	7.1	0.26
1975	6.5	0.16	11.6	0.23	7.9	0.26
1976	6.3	0.16	12.4	0.26	7.2	0.26
1977	6.0	0.17	10.9	0.26	6.7	0.26
1978	6.0	0.17	10.3	0.25	6.5	0.26
1979	7.2	0.24	9.4	0.26	5.8	0.26
1980	6.9	0.20	9.5	0.25	6.3	0.26
1981	7.7	0.20	9.7	0.25	6.8	0.26
1982	6.9	0.16	10.2	0.24	7.4	0.25
1983	9.0	0.15	13.3	0.24	9.9	0.26
1984	8.4	0.15	11.5	0.22	10.1	0.29
1985	9.7	0.15	11.4	0.20	10.3	0.26
1986	10.7	0.15	12.0	0.21	11.0	0.27
1987	11.5	0.16	11.4	0.20	10.8	0.27

WEBSTER COUNTY

COUNTY EMPLOYMENT by SECTOR

YEAR	MANUFACTURING		FARMING		MINING	
	EMPLOYMENT	PERCENT OF TOTAL	EMPLOYMENT	PERCENT OF TOTAL	EMPLOYMENT	PERCENT OF TOTAL
1969	534	12.7	1,058	25.2	429	10.2
1970	501	11.8	1,077	25.4	545	12.9
1971	484	11.0	1,096	24.8	532	12.1
1972	463	10.2	1,119	24.6	651	14.3
1973	421	9.2	1,159	25.2	773	16.8
1974	503	10.4	1,194	24.6	819	16.9
1975	373	8.1	1,047	22.7	894	19.4
1976	479	9.7	1,053	21.3	894	18.1
1977	472	9.1	1,007	19.4	981	18.9
1978	495	8.5	993	17.1	1,003	17.3
1979	510	8.4	903	14.9	1,054	17.4
1980	594	9.9	872	14.6	1,054	17.6
1981	597	10.4	853	14.9	1,044	18.2
1982	485	8.7	812	14.6	984	17.7
1983	530	9.9	840	15.7	688	12.8
1984	534	10.2	804	15.3	555	10.6
1985	558	10.9	781	15.3	522	10.2
1986	631	12.0	798	15.2	464	8.8
1987	672	12.5	771	14.3	464	8.6

YEAR	SERVICES		TRADE		STATE and LOCAL GOVERNMENT	
	EMPLOYMENT	PERCENT OF TOTAL	EMPLOYMENT	PERCENT OF TOTAL	EMPLOYMENT	PERCENT OF TOTAL
1969	440	10.5	795	18.9	432	10.3
1970	447	10.5	800	18.9	453	10.7
1971	433	9.8	720	16.3	462	10.5
1972	476	10.5	638	14.0	475	10.5
1973	505	11.0	689	15.0	484	10.5
1974	497	10.2	712	14.7	497	10.2
1975	510	11.1	699	15.2	508	11.0
1976	557	11.3	811	16.4	508	10.3
1977	631	12.2	761	14.7	510	9.8
1978	738	12.7	782	13.5	522	9.0
1979	828	13.6	867	14.3	545	9.0
1980	780	13.1	822	13.8	562	9.4
1981	820	14.3	820	14.3	528	9.2
1982	795	14.3	840	15.1	498	9.0
1983	828	15.4	779	14.5	495	9.2
1984	827	15.7	760	14.5	527	10.0
1985	796	15.6	736	14.4	542	10.6
1986	815	15.5	752	14.3	568	10.8
1987	903	16.8	761	14.1	590	11.0

WEBSTER COUNTY

EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

YEAR	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	AVERAGE EARNINGS		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	
		COUNTY	KENTUCKY	COUNTY	KENTUCKY
1969	4,196	\$15,098	\$17,440	.	4.2
1970	4,241	\$16,397	\$17,811	7.5	4.4
1971	4,411	\$16,881	\$18,166	5.9	5.1
1972	4,541	\$18,598	\$18,970	5.2	6.0
1973	4,596	\$20,186	\$19,232	6.4	3.7
1974	4,859	\$19,004	\$19,008	4.7	4.5
1975	4,612	\$18,835	\$18,976	6.6	7.3
1976	4,945	\$20,369	\$19,563	4.5	5.6
1977	5,179	\$22,039	\$20,031	4.1	4.7
1978	5,796	\$21,473	\$20,121	4.1	5.3
1979	6,073	\$24,059	\$20,110	4.4	5.5
1980	5,974	\$21,836	\$19,439	7.0	8.0
1981	5,743	\$20,773	\$19,286	7.2	8.4
1982	5,561	\$19,248	\$18,931	10.6	10.6
1983	5,361	\$15,403	\$18,358	15.6	11.6
1984	5,255	\$17,769	\$19,080	12.2	9.3
1985	5,111	\$16,833	\$18,676	13.3	9.5
1986	5,244	\$16,298	\$18,627	12.7	9.3
1987	5,387	\$16,614	\$18,636	11.6	8.8

POPULATION STATISTICS

YEAR	POPULATION	% OF KY	PERCENT UNDER 6		PERCENT 60+	
			COUNTY	KENTUCKY	COUNTY	KENTUCKY
1969	13,400	0.42	.	.	.	.
1970	13,300	0.41	9.2	10.3	24.2	14.8
1971	13,300	0.40	8.5	9.6	24.4	14.8
1972	13,600	0.41	7.9	9.1	24.1	15.0
1973	13,800	0.41	7.4	8.8	23.9	15.2
1974	13,900	0.41	7.3	8.6	23.7	15.3
1975	14,000	0.40	7.2	8.4	23.8	15.4
1976	14,300	0.41	7.0	8.2	23.1	15.5
1977	14,600	0.41	7.1	8.4	22.5	15.5
1978	14,800	0.41	7.4	8.5	22.0	15.6
1979	14,800	0.41	7.7	8.7	22.0	15.8
1980	14,800	0.40	9.1	9.2	21.2	15.4
1981	14,800	0.40	9.2	9.3	20.8	15.5
1982	14,800	0.40	9.4	9.2	20.8	15.7
1983	14,800	0.40	9.6	9.2	20.3	15.9
1984	14,800	0.40	9.4	9.0	20.2	16.1
1985	14,900	0.40	9.1	8.9	19.6	16.3
1986	14,300	0.38	9.1	8.6	20.0	16.5
1987	14,200	0.38	.	.	.	.

WEBSTER COUNTY

COAL MINING STATISTICS

YEAR	PRODUCTION (Thousand Tons)	EMPLOYMENT	AVERAGE VALUE PER TON	COAL TAX RECEIPTS (000)
1969	1,362	429	\$8.23	.
1970	1,089	545	\$15.96	.
1971	1,134	532	\$15.14	.
1972	1,421	651	\$19.06	.
1973	1,481	773	\$19.00	.
1974	1,684	819	.	\$1,346
1975	2,007	894	\$55.18	\$4,222
1976	2,267	894	.	\$5,037
1977	3,462	981	\$40.30	\$6,288
1978	3,594	1,003	\$35.98	\$5,919
1979	2,947	1,054	\$38.75	\$7,358
1980	4,703	1,054	\$37.29	\$7,874
1981	4,241	1,044	\$37.72	\$7,690
1982	3,147	984	\$37.30	\$7,790
1983	4,173	688	\$37.43	\$7,538
1984	4,951	555	\$34.06	\$8,220
1985	5,816	522	\$31.92	\$8,004
1986	7,054	464	\$27.63	\$8,241
1987	.	464	.	.

Note: All dollar figures are presented in constant 1988 dollars.



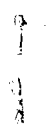
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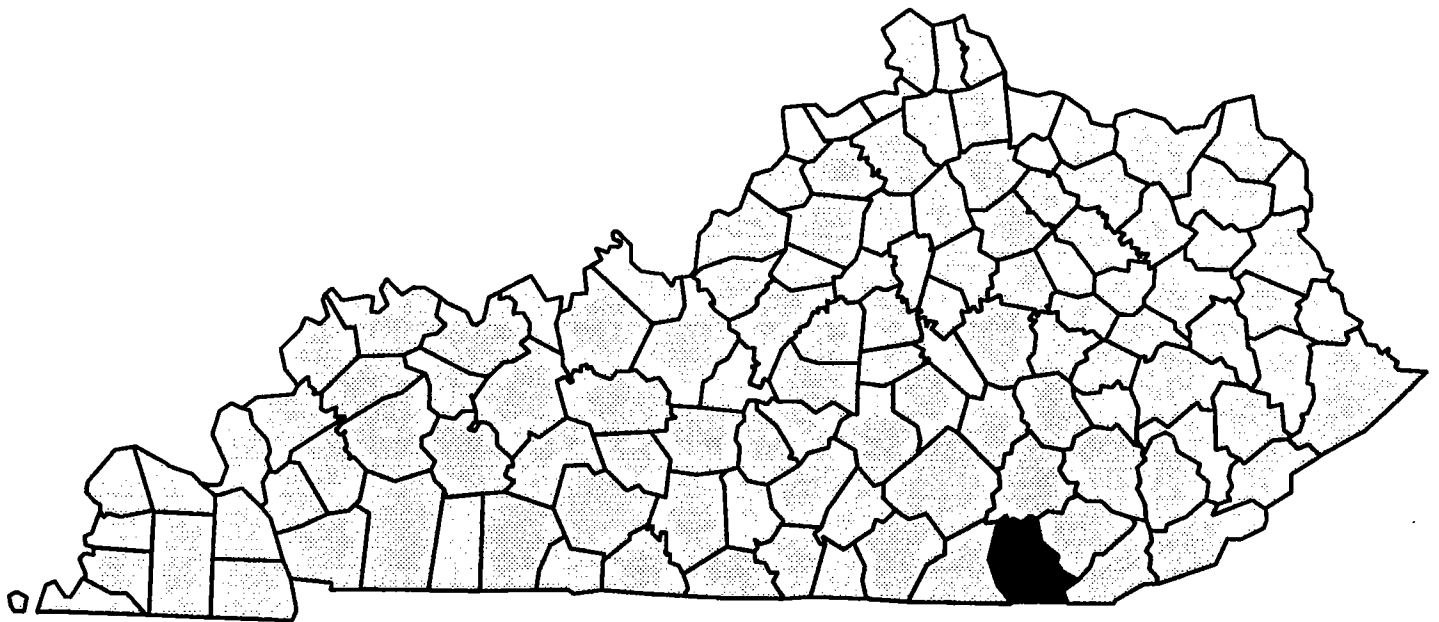
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ECONOMIC TRENDS IN
KENTUCKY COUNTIES
1969 – 1987

WHITLEY COUNTY



Prepared by
Virginia Wilson
Donna A. Cantrell

RESEARCH MEMORANDUM 438
Legislative Research Commission
Frankfort, Kentucky
February, 1990



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KENTUCKY COUNTIES
1969 – 1987

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WHITLEY COUNTY

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RESEARCH MEMORANDUM 438
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Frankfort, Kentucky
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FOREWORD

This publication is one of a set of 120, highlighting economic trends in each county in Kentucky from 1969-1987. This effort is part of the ongoing activities sponsored by the Legislative Research Commission to provide a long-term perspective on issues for decision makers. The economies of individual counties do not always parallel overall state trends. This set of publications is an attempt to look at the economic trends in each county over time and to point out where the economies of individual counties may be performing differently from the economy of the state as a whole.

This publication was prepared by Virginia Wilson and Donna Cantrell. Susan Dance assisted in production of the manuscript and Charles Bush edited the report. The assistance of Carol Straus from the Center for Business and Economic Research at the University of Kentucky in deciphering data is gratefully acknowledged.

Vic Hellard, Jr.
Director

The Capitol
Frankfort
February, 1990

SUMMARY

The Whitley County economy, as measured by personal income, grew strongly in the 1970's and more slowly in the 1980's. Whitley County increased its share of Kentucky personal income in the 1970's and maintained its share in the 1980's. Both per capita personal income and average earnings per job were below those of the state. Whitley County generates a smaller percent of personal income from earnings and a larger percent from transfer payments than does the state as a whole.

Events in the international energy markets resulted in an increased demand for coal. This provided the impetus for economic growth in Whitley County in the late 1970's. However, these favorable coal market conditions were not sustained. Earnings and employment in this sector subsequently declined. The manufacturing and farming sectors were stable during the period.

Trends in the non-goods-producing industries in Whitley County parallel those of the state. The services sector increased its share of earnings and employment. The trade sector maintained its share of earnings, but increased its share of employment. The employment share in state and local governments sectors was stable, while the share of earnings increased slightly.

The national economic outlook is for continued growth in the services and trade sectors. Whitley County's strength in these sectors makes it well positioned to sustain further economic growth in the future.

INTRODUCTION

This is one of a series of reports called Economic Trends in Kentucky Counties. The purpose of this series is to describe the economic structure of Kentucky counties and to assess their economic performance relative to their own history and relative to the Kentucky economy. Information on the structure and patterns of change in county economies and an understanding of their relationship to the Kentucky economy can help in making policy decisions that are intended to shape Kentucky's economic future.

When assessing any economy there are several pertinent questions which may be addressed. The first concerns changes in the absolute size of the economy over time. Here the relevant comparison is between the Whitley County economy and its own history. Since most economic variables are given in dollars and since inflation causes the value of a dollar to vary over time, all dollar values in this report are presented in constant 1988 dollars. This allows analysis of real changes over time by controlling for the effects of inflation.

A second question concerns the structure and nature of the Whitley County economy. The structure of an economy refers to the relative share contributed by the various segments of the economy, while the nature deals with how this share has changed over time.

A third question concerns the performance of the Whitley County economy when compared to the Kentucky economy. For example, if a county has a higher proportion of earnings or employment in a particular sector it would indicate a specialization in that sector. Differences in economic structure may explain variations in relative economic well being between a county and the state as a whole.

Economic data for counties are usually published after a lag of two years. Therefore, most data in this report cover the period 1969 to 1987. All data for this report was obtained from the Kentucky Economic Information System, an on-line database maintained by the University of Kentucky Center for Business and Economic Development.

There are certain caveats which should be remembered when analyzing data. First, it is a common and useful approach to evaluate the percentage an economic sector contributes to the total economy. However, one must remember that a sector's percentage contribution may decline even when its absolute value is increasing, if another sector's contribution is growing at a faster rate. Secondly, when reviewing data in graphical analyses, the scales used to present data should be noted. In this report most graphs are presented with the narrowest scale which will cover all data points. This can accentuate visual patterns over time even when absolute changes are relatively small.

*For an analysis of economic trends in Kentucky, see Virginia Wilson, Patterns of Growth and Decline in the Kentucky Economy 1969-1988, Research Memorandum 437, Legislative Research Commission, November 1989.



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ECONOMIC TRENDS IN WHITLEY COUNTY

The following analysis includes a brief description of the county economy and is accompanied by graphical illustrations. Data tables are also included at the end of this report. Three principal components of the Whitley County economy are analyzed. They are:

1. Personal Income
2. Earnings
3. Employment

Also, because coal production has been an important component in the Kentucky economy and in many local economies, the coal sector is analyzed in counties which have a history of coal production.

Personal Income

Personal income is often used as a measure of the economic activity in an area. Personal income is the sum of all the dollar income received by individuals in an area from any legal source. Personal income data is published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) for most major geographic regions, including states, counties, and major cities.

In general, income can be obtained in three ways. First, it can be earned by the work of an individual. This type of income includes wages and salaries income and proprietors' earnings. Second, income can be earned by property. Included are earnings from rents, dividends, and interest. Finally, income can be received as a gift or an entitlement. This type of income constitutes the component of personal income called transfer payments. Included in this component is income from sources such as retirement benefits, unemployment benefits, food stamps, and medical programs such as Medicare and Medicaid.

As can be seen in Chart 1A, the size of the Whitley County economy, as measured by real personal income, increased, from \$167 million in 1969 to \$344 million in 1987 (after adjusting for inflation). Chart 1B shows Whitley County total personal income as a percent of Kentucky total personal income. Whitley County's share of Kentucky personal income increased through the 1970's and was generally stable in the 1980's.

A similar pattern emerges from an examination of per capita personal income (Charts 1C and 1D). Per capita personal income is simply the total personal income of an area divided by its population. Per capita personal income is often used as a measure of the economic well-being of the residents of an area. Whitley County real per capita income generally increased over the time period to a level of \$9,671 per person in 1987. While Whitley County's per capita personal income was then 77.4 percent of the Kentucky per capita personal income, this percentage moved erratically during the period.

A better understanding of the nature of economic activity can be gleaned from an examination of the relative contribution of the components of personal income and how their shares have changed over time. This information is illustrated in Charts 2A-2D. Total earnings increased from \$113 million in 1969 to a high of \$204 million in 1979, then declined to \$197 million in 1987 (in constant 1988 dollars). Earnings as a percent of personal income declined over the period. Earnings accounted for 57.3 percent of Whitley County's total personal income in 1987, which was significantly less than Kentucky's 67.5 percent share.

Transfer payments contributed \$40 million to total personal income in 1969 and \$101 million in 1987. Transfer payments contributed a much larger percentage of personal income in Whitley County than in Kentucky during the period. In 1987, transfer payments comprised 29.4 percent of personal income in Whitley County, compared to 17.2 percent in Kentucky.

Income from property in Whitley County grew at a stable rate through the time period. Income from property totalled \$14 million in 1969 and increased to \$46 million in 1987.

Earnings

Earnings are the component of personal income reflecting payments to individuals in return for labor. Earnings include both wages and salaries and proprietor's earnings. Earnings in the goods-producing industries are illustrated in Chart 3A. The percent of its earnings from manufacturing was relatively stable during the period and accounted for 9.5 percent in 1987. Earnings from the farm sector were also relatively stable and accounted for 1.1 percent in 1987. At the state level, the share of earnings from these sectors declined during the period.

The mine sector's share of earnings was only 3.3 percent in 1969. However, this sector's share increased dramatically in the 1970's and accounted for a high of 20.8 percent in 1975. The share of earnings from the sector subsequently declined to 12.4 percent in 1987. This pattern parallels that of the state.

Earnings from non-goods-producing industries are illustrated in Chart 3B. The percent of total earnings from services increased from 17.6 percent in 1969 to 24.1 percent in 1987. The percent of earnings from the trade sector increased from 19.0 percent in 1969 to 20.5 percent in 1987. The percentage of earnings in the state and local government sector increased from 8.1 percent in 1969 to 10.6 percent in 1987. At the state level, the percent from the services sector increased, while the percents from trade and government remained constant.

Average earnings per job (adjusted for inflation) for Whitley County and Kentucky are shown in Chart 3D. In Kentucky, average earnings per job reached a high of \$20,121 per person in 1978. Since this time average earnings per job have declined and in 1987 they were \$18,636 per person. Similarly, in

Whitley County earnings per job increased during the 1970's. Since this time, average earnings decreased over the period to a level of \$16,196 in 1987, below the Kentucky average.

Employment

Employment is considered to be any activity for which one receives financial remuneration in the form of wages or profits. In 1969, total employment stood at 8,861 people. By 1979, employment had increased to 13,677 people; it declined to 13,236 by 1987.

The unemployment rate, often used as an indicator of economic well-being, is the ratio of unemployed to the total civilian labor force. Unemployment is described as a condition of being out of work while actively seeking employment within the last thirty days. The civilian labor force is described as the proportion of population age 16 or older employed or actively seeking employment. Annual unemployment rates for Kentucky and Whitley County are presented in Chart 4B. Whitley County unemployment rates were above those of the state during the period. In 1987, the unemployment rate in Whitley County was 12.9 percent, compared to 8.8 percent in Kentucky.

Another employment concept includes the discouraged worker. Discouraged workers are persons who want jobs but made no attempt to find work in the last thirty days because they believe they could not find it. These individuals are not included when calculating official unemployment rates. The Cabinet for Human Resources does not estimate discouraged workers by county. However, preliminary research by the Cabinet indicates that the inclusion of discouraged workers in the civilian labor force estimate would increase the unemployment rate by approximately 4 percent for the state. This figure would vary by county depending on the labor market in a county or within commuting distance.

Employment in the goods-producing industries is illustrated in Chart 4C. The percent of Whitley County total employment in manufacturing was relatively constant during the period. Manufacturing accounted for 10.2 percent of total employment in 1987. The farm sector's share of employment increased slightly and accounted for 3.3 percent in 1987. The mining sector represented 2.5 percent of total employment in 1969. Mine sector employment increased to 9.2 percent in 1975. However, this share declined through the 1980's to 6.3 percent in 1987. At the state level, the shares of employment in these sectors declined.

Whitley County employment in the non-goods-producing industries is illustrated in Chart 4D. Employment in the service sector as a percent of total employment increased from 20.1 percent in 1969 to 27.5 percent in 1987. The percent of employment in trade increased from 22.6 percent in 1969 to 24.7 percent in 1987. The percent of employment in state and local government was relatively constant and accounted for 10.1 percent in 1987. These employment trends parallel those of the state.

Population

The census conducted each decade counts the actual population in an area. Population is then statistically estimated during intervening years. The demographic composition of this population growth has important implications for the future demand for goods and services, and ultimately, the economic structure of Whitley County.

The Whitley County population increased from 24,300 in 1969 to 35,600 in 1987 (Chart 5A). It was estimated that in 1986, 9.1 percent of Whitley County's population was under six years of age, compared to 8.6 percent for the state. In the same period, 17.4 percent of the Whitley County population was sixty years of age or over, compared to 16.5 percent of all Kentucky residents.

Coal

The coal sector provides a significant source of income and employment for the Kentucky economy. This sector also contributes directly to the Commonwealth's General Fund revenues through severance tax collections. Coal production had a strong impact on the Whitley County economy in the 1970's.

Whitley County coal production patterns are presented in Chart 6A. Coal production is estimated by the Energy Information Administration of the U.S. Department of Energy. Estimates of production are calculated from a sample of coal shipments from each county. Coal production in Whitley County was fairly erratic during the period. In 1986, 1,682 thousand tons of coal was mined in Whitley County.

Employment in the mining sector, which includes coal and other forms of mining, is illustrated in Chart 6B. In 1969, this sector provided 222 jobs in Whitley County. This increased to 1,214 in 1979. However, by 1987 employment had declined to 837. The dramatic changes in employment illustrate the volatile nature of coal production and the impact it can have on local economies.

The average value per ton for coal is illustrated in Chart 6C. Similar to patterns for the national coal market, average value per ton increased in the 1970's, then declined significantly during the 1980's.

Coal severance tax receipts are presented in Chart 6D. The Kentucky Revenue Cabinet collects severance taxes on processed coal. Receipts are then allocated to counties, based on the value of the coal mined in the county and the value attributed to any processing done in the county. Therefore, trends in severance tax collections may not exactly parallel those of the coal production figures in Chart 6A. Severance tax collections in Whitley County totalled \$3.081 million in 1986.

CHART 1A
WHITLEY COUNTY
REAL PERSONAL INCOME
Millions of 1988 dollars

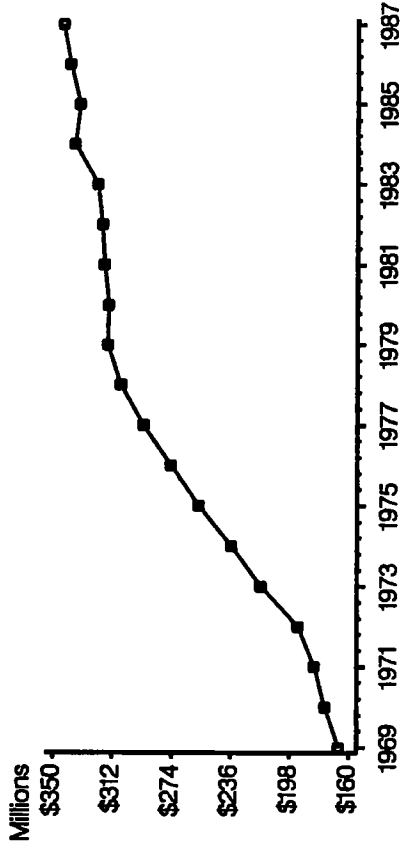


CHART 1B
WHITLEY COUNTY
PERSONAL INCOME
as a Percent of Kentucky Personal Income

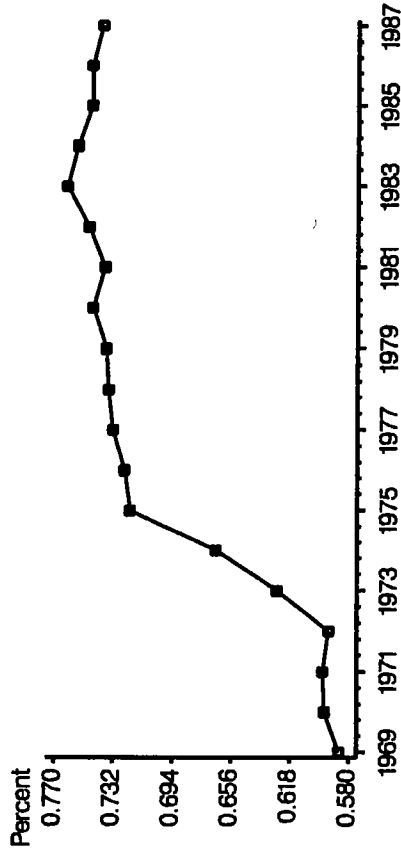


CHART 1C
WHITLEY COUNTY
PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME
in Constant 1988 Dollars

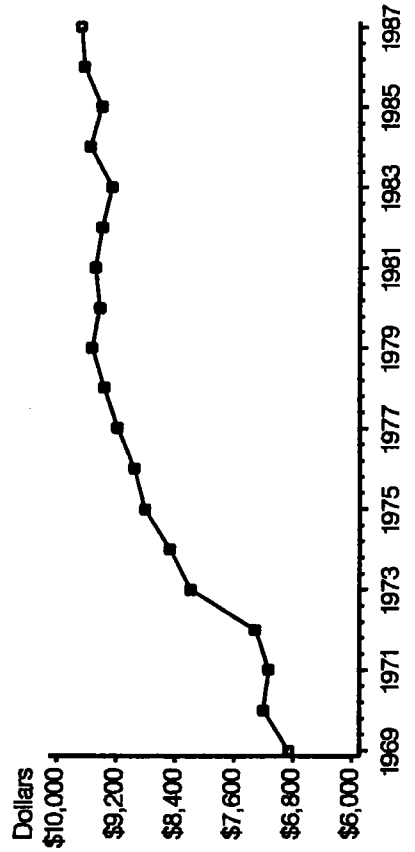


CHART 1D
WHITLEY COUNTY
PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME
as a Percent of Kentucky Per Capita Personal Income

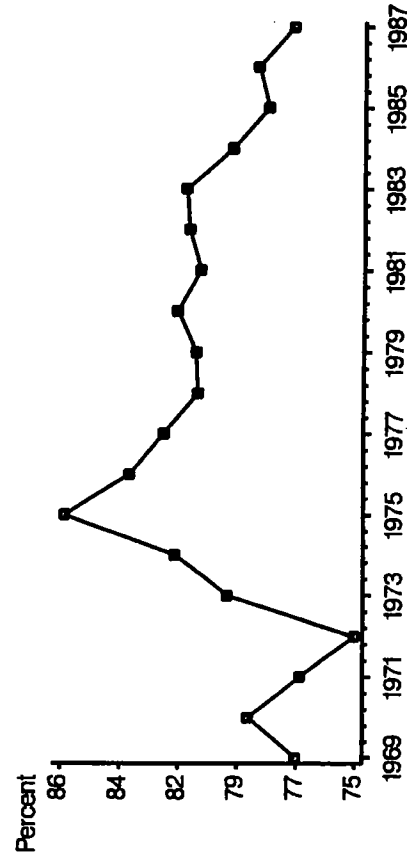


CHART 2A

WHITLEY COUNTY

REAL TOTAL EARNINGS

Millions of 1988 dollars

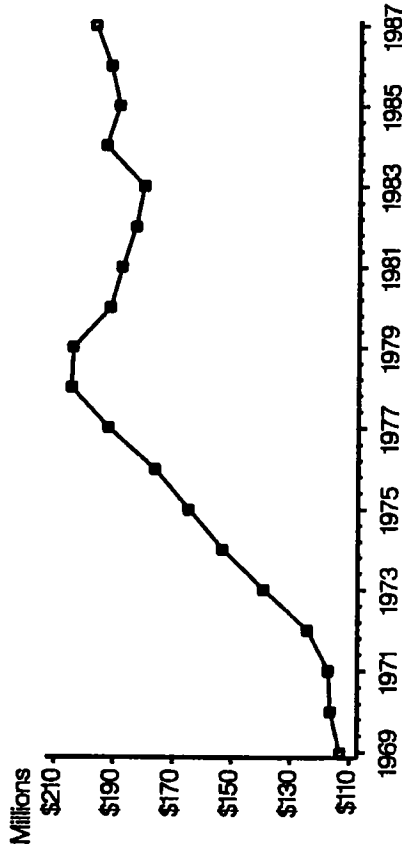


CHART 2B

WHITLEY COUNTY

TRANSFER PAYMENTS and INCOME FROM PROPERTY

Millions of 1988 Dollars

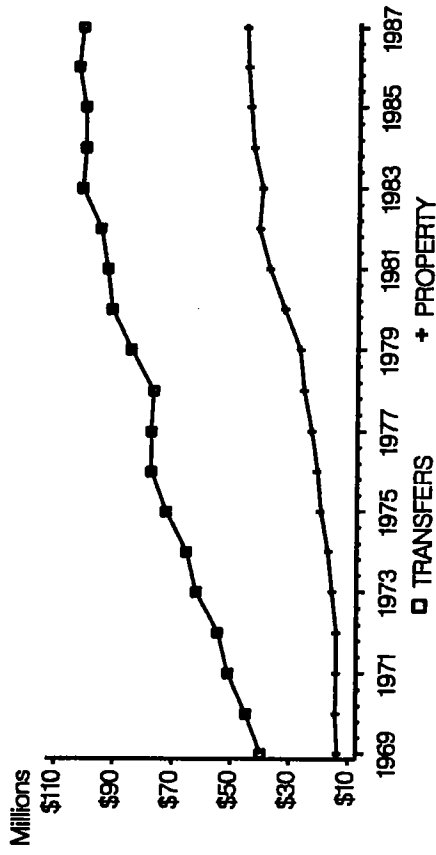


CHART 2C

WHITLEY COUNTY

TOTAL EARNINGS

as a Percent of Personal Income

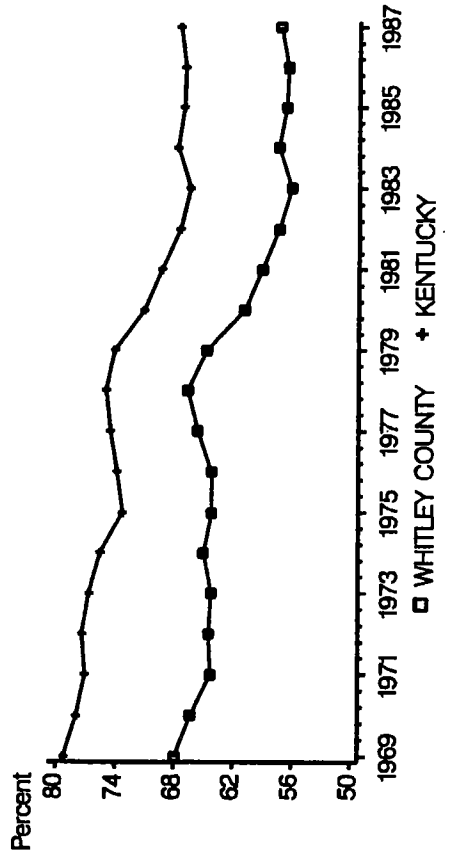


CHART 2D

WHITLEY COUNTY

TRANSFER PAYMENTS

as a Percent of Personal Income

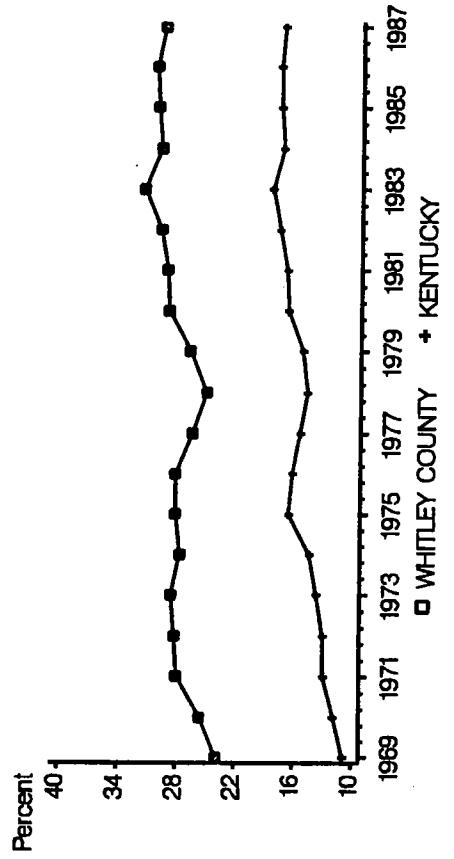


CHART 3A

WHITLEY COUNTY

EARNINGS IN GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES
as a Percent of Total Earnings

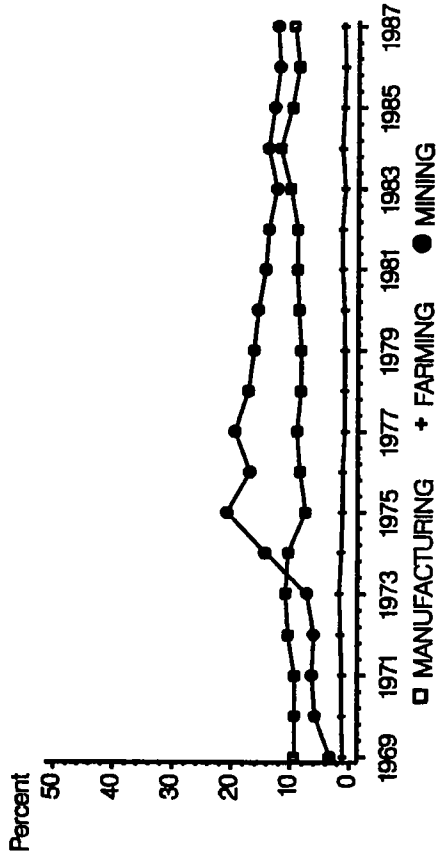


CHART 3B

WHITLEY COUNTY

EARNINGS IN NON - GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES
as a Percent of Total Earnings

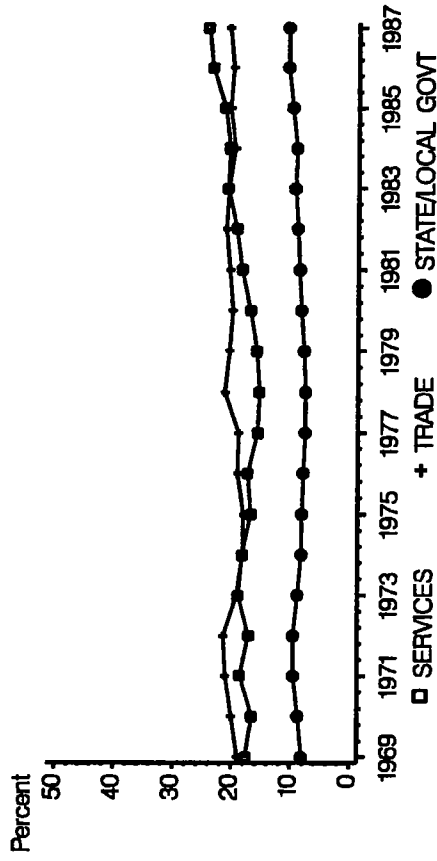


CHART 3C

WHITLEY COUNTY

EARNINGS IN GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES
as a Percent of Kentucky Industries

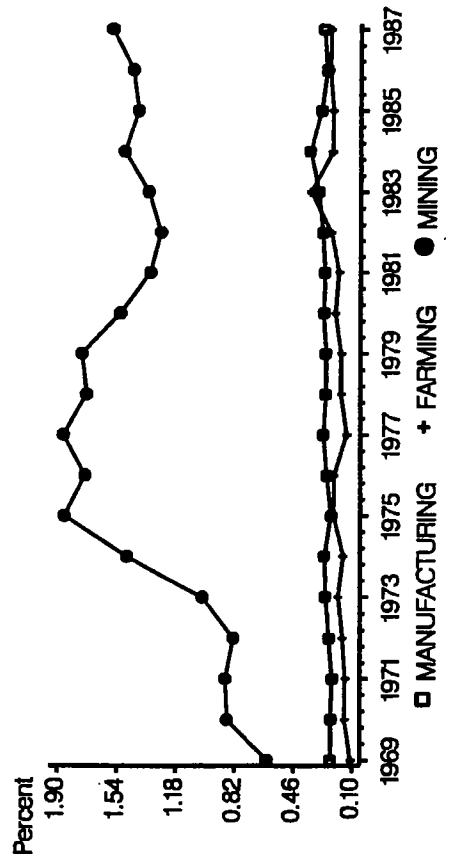


CHART 3D

WHITLEY COUNTY

AVERAGE EARNINGS PER JOB
in Constant 1988 Dollars

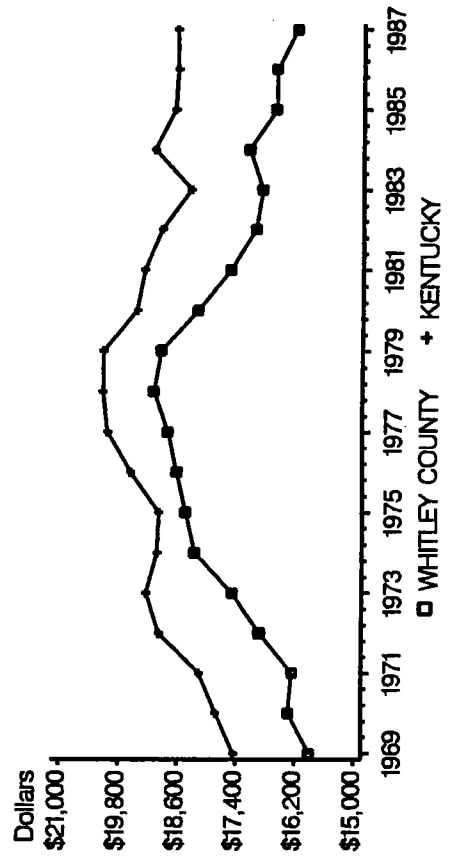


CHART 4A
WHITLEY COUNTY
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT
Thousands of People

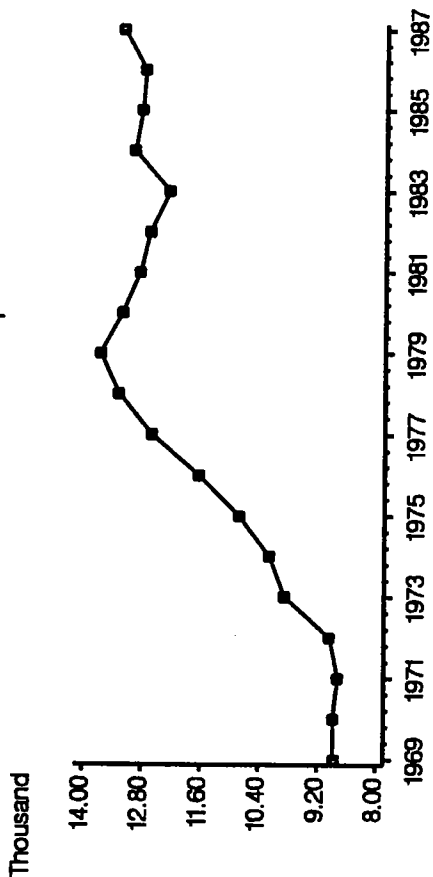


CHART 4B
WHITLEY COUNTY
ANNUAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

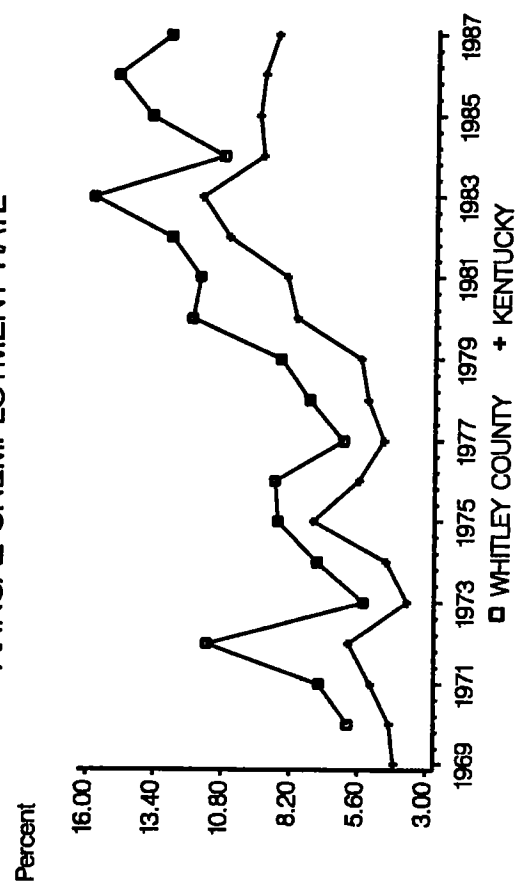


CHART 4C
WHITLEY COUNTY
EMPLOYMENT IN GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES
as a Percent of Total Employment

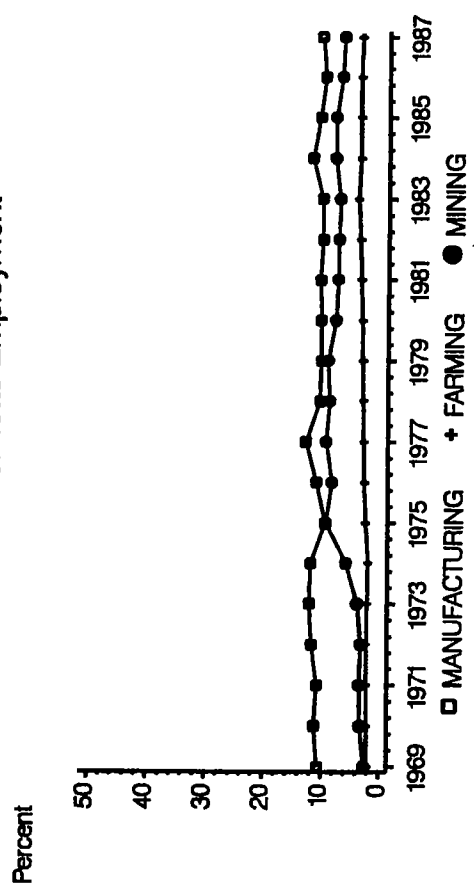


CHART 4D
WHITLEY COUNTY
EMPLOYMENT in NON - GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES
as a Percent of Total Employment

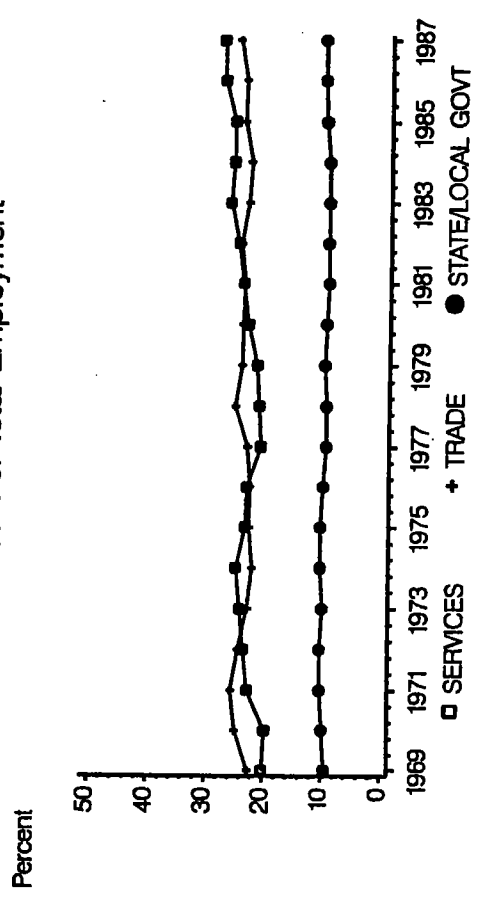


CHART 5A
WHITLEY COUNTY
POPULATION
Thousands of People

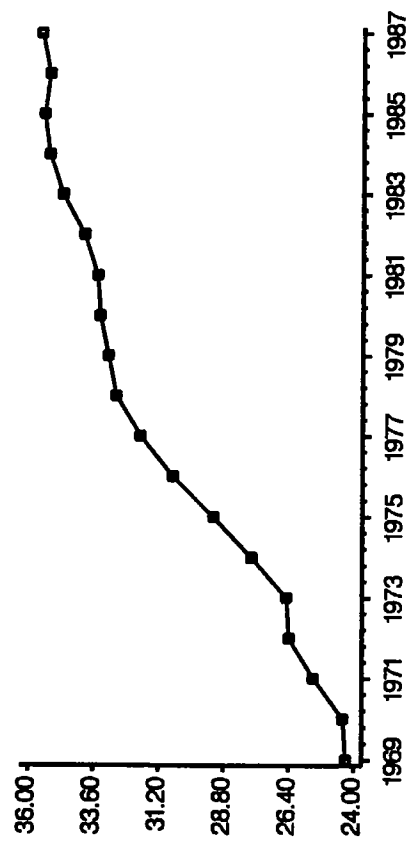


CHART 5B
WHITLEY COUNTY
POPULATION
as a Percent of Kentucky Population

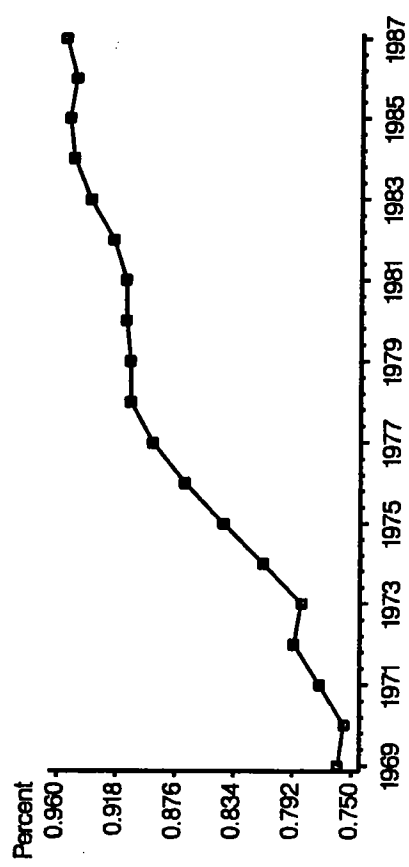


CHART 5C
WHITLEY COUNTY
POPULATION 5 AND UNDER
as a Percent of Total Population

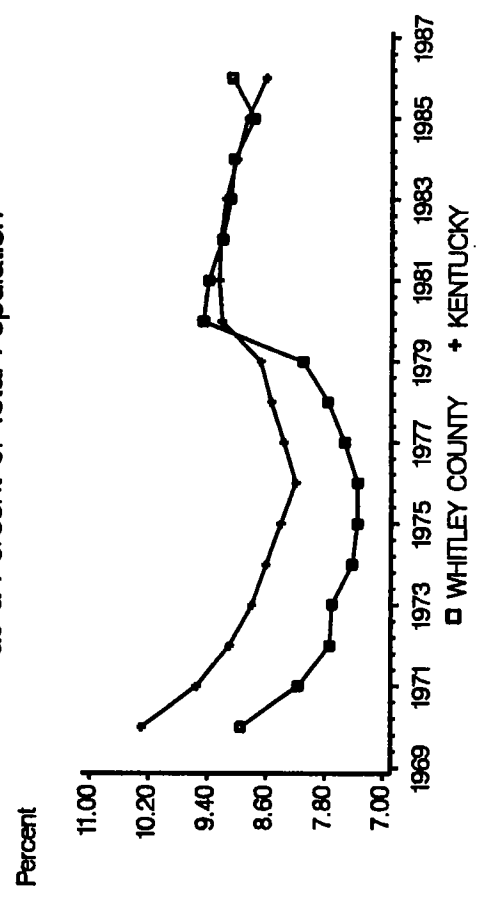


CHART 5D
WHITLEY COUNTY
POPULATION 60 AND OVER
as a Percent of Total Population

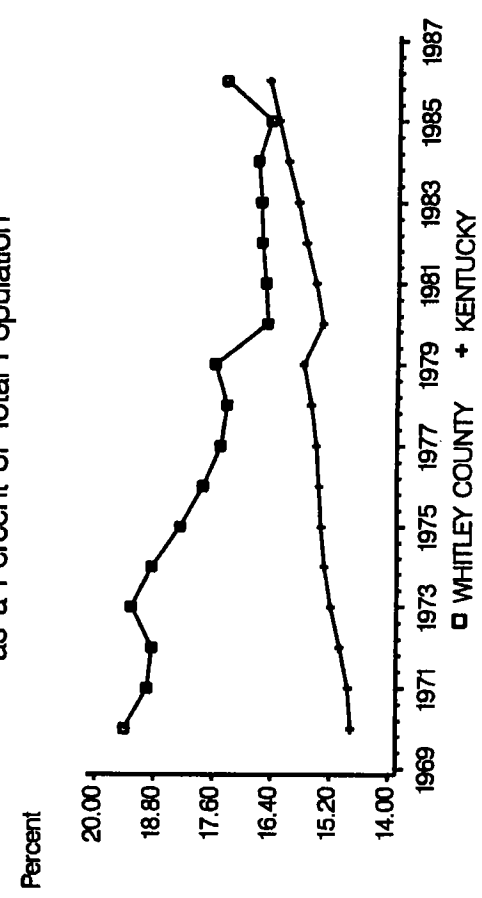


CHART 6A
WHITLEY COUNTY
TOTAL COAL PRODUCTION (SHIPMENTS)
Thousands of Tons

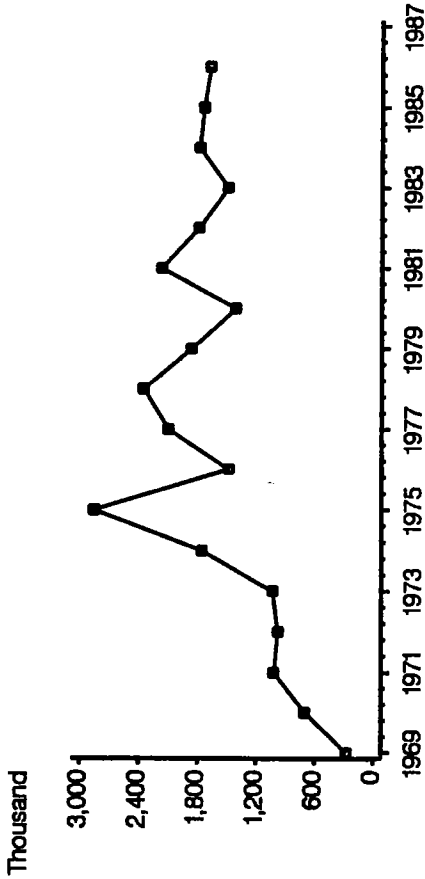


CHART 6B
WHITLEY COUNTY
MINING EMPLOYMENT
Thousands of People

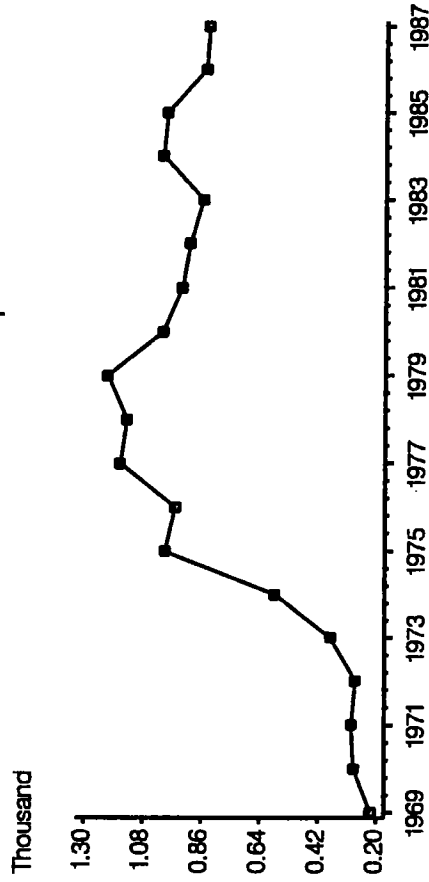


CHART 6C
WHITLEY COUNTY
AVERAGE VALUE PER TON FOR COAL
Constant 1988 Dollars

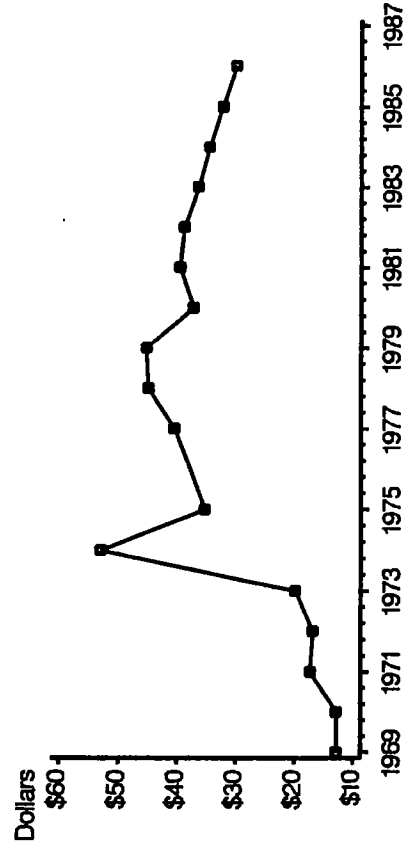
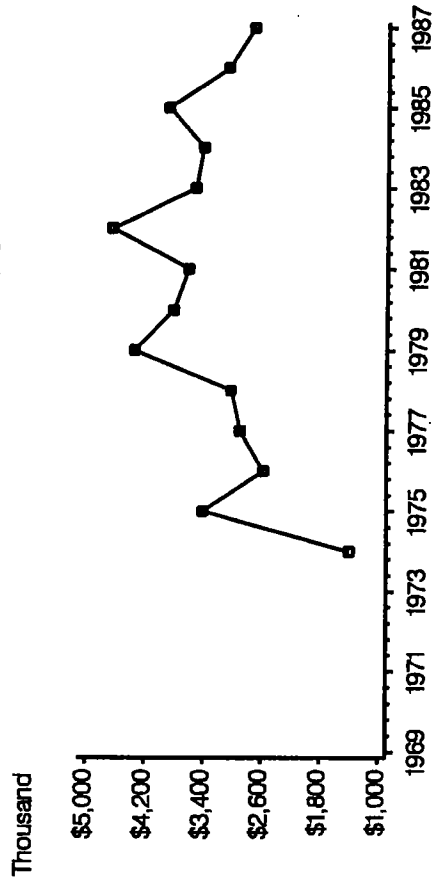


CHART 6D
WHITLEY COUNTY
TAX RECEIPTS ON COAL SEVERED OR PROCESSED
Thousands of 1988 Dollars



WHITLEY COUNTY

PERSONAL INCOME
In Millions of 1988 Dollars

Year	County Personal Income (M\$)	Percent of Kentucky (%)	Per Capita Personal Income (\$)	Percent of Kentucky (%)
1969	167	0.59	6,863	77.2
1970	175	0.60	7,200	79.0
1971	182	0.60	7,132	77.1
1972	193	0.59	7,310	75.0
1973	217	0.63	8,193	79.8
1974	236	0.67	8,472	81.8
1975	257	0.72	8,810	85.8
1976	275	0.72	8,958	83.4
1977	293	0.73	9,184	82.2
1978	307	0.74	9,360	80.9
1979	316	0.74	9,524	81.0
1980	315	0.75	9,419	81.7
1981	318	0.74	9,476	80.8
1982	319	0.75	9,389	81.3
1983	322	0.76	9,260	81.4
1984	337	0.76	9,548	79.6
1985	334	0.75	9,396	78.3
1986	340	0.75	9,631	78.7
1987	344	0.74	9,671	77.4

COMPONENTS OF PERSONAL INCOME
In Constant 1988 Dollars

Year	EARNINGS			TRANSFER PAYMENTS			INCOME from PROPERTY		
	M\$	Percent of Personal Income		M\$	Percent of Personal Income		M\$	Percent of Personal Income	
		County	Kentucky		County	Kentucky		County	Kentucky
1969	113	67.9	79.2	40	23.9	10.9	14	8.2	9.9
1970	116	66.4	77.9	45	25.6	11.9	14	8.1	10.2
1971	117	64.3	77.0	51	28.0	12.9	14	7.7	10.1
1972	124	64.5	77.3	54	28.2	12.9	14	7.3	9.7
1973	139	64.2	76.6	62	28.5	13.6	16	7.2	9.7
1974	153	65.1	75.5	65	27.7	14.4	17	7.3	10.1
1975	165	64.2	73.3	72	28.1	16.5	20	7.7	10.1
1976	176	64.2	73.9	77	28.2	16.1	21	7.6	10.0
1977	192	65.7	74.6	77	26.5	15.3	23	7.8	10.1
1978	205	66.7	75.0	77	25.0	14.6	26	8.3	10.4
1979	204	64.8	74.1	84	26.7	15.1	27	8.5	10.8
1980	192	60.9	71.1	91	28.9	16.7	32	10.2	12.2
1981	188	59.1	69.3	92	29.1	16.8	37	11.8	13.8
1982	183	57.4	67.5	95	29.7	17.6	41	12.9	14.9
1983	181	56.1	66.6	101	31.4	18.4	40	12.5	15.1
1984	194	57.5	67.8	100	29.7	17.3	43	12.8	14.9
1985	189	56.7	67.2	100	30.1	17.6	44	13.3	15.3
1986	192	56.5	67.1	103	30.2	17.6	45	13.3	15.3
1987	197	57.3	67.5	101	29.4	17.2	46	13.3	15.3

WHITLEY COUNTY

SECTOR EARNINGS as a PERCENT of TOTAL COUNTY EARNINGS and
as a PERCENT of KENTUCKY SECTOR EARNINGS

YEAR	MANUFACTURING		FARMING		MINING	
	TOTAL	KENTUCKY	TOTAL	KENTUCKY	TOTAL	KENTUCKY
1969	9.4	0.23	1.1	0.11	3.3	0.62
1970	9.3	0.23	1.3	0.15	5.8	0.86
1971	9.3	0.22	1.3	0.14	6.4	0.88
1972	10.4	0.24	1.6	0.16	6.1	0.83
1973	10.8	0.26	1.8	0.19	7.2	1.02
1974	10.4	0.27	1.4	0.16	14.4	1.48
1975	7.5	0.23	1.2	0.22	20.8	1.86
1976	8.5	0.26	1.2	0.21	17.0	1.73
1977	9.0	0.28	0.9	0.14	19.5	1.86
1978	8.3	0.26	0.9	0.17	17.2	1.72
1979	8.3	0.26	0.9	0.17	16.3	1.75
1980	8.7	0.27	1.0	0.20	15.6	1.52
1981	9.0	0.27	1.3	0.19	14.4	1.34
1982	9.0	0.28	1.4	0.23	13.8	1.27
1983	10.2	0.31	0.9	0.35	12.5	1.35
1984	11.8	0.36	1.4	0.22	13.9	1.50
1985	9.9	0.29	1.1	0.22	12.9	1.41
1986	8.7	0.25	0.9	0.24	12.0	1.44
1987	9.5	0.27	1.1	0.23	12.4	1.57

YEAR	SERVICES		TRADE		STATE and LOCAL GOVERNMENT	
	TOTAL	KENTUCKY	TOTAL	KENTUCKY	TOTAL	KENTUCKY
1969	17.6	0.81	19.0	0.73	8.1	0.54
1970	16.5	0.77	20.0	0.76	8.7	0.56
1971	18.6	0.81	21.1	0.78	9.5	0.57
1972	17.1	0.76	21.4	0.79	9.5	0.58
1973	18.9	0.91	19.2	0.76	8.8	0.59
1974	18.2	0.96	18.1	0.78	8.1	0.60
1975	16.8	0.92	18.0	0.81	8.1	0.61
1976	17.4	0.96	19.0	0.87	7.9	0.61
1977	15.7	0.91	18.9	0.93	7.6	0.62
1978	15.4	0.91	21.2	1.05	7.6	0.63
1979	15.8	0.93	20.4	1.01	7.8	0.63
1980	16.9	0.90	19.9	0.98	8.3	0.63
1981	18.3	0.91	20.4	0.98	8.5	0.62
1982	19.2	0.89	21.0	0.98	8.9	0.61
1983	20.8	0.87	20.6	0.92	9.4	0.61
1984	20.5	0.87	19.6	0.91	9.1	0.62
1985	21.2	0.83	20.4	0.89	9.8	0.62
1986	23.4	0.84	19.9	0.86	10.6	0.64
1987	24.1	0.82	20.5	0.87	10.6	0.63

WHITLEY COUNTY
COUNTY EMPLOYMENT by SECTOR

YEAR	MANUFACTURING		FARMING		MINING	
	EMPLOYMENT	PERCENT OF TOTAL	EMPLOYMENT	PERCENT OF TOTAL	EMPLOYMENT	PERCENT OF TOTAL
1969	944	10.7	182	2.1	222	2.5
1970	993	11.2	188	2.1	285	3.2
1971	946	10.8	195	2.2	294	3.3
1972	1,048	11.7	201	2.2	279	3.1
1973	1,197	12.1	210	2.1	374	3.8
1974	1,213	11.9	206	2.0	584	5.7
1975	1,012	9.4	263	2.4	997	9.2
1976	1,274	10.9	314	2.7	959	8.2
1977	1,610	12.8	351	2.8	1,167	9.3
1978	1,377	10.4	386	2.9	1,142	8.6
1979	1,385	10.1	407	3.0	1,214	8.9
1980	1,344	10.2	409	3.1	1,006	7.6
1981	1,333	10.4	429	3.3	935	7.3
1982	1,260	9.9	444	3.5	905	7.1
1983	1,234	10.0	474	3.9	856	7.0
1984	1,535	11.8	458	3.5	1,007	7.7
1985	1,340	10.4	452	3.5	992	7.7
1986	1,223	9.6	446	3.5	847	6.6
1987	1,350	10.2	442	3.3	837	6.3

YEAR	SERVICES		TRADE		STATE and LOCAL GOVERNMENT	
	EMPLOYMENT	PERCENT OF TOTAL	EMPLOYMENT	PERCENT OF TOTAL	EMPLOYMENT	PERCENT OF TOTAL
1969	1,780	20.1	2,002	22.6	834	9.4
1970	1,745	19.7	2,206	24.9	877	9.9
1971	1,998	22.8	2,252	25.6	905	10.3
1972	2,104	23.5	2,190	24.5	929	10.4
1973	2,391	24.2	2,260	22.9	988	10.0
1974	2,533	24.8	2,252	22.1	1,056	10.4
1975	2,522	23.3	2,453	22.7	1,120	10.4
1976	2,680	23.0	2,622	22.5	1,156	9.9
1977	2,601	20.6	2,898	23.0	1,189	9.4
1978	2,791	21.0	3,338	25.1	1,259	9.5
1979	2,926	21.4	3,289	24.0	1,338	9.8
1980	3,037	23.0	3,167	23.9	1,264	9.6
1981	3,075	23.9	3,037	23.6	1,187	9.2
1982	3,129	24.7	3,080	24.3	1,187	9.4
1983	3,220	26.2	2,829	23.0	1,136	9.3
1984	3,331	25.6	2,938	22.6	1,203	9.3
1985	3,282	25.5	3,066	23.9	1,259	9.8
1986	3,491	27.3	3,015	23.6	1,287	10.1
1987	3,635	27.5	3,267	24.7	1,335	10.1

WHITLEY COUNTY
EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

YEAR	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	AVERAGE EARNINGS		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	
		COUNTY	KENTUCKY	COUNTY	KENTUCKY
1969	8,861	\$15,893	\$17,440	.	4.2
1970	8,871	\$16,333	\$17,811	6.0	4.4
1971	8,782	\$16,260	\$18,166	7.1	5.1
1972	8,956	\$16,926	\$18,970	11.4	6.0
1973	9,883	\$17,475	\$19,232	5.4	3.7
1974	10,195	\$18,264	\$19,008	7.2	4.5
1975	10,820	\$18,444	\$18,976	8.7	7.3
1976	11,648	\$18,623	\$19,563	8.8	5.6
1977	12,613	\$18,802	\$20,031	6.2	4.7
1978	13,299	\$19,087	\$20,121	7.5	5.3
1979	13,677	\$18,941	\$20,110	8.6	5.5
1980	13,227	\$18,211	\$19,439	12.0	8.0
1981	12,877	\$17,534	\$19,286	11.7	8.4
1982	12,672	\$17,037	\$18,931	12.8	10.6
1983	12,279	\$16,907	\$18,358	15.8	11.6
1984	13,001	\$17,172	\$19,080	10.8	9.3
1985	12,852	\$16,635	\$18,676	13.6	9.5
1986	12,791	\$16,622	\$18,627	14.9	9.3
1987	13,236	\$16,196	\$18,636	12.9	8.8

POPULATION STATISTICS

YEAR	POPULATION	% OF KY	PERCENT UNDER 6		PERCENT 60+	
			COUNTY	KENTUCKY	COUNTY	KENTUCKY
1969	24,300	0.76	.	.	.	.
1970	24,400	0.76	8.9	10.3	19.4	14.8
1971	25,500	0.77	8.2	9.6	18.9	14.8
1972	26,400	0.79	7.7	9.1	18.9	15.0
1973	26,500	0.79	7.7	8.8	19.3	15.2
1974	27,800	0.81	7.4	8.6	18.9	15.3
1975	29,200	0.84	7.3	8.4	18.3	15.4
1976	30,700	0.87	7.3	8.2	17.8	15.5
1977	31,900	0.89	7.5	8.4	17.5	15.5
1978	32,800	0.91	7.8	8.5	17.3	15.6
1979	33,100	0.91	8.1	8.7	17.6	15.8
1980	33,400	0.91	9.5	9.2	16.5	15.4
1981	33,500	0.91	9.4	9.3	16.6	15.5
1982	34,000	0.92	9.2	9.2	16.6	15.7
1983	34,800	0.94	9.1	9.2	16.7	15.9
1984	35,300	0.95	9.1	9.0	16.7	16.1
1985	35,500	0.95	8.8	8.9	16.5	16.3
1986	35,300	0.95	9.1	8.6	17.4	16.5
1987	35,600	0.96	.	.	.	.

WHITLEY COUNTY

COAL MINING STATISTICS

YEAR	PRODUCTION (Thousand Tons)	EMPLOYMENT	AVERAGE VALUE PER TON	COAL TAX RECEIPTS (000)
1969	275	222	\$12.81	.
1970	704	285	\$12.83	.
1971	1,018	294	\$17.19	.
1972	977	279	\$16.72	.
1973	1,031	374	\$19.83	.
1974	1,754	584	\$52.91	\$1,403
1975	2,858	997	\$35.33	\$3,414
1976	1,485	959	.	\$2,578
1977	2,102	1,167	\$40.45	\$2,904
1978	2,356	1,142	\$44.84	\$3,033
1979	1,868	1,214	\$45.15	\$4,349
1980	1,414	1,006	\$37.28	\$3,817
1981	2,174	935	\$39.57	\$3,620
1982	1,794	905	\$38.83	\$4,653
1983	1,494	856	\$36.44	\$3,526
1984	1,788	1,007	\$34.48	\$3,422
1985	1,746	992	\$32.21	\$3,892
1986	1,682	847	\$29.90	\$3,080
1987	.	837	.	.

Note: All dollar figures are presented in constant 1988 dollars.







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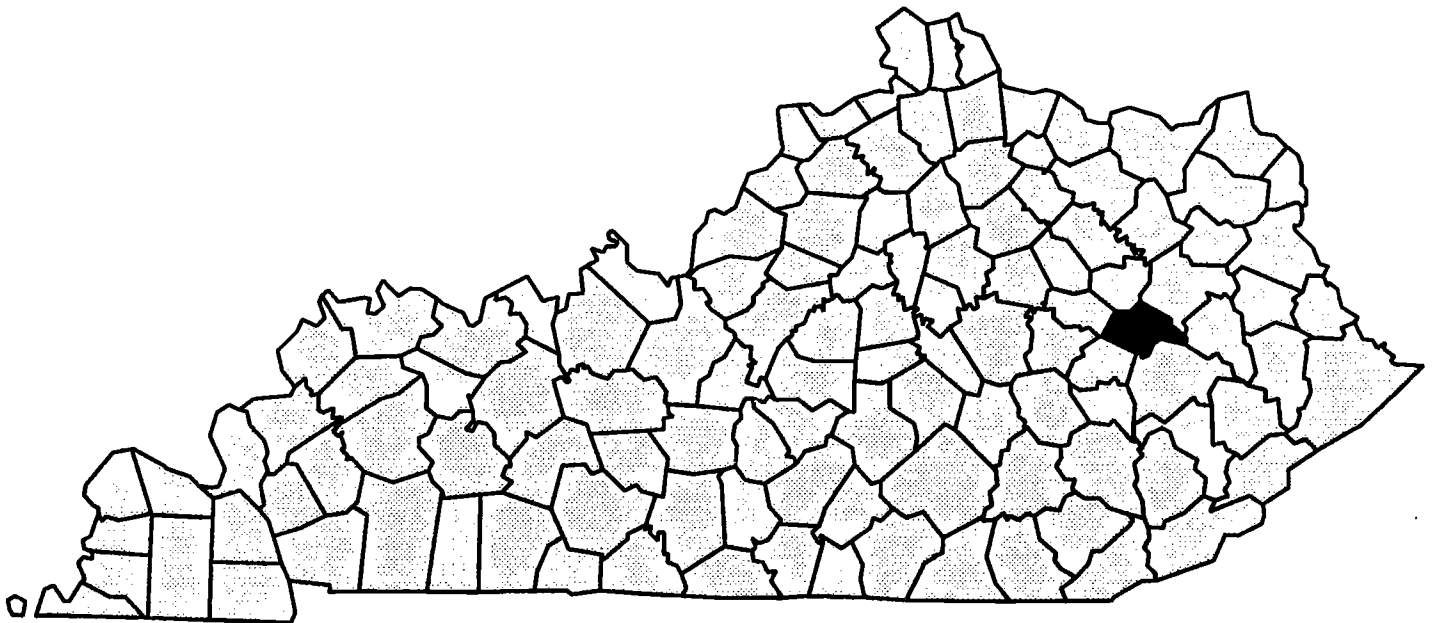


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ECONOMIC TRENDS IN
KENTUCKY COUNTIES
1969 – 1987

WOLFE COUNTY



Prepared by
Virginia Wilson
Donna A. Cantrell

RESEARCH MEMORANDUM 438
Legislative Research Commission
Frankfort, Kentucky
February, 1990



ECONOMIC TRENDS IN
KENTUCKY COUNTIES
1969 – 1987

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1990

WOLFE COUNTY

Prepared by
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RESEARCH MEMORANDUM 438
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FOREWORD

This publication is one of a set of 120, highlighting economic trends in each county in Kentucky from 1969-1987. This effort is part of the ongoing activities sponsored by the Legislative Research Commission to provide a long-term perspective on issues for decision makers. The economies of individual counties do not always parallel overall state trends. This set of publications is an attempt to look at the economic trends in each county over time and to point out where the economies of individual counties may be performing differently from the economy of the state as a whole.

This publication was prepared by Virginia Wilson and Donna Cantrell. Susan Dance assisted in production of the manuscript and Charles Bush edited the report. The assistance of Carol Straus from the Center for Business and Economic Research at the University of Kentucky in deciphering data is gratefully acknowledged.

Vic Hellard, Jr.
Director

The Capitol
Frankfort
February, 1990

SUMMARY

The Wolfe County economy, as measured by personal income, grew moderately from 1969 to 1987. Wolfe County generally increased its share of the Kentucky economy, indicating the county economy grew faster than the state economy. Wolfe County derives a higher percent of personal income from transfer payments and a lower percent from earnings than does the state. Much of the county's economic growth was from a growth in transfer payments.

The most prominent economic trend in Wolfe County was the decline in earnings from the farm sector, although farm employment increased. Employment and earnings from the mining sector were volatile.

Wolfe County experienced decreases in the non-goods-producing industries of services, trade, and state and local government. The growth sectors at the state level were the service and trade sectors.

There is a national and state trend toward declining farm employment. Therefore, the outlook for this sector in Wolfe County is for continued decline. Future economic growth in Wolfe County will most likely be dependent upon expansion of the other sectors.



INTRODUCTION

This is one of a series of reports called Economic Trends in Kentucky Counties. The purpose of this series is to describe the economic structure of Kentucky counties and to assess their economic performance relative to their own history and relative to the Kentucky economy. Information on the structure and patterns of change in county economies and an understanding of their relationship to the Kentucky economy can help in making policy decisions that are intended to shape Kentucky's economic future.

When assessing any economy there are several pertinent questions which may be addressed. The first concerns changes in the absolute size of the economy over time. Here the relevant comparison is between the county economy and its own history. Since most economic variables are given in dollars and since inflation causes the value of a dollar to vary over time, all dollar values in this report are presented in constant 1988 dollars. This allows analysis of real changes over time by controlling for the effects of inflation.

A second question concerns the structure and nature of the county economy. The structure of an economy refers to the relative share contributed by the various segments of the economy, while the nature deals with how this share has changed over time.

A third question concerns the performance of the county economy when compared to the Kentucky economy. For example, if a county has a higher proportion of earnings or employment in a particular sector it would indicate a specialization in that sector. Differences in economic structure may explain variations in relative economic well-being between a county and the state as a whole.

Economic data for counties are usually published after a lag of two years. Therefore, most data in this report cover the period 1969 to 1987. All data for this report was obtained from the Kentucky Economic Information System, an on-line database maintained by the University of Kentucky Center for Business and Economic Development.

There are certain caveats which should be remembered when analyzing data. First, it is a common and useful approach to evaluate the percentage an economic sector contributes to the total economy. However, one must remember that a sector's percentage contribution may decline even when its absolute value is increasing if another sector's contribution is growing at a faster rate. Secondly, when reviewing data in graphical analyses, the scales used to present data should be noted. In this report most graphs are presented with the narrowest scale which will cover all data points. This can accentuate visual patterns over time even when absolute changes are relatively small.

*For an analysis of economic trends in Kentucky, see Virginia Wilson, Patterns of Growth and Decline in the Kentucky Economy 1969-1988, Research Memorandum 437, Legislative Research Commission, November 1989.

ECONOMIC TRENDS IN WOLFE COUNTY

The following analysis includes a brief description of the county economy and is accompanied by graphical illustrations. Data tables are also included at the end of this report. Three principal components of the Wolfe County economy are analyzed. They are:

1. Personal Income
2. Earnings
3. Employment

Also, because coal production has been an important component in the Kentucky economy and in many local economies, the coal sector is analyzed in counties which have a history of coal production.

Personal Income

Personal income is often used as a measure of the economic activity in an area. Personal income is the sum of all the dollar income received by individuals in an area from any legal source. Personal income data is published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) for most major geographic regions, including states, counties, and major cities.

In general, income can be obtained in three ways. First, it can be earned by the work of an individual. This type of income includes wage and salary income and proprietors' earnings. Second, income can be earned by property. This component includes earnings from rents, dividends, and interest. Finally, income can be received as a gift or an entitlement. This type of income constitutes the component of personal income called transfer payments. Included in this component is income from sources such as retirement benefits, unemployment benefits, food stamps, and medical programs such as Medicare and Medicaid.

As can be seen in Chart 1A, the Wolfe County economy, as measured by personal income, increased from \$26 million in 1969 to \$55 million in 1987, after adjusting for inflation. Chart 1B shows Wolfe County total personal income as a percent of Kentucky total personal income. Wolfe County increased its share of Kentucky personal income.

A similar pattern emerges from an examination of per capita personal income. Per capita personal income is simply the total personal income of an area divided by its population. Per capita personal income is often used as a measure of the economic well-being of the residents of an area. Charts 1C and 1D indicate that Wolfe County per capita income increased over the time period to a level of \$7,726 per person in 1987, 61.8 percent of Kentucky per capita personal income.

A better understanding of the nature of economic activity can be gleaned from an examination of the relative contribution of the components of personal

income and how their shares have changed over time. This information is illustrated in Charts 2A-2D. Earnings were volatile during the period. Total earnings increased from \$17 million in 1969 to \$34 million in 1978, then declined to \$31 million in 1987 (in constant 1988 dollars). Earnings as a percent of personal income declined over time. This trend occurred at the state level as well. In 1987, earnings accounted for 56.0 percent of Wolfe County's total personal income, which was lower than Kentucky's 67.5 percent share.

Transfer payments contributed \$8 million to total personal income in 1969 and \$18 million in 1987. During the same period, transfer payments contributed a higher percentage of personal income in Wolfe County than in Kentucky. In 1987, 33.2 percent of Wolfe County personal income was from transfer payments, compared to 17.2 percent for the state.

Income from property in Wolfe County grew slowly through the time period. Income from property totalled \$1 million in 1969 and increased to \$6 million in 1987.

Earnings

Earnings are the component of personal income reflecting payments to individuals in return for labor. Earnings include both wages and salaries and proprietor's income. Earnings from the goods-producing sectors are presented in Chart 3A. The percent of earnings from the farm sector decreased from 22.2 percent in 1969 to 8.9 percent in 1987. The trend toward declining farm earnings is consistent with state and national trends.

Data on the manufacturing sector was not available prior to 1982. Data on this sector was not disclosed by the data collection agency in order to preserve confidentiality of data sources. Nondisclosure rules prevent the release of data when either there are very few firms operating in a particular sector, or when one firm provides most of the activity in that sector. In 1987, Wolfe County received 20.0 percent of total earnings from manufacturing.

The share of earnings from the mine sector increased significantly in the mid-1970's, to a high of 17.1 percent in 1978. However, this sector's share declined to 7.5 percent in 1987.

Earnings from non-goods-producing industries as a percent of total earnings are illustrated in Chart 3B. The percent of earnings from the service sector decreased from 12.0 percent in 1969 to 9.6 percent in 1987. The trade sector's share of earnings decreased from 22.2 percent in 1969 to 14.5 percent in 1987. Earnings from the state and local government sector decreased from 23.8 percent in 1969 to 19.3 percent in 1987. At the state level, the percent of earnings from services increased, while the percents of earnings from trade and state and local government were stable.

Average earnings per job (adjusted for inflation) for Wolfe County and Kentucky are shown in Chart 3D. In Kentucky, average earnings per job reached

a high of \$20,121 per person in 1978. Since then, average earnings per job declined and in 1987 they were \$18,636 per person. In Wolfe County, average earnings declined during the period and were \$11,962 in 1987, well below those of the state.

Employment

Employment is considered any activity for which one receives financial remuneration in the form of wages or profits. Total employment in Wolfe County increased during the data period. In 1969, total employment stood at 1,096 people. By 1987, that figure had increased to 2,073.

The unemployment rate, often used as an indicator of economic well-being, is the ratio of unemployed to the total civilian labor force. Unemployment is described as a condition of being out of work while actively seeking employment within the last thirty days. The civilian labor force is described as the proportion of population age 16 or older employed or actively seeking employment. Annual unemployment rates for Kentucky and Wolfe County are presented in Chart 4B. Unemployment rates in Wolfe County were above those of the state during the period. In 1987, the county unemployment rate was 16.5 percent, compared to 8.8 percent for Kentucky.

Another employment concept includes the discouraged worker. Discouraged workers are persons who want jobs but made no attempt to find work in the last thirty days because they believe they could not find it. These individuals are not included when calculating official unemployment rates. The Cabinet for Human Resources does not estimate discouraged workers by county. However, preliminary research by the Cabinet indicates that the inclusion of discouraged workers in the civilian labor force estimate would increase the unemployment rate by approximately four percent for the state. This figure would vary by county depending on the labor market in a county or within commuting distance.

Employment in the goods-producing industries is illustrated in Chart 4C. The farm sector was the primary source of county employment. The share of employment in this sector increased from 25.5 percent of total employment in 1969 to 28.2 percent in 1987.

Similar to the situation regarding manufacturing sector earnings, manufacturing employment data was unavailable for periods prior to 1982 because of nondisclosure rules. The percent of total employment in manufacturing was 16.4 percent in 1987.

The mining sector's share of employment increased from 2.6 percent in 1969 to 7.6 percent in 1978, then declined to 4.1 percent in 1987. Overall, Kentucky saw employment shares in all of these sectors decline during the period.

Employment in the non-goods-producing industries is presented in Chart 4D. The employment share in the trade sector decreased from 21.9 percent in 1969 to 13.4 percent in 1987. The percent of employment in the service sector

decreased from 14.6 percent in 1969 to 9.3 percent in 1987. The employment share in state and local government decreased from 20.0 percent in 1969 to 14.4 percent in 1987. At the state level, employment shares in both the service and trade sectors increased, while the government employment share remained constant.

Population

The census conducted each decade counts the actual population in an area. Population is then statistically estimated during intervening years. The demographic composition of this population growth has important implications for the future demand for goods and services, and ultimately, the economic structure of Wolfe County.

The Wolfe County population grew from 5,700 in 1969 to 7,100 in 1987 (Chart 5A). It was estimated that in 1986, 11.0 percent of Wolfe County's population was under six years of age, compared to 8.6 percent for the state. For the same year, 16.8 percent of the Wolfe County population was 60 years of age or over, compared to 16.5 percent for all of Kentucky.

Coal

The coal sector provides significant income and employment to the Kentucky economy. This sector also contributes directly to the Commonwealth's General Fund revenues through severance tax collections. While mining employment and earnings are a small percent of their respective totals for Wolfe County, coal production has been a nontrivial sector of the county economy.

Wolfe County coal production patterns are presented in Chart 6A. Coal production is estimated by the Energy Information Administration of the U.S. Department of Energy. Estimates of production are calculated from a sample of coal shipments from each county. Coal production in Wolfe County was erratic. Production increased significantly in the mid-1970's, and again in 1985. In 1986, 550 thousand tons of coal was mined in Wolfe County.

Employment in the mining sector, which includes coal and other forms of mining, is illustrated in Chart 6B. In 1970 there were only 31 people employed in mining in Wolfe County. In 1987, this sector provided 84 jobs in Wolfe County.

The average value per ton for coal is illustrated in Chart 6C. Similar to patterns for the national coal market, average value per ton increased in the late 1970's, then declined significantly during the 1980's.

Coal severance tax receipts are presented in Chart 6D. The Kentucky Revenue Cabinet collects severance taxes on processed coal. Receipts are then allocated to counties, based on the value of the coal mined in the county and the value attributed to any processing done in the county. Therefore, trends in severance tax collections may not exactly parallel those of the coal production figures in Chart 6A. Coal severance tax collections were cyclical over the period. In 1986, severance tax collections allocated to Wolfe County totalled \$473 thousand.

CHART 1A

WOLFE COUNTY
REAL PERSONAL INCOME
Millions of 1988 dollars

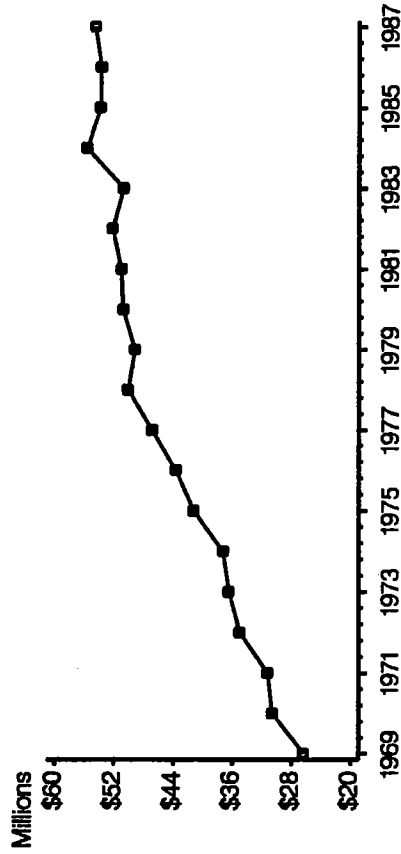


CHART 1B
WOLFE COUNTY
PERSONAL INCOME
as a Percent of Kentucky Personal Income

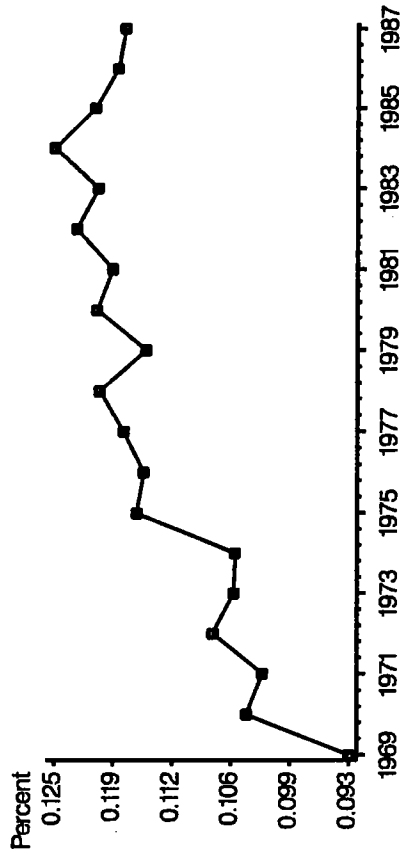


CHART 1C

WOLFE COUNTY
PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME
in Constant 1988 Dollars

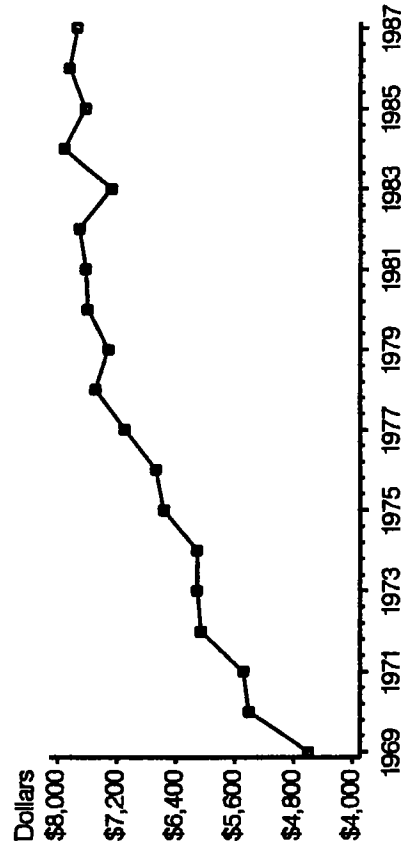


CHART 1D

WOLFE COUNTY
PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME
as a Percent of Kentucky Per Capita Personal Income

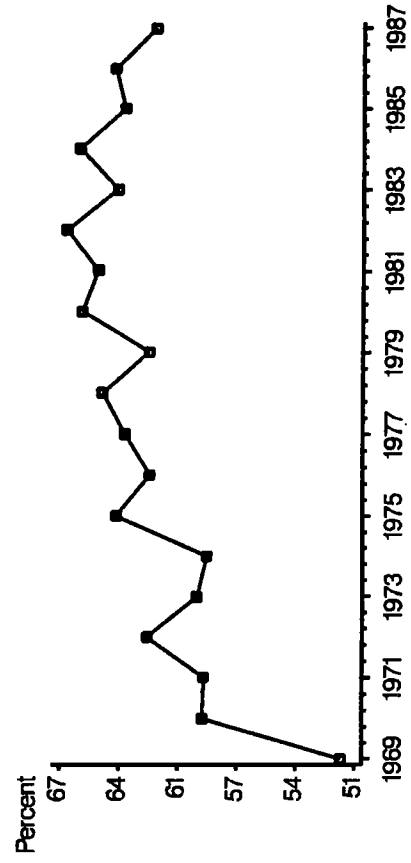


CHART 2A

WOLFE COUNTY

REAL TOTAL EARNINGS

Millions of 1988 dollars

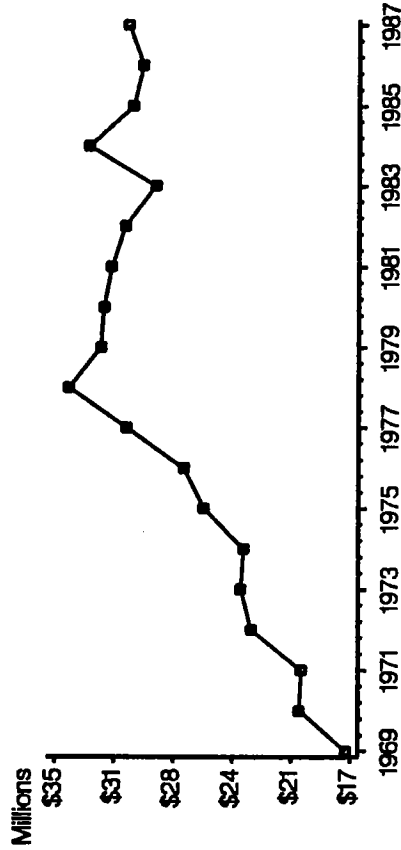


CHART 2B

WOLFE COUNTY

TRANSFER PAYMENTS and INCOME FROM PROPERTY

Millions of 1988 Dollars

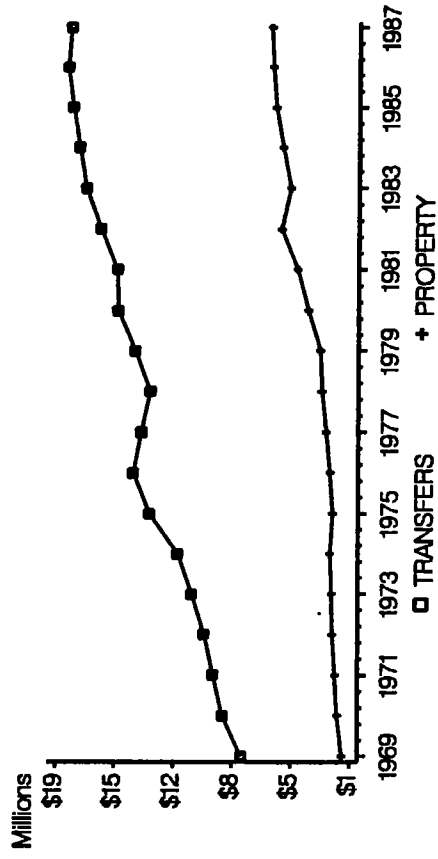


CHART 2C

WOLFE COUNTY

TOTAL EARNINGS

as a Percent of Personal Income

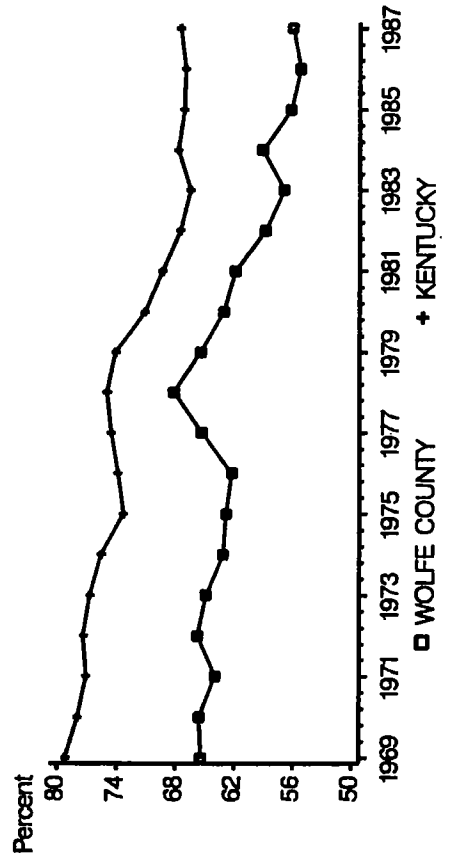


CHART 2D

WOLFE COUNTY

TRANSFER PAYMENTS

as a Percent of Personal Income

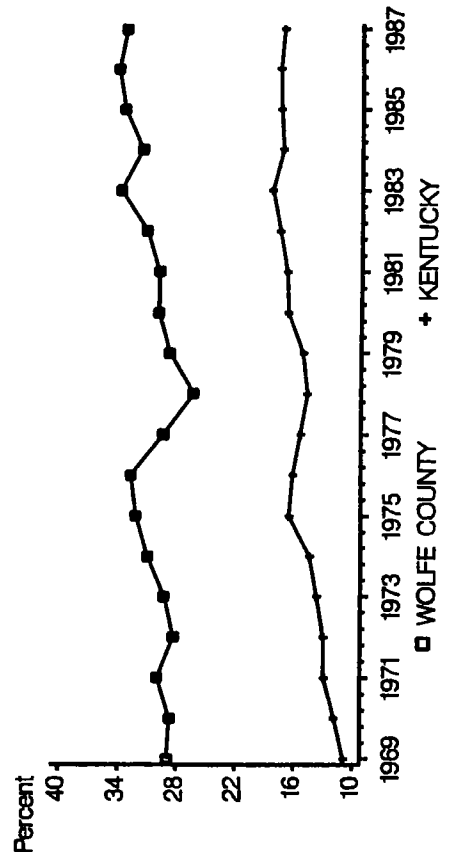


CHART 3A

WOLFE COUNTY

EARNINGS IN GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES
as a Percent of Total Earnings

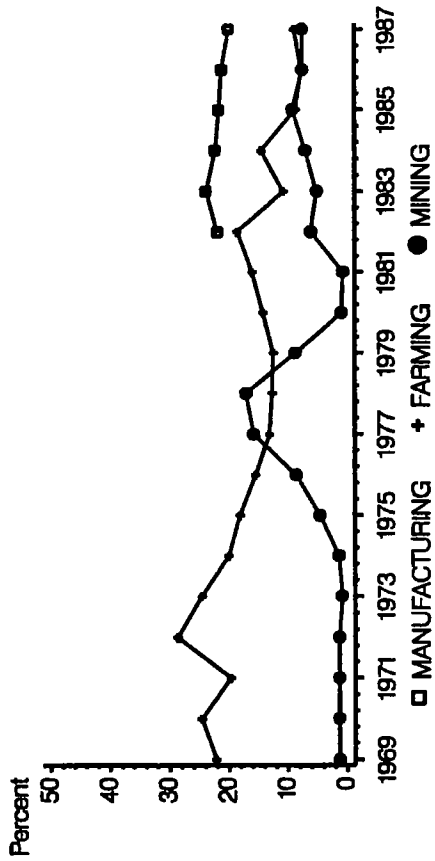


CHART 3B

WOLFE COUNTY

EARNINGS in NON - GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES
as a Percent of Total Earnings

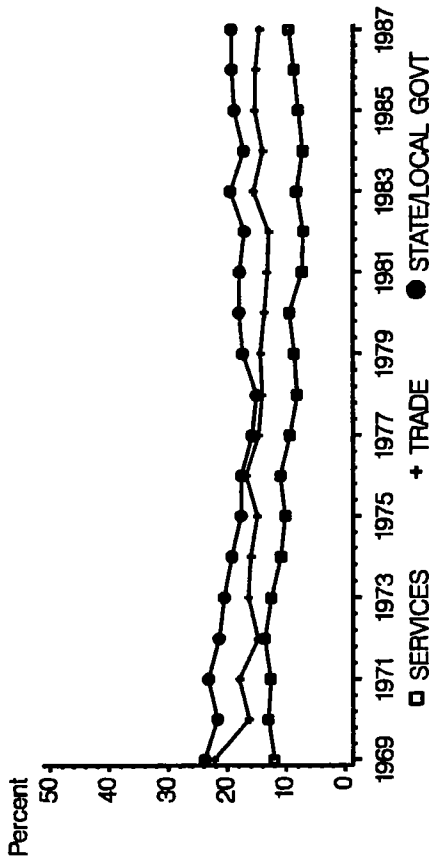


CHART 3C

WOLFE COUNTY

EARNINGS in GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES
as a Percent of Kentucky Industries

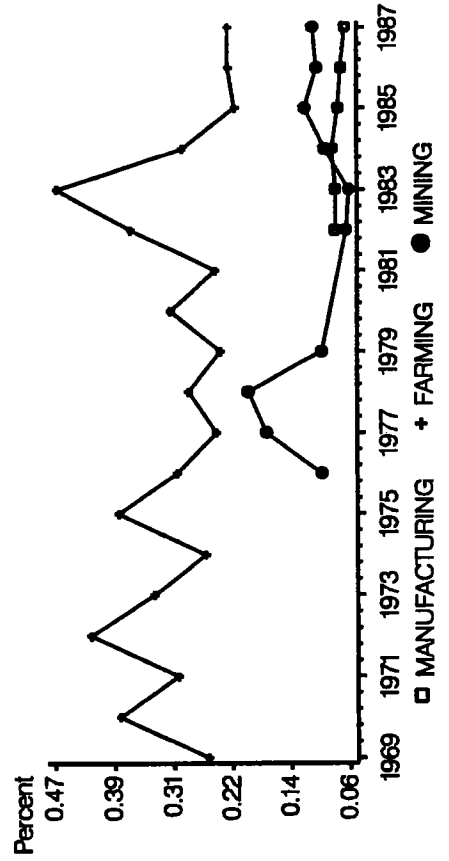


CHART 3D

WOLFE COUNTY

AVERAGE EARNINGS PER JOB
in Constant 1988 Dollars

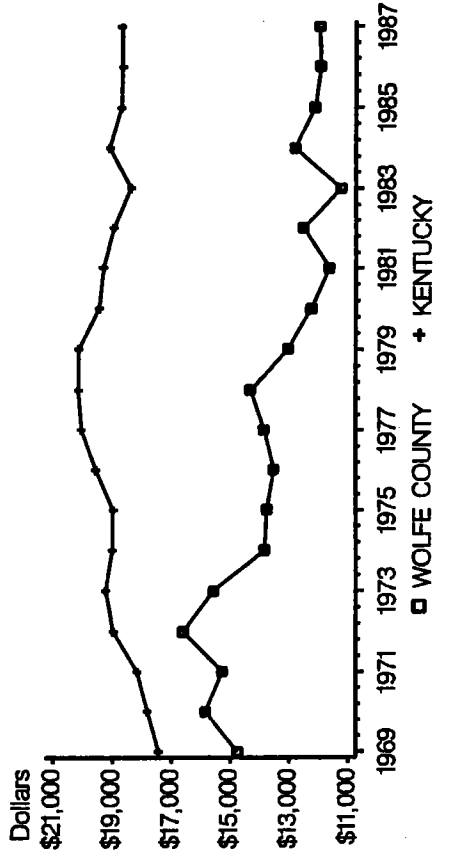


CHART 4A
WOLFE COUNTY
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT
Thousands of People

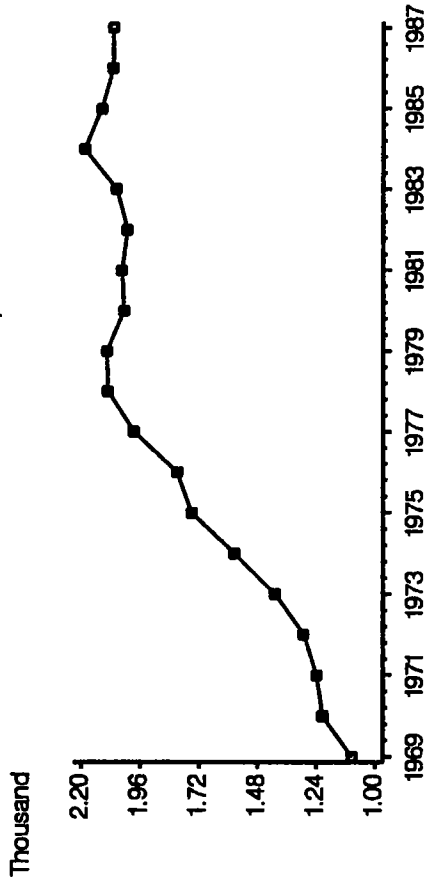


CHART 4B
WOLFE COUNTY
ANNUAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

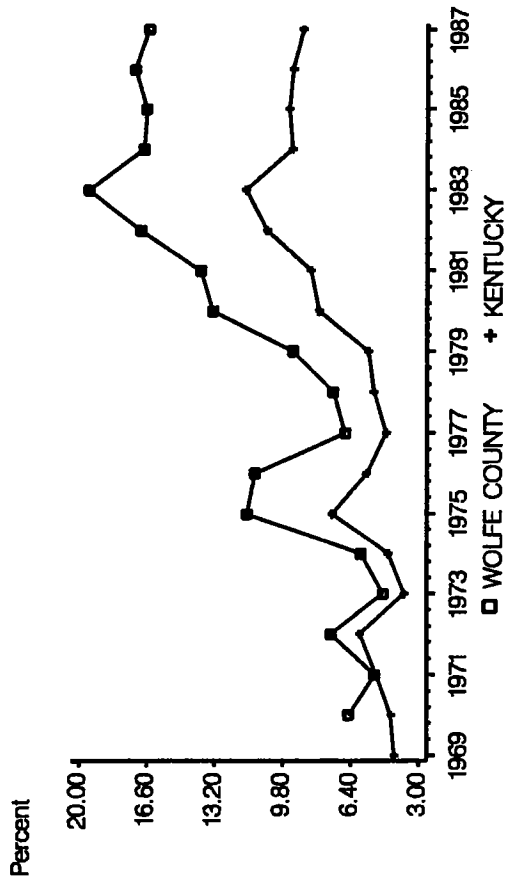


CHART 4C
WOLFE COUNTY
EMPLOYMENT IN GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES
as a Percent of Total Employment

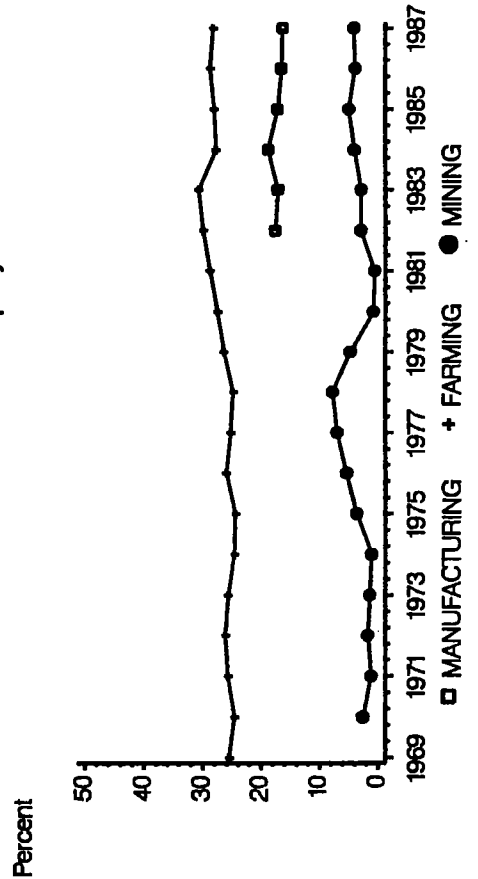


CHART 4D
WOLFE COUNTY
EMPLOYMENT IN NON-GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES
as a Percent of Total Employment

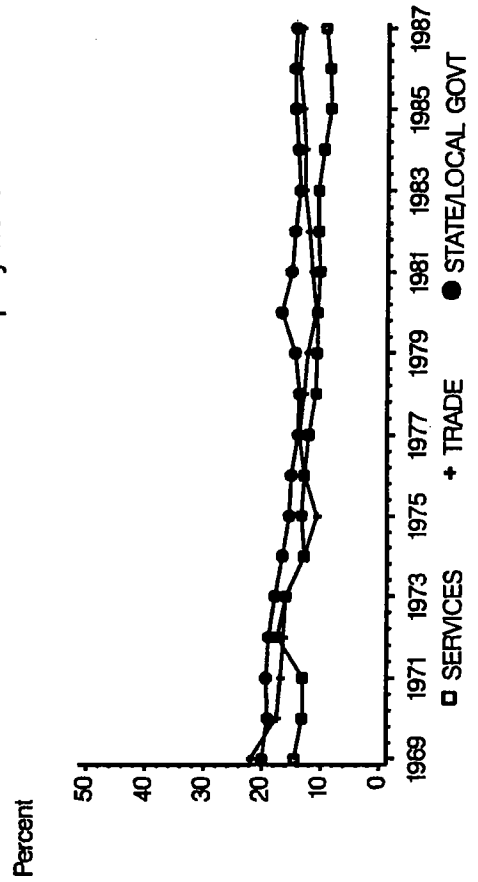


CHART 5A

WOLFE COUNTY
POPULATION

Thousands of People

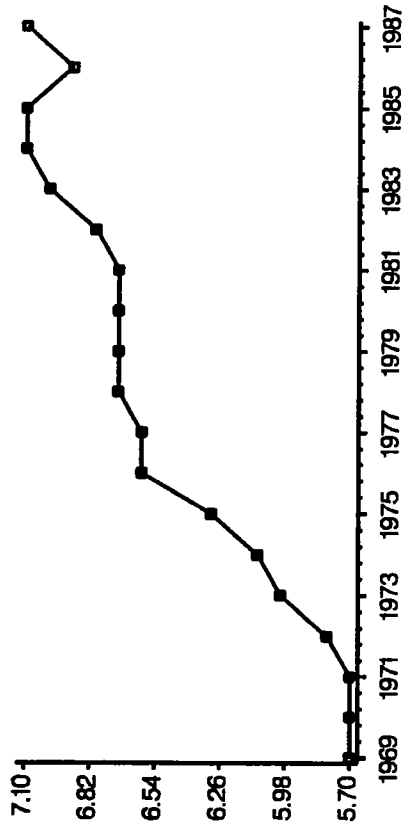


CHART 5B

WOLFE COUNTY
POPULATION

as a Percent of Kentucky Population

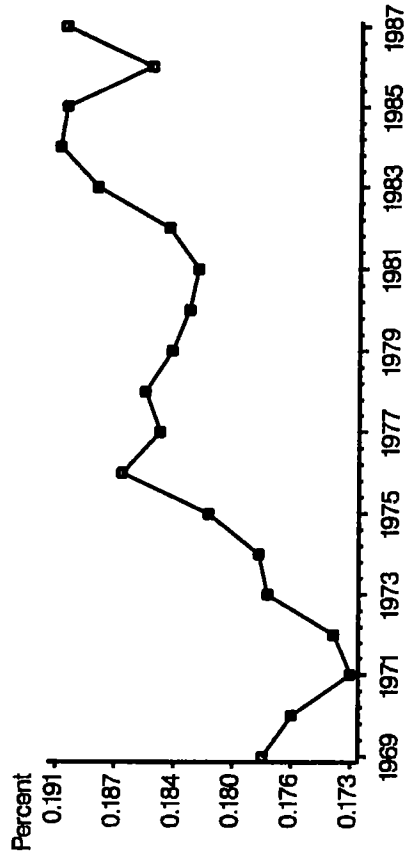


CHART 5C

WOLFE COUNTY
POPULATION 5 AND UNDER

as a Percent of Total Population

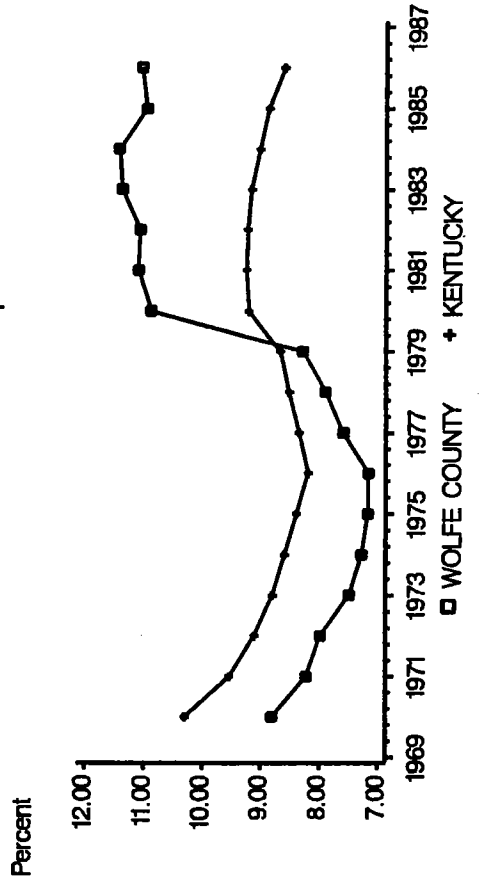


CHART 5D

WOLFE COUNTY
POPULATION 60 AND OVER

as a Percent of Total Population

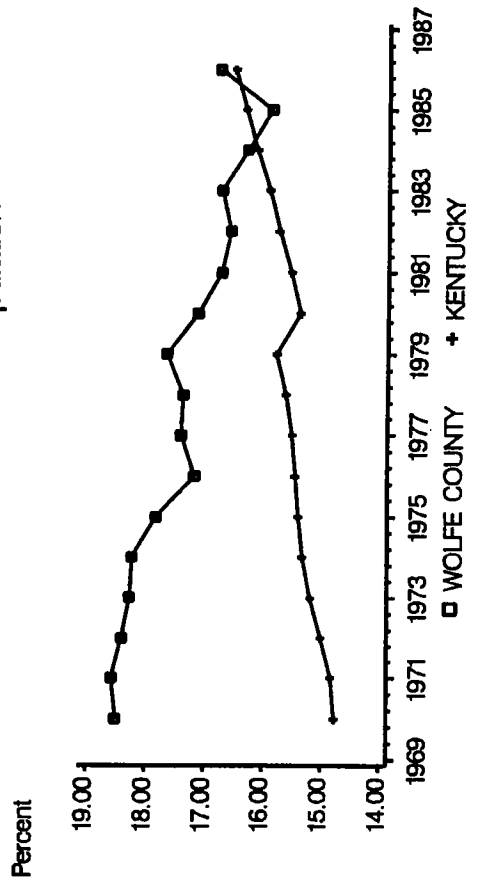


CHART 6A
WOLFE COUNTY
TOTAL COAL PRODUCTION (SHIPMENTS)
Thousands of Tons

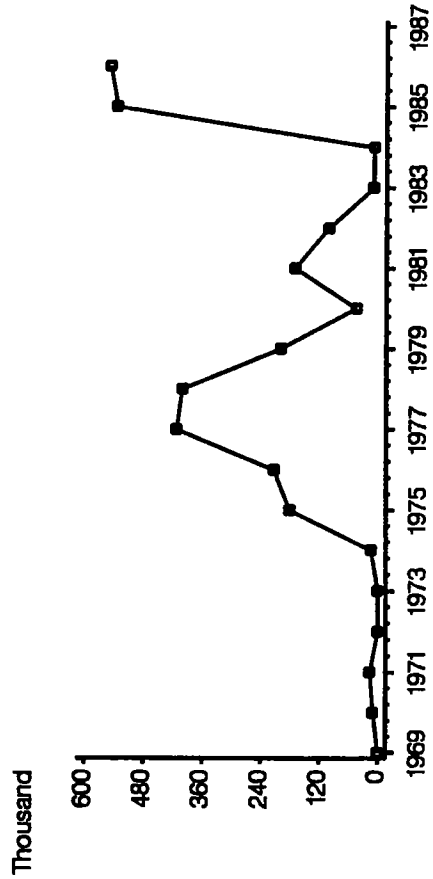


CHART 6B
WOLFE COUNTY
MINING EMPLOYMENT
Thousands of People

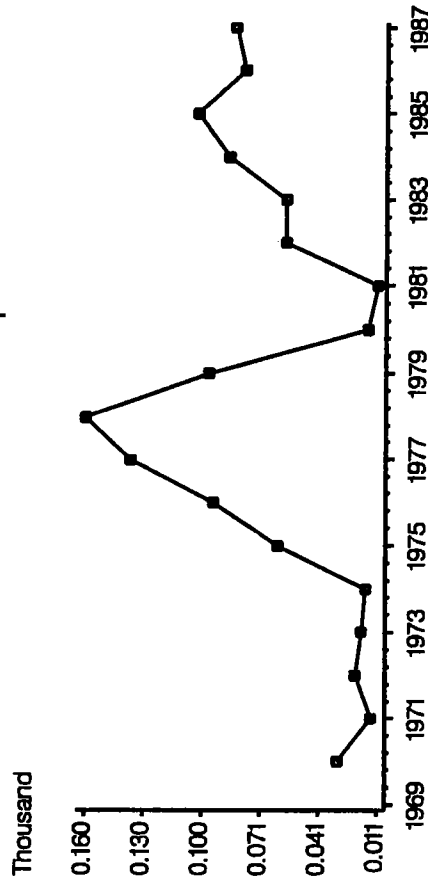


CHART 6C
WOLFE COUNTY
AVERAGE VALUE PER TON FOR COAL
Constant 1988 Dollars

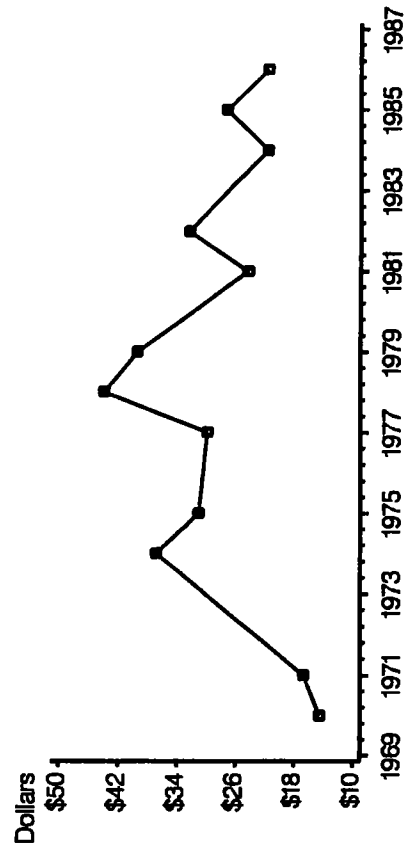
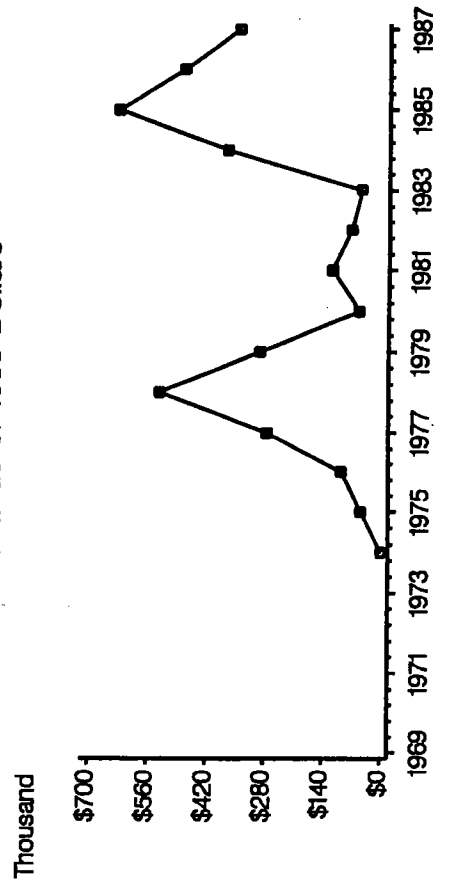


CHART 6D
WOLFE COUNTY
TAX RECEIPTS ON COAL SEVERED OR PROCESSED
Thousands of 1988 Dollars



WOLFE COUNTY

PERSONAL INCOME
In Millions of 1988 Dollars

Year	County Personal Income (M\$)	Percent of Kentucky (%)	Per Capita Personal Income (\$)	Percent of Kentucky (%)
1969	26	0.09	4,597	51.7
1970	31	0.10	5,404	59.3
1971	31	0.10	5,479	59.2
1972	35	0.11	6,065	62.2
1973	37	0.11	6,117	59.6
1974	37	0.11	6,118	59.0
1975	41	0.12	6,564	64.0
1976	44	0.12	6,670	62.1
1977	47	0.12	7,097	63.5
1978	50	0.12	7,484	64.7
1979	49	0.11	7,312	62.2
1980	51	0.12	7,586	65.8
1981	51	0.12	7,612	64.9
1982	52	0.12	7,698	66.6
1983	51	0.12	7,271	63.9
1984	56	0.12	7,903	65.9
1985	54	0.12	7,617	63.5
1986	54	0.12	7,835	64.0
1987	55	0.12	7,726	61.8

COMPONENTS OF PERSONAL INCOME
In Constant 1988 Dollars

Year	EARNINGS			TRANSFER PAYMENTS			INCOME from PROPERTY		
	M\$	Percent of Personal Income		M\$	Percent of Personal Income		M\$	Percent of Personal Income	
		County	Kentucky		County	Kentucky		County	Kentucky
1969	17	65.4	79.2	8	28.9	10.9	1	5.6	9.9
1970	20	65.6	77.9	9	28.7	11.9	2	5.7	10.2
1971	20	63.9	77.0	9	30.0	12.9	2	6.1	10.1
1972	23	65.8	77.3	10	28.3	12.9	2	5.9	9.7
1973	24	64.9	76.6	11	29.3	13.6	2	5.8	9.7
1974	24	63.1	75.5	12	30.9	14.4	2	6.0	10.1
1975	26	62.8	73.3	13	32.2	16.5	2	5.0	10.1
1976	27	62.2	73.9	14	32.7	16.1	2	5.1	10.0
1977	31	65.4	74.6	14	29.4	15.3	2	5.3	10.1
1978	34	68.2	75.0	13	26.4	14.6	3	5.4	10.4
1979	32	65.5	74.1	14	28.8	15.1	3	5.8	10.8
1980	32	63.1	71.1	15	29.9	16.7	4	7.0	12.2
1981	32	61.9	69.3	15	29.8	16.8	4	8.3	13.8
1982	31	58.8	67.5	16	31.1	17.6	5	10.1	14.9
1983	29	56.9	66.6	17	33.8	18.4	5	9.3	15.1
1984	33	59.2	67.8	18	31.6	17.3	5	9.3	14.9
1985	30	56.2	67.2	18	33.4	17.6	6	10.4	15.3
1986	30	55.2	67.1	18	34.0	17.6	6	10.8	15.3
1987	31	56.0	67.5	18	33.2	17.2	6	10.8	15.3

WOLFE COUNTY

SECTOR EARNINGS as a PERCENT of TOTAL COUNTY EARNINGS and
as a PERCENT of KENTUCKY SECTOR EARNINGS

YEAR	MANUFACTURING		FARMING		MINING	
	TOTAL	KENTUCKY	TOTAL	KENTUCKY	TOTAL	KENTUCKY
1969	.	.	22.2	0.26	1.3	0.03
1970	.	.	24.6	0.38	1.3	0.03
1971	.	.	19.7	0.30	1.3	0.02
1972	.	.	28.7	0.42	1.3	0.02
1973	.	.	24.6	0.33	0.8	0.01
1974	.	.	20.0	0.26	1.4	0.02
1975	.	.	18.2	0.38	4.6	0.05
1976	.	.	15.5	0.30	8.6	0.10
1977	.	.	13.1	0.25	15.8	0.18
1978	.	.	12.7	0.29	17.1	0.20
1979	.	.	12.5	0.24	8.7	0.10
1980	.	.	14.2	0.31	0.9	0.01
1981	.	.	16.1	0.25	0.6	0.01
1982	22.0	0.08	18.6	0.36	6.1	0.07
1983	23.8	0.08	10.7	0.47	5.1	0.06
1984	22.3	0.08	14.5	0.29	7.0	0.09
1985	21.7	0.08	8.7	0.22	9.2	0.12
1986	21.2	0.07	7.6	0.23	7.5	0.10
1987	20.0	0.07	8.9	0.23	7.5	0.11

YEAR	SERVICES		TRADE		STATE and LOCAL GOVERNMENT	
	TOTAL	KENTUCKY	TOTAL	KENTUCKY	TOTAL	KENTUCKY
1969	12.0	0.06	22.2	0.10	23.8	0.18
1970	13.0	0.08	16.3	0.08	21.6	0.18
1971	12.6	0.07	17.9	0.09	23.1	0.18
1972	13.7	0.09	14.8	0.08	21.4	0.18
1973	12.5	0.08	16.5	0.08	20.5	0.17
1974	10.9	0.07	16.0	0.08	19.2	0.17
1975	10.1	0.07	14.9	0.08	17.6	0.16
1976	10.9	0.07	16.8	0.09	17.5	0.15
1977	9.4	0.06	14.7	0.08	15.8	0.15
1978	8.1	0.06	14.1	0.08	15.0	0.15
1979	8.6	0.05	14.3	0.08	17.3	0.15
1980	9.4	0.05	13.7	0.07	17.9	0.14
1981	7.3	0.04	13.2	0.07	17.8	0.14
1982	7.0	0.04	12.9	0.07	17.0	0.14
1983	8.2	0.04	15.5	0.08	19.4	0.14
1984	7.1	0.04	13.9	0.08	17.1	0.15
1985	7.9	0.04	15.3	0.08	18.7	0.14
1986	8.7	0.04	15.1	0.08	19.2	0.14
1987	9.6	0.04	14.5	0.07	19.3	0.13

WOLFE COUNTY

COUNTY EMPLOYMENT by SECTOR

YEAR	MANUFACTURING		FARMING		MINING	
	EMPLOYMENT	PERCENT OF TOTAL	EMPLOYMENT	PERCENT OF TOTAL	EMPLOYMENT	PERCENT OF TOTAL
1969	.	.	280	25.5	.	.
1970	.	.	299	24.6	31	2.6
1971	.	.	319	25.7	14	1.1
1972	.	.	338	26.1	22	1.7
1973	.	.	362	25.7	19	1.3
1974	.	.	388	24.6	17	1.1
1975	.	.	427	24.4	62	3.5
1976	.	.	471	26.0	95	5.2
1977	.	.	502	25.3	137	6.9
1978	.	.	520	24.8	160	7.6
1979	.	.	554	26.4	97	4.6
1980	.	.	558	27.5	16	0.8
1981	.	.	587	28.8	11	0.5
1982	353	17.5	602	29.9	58	2.9
1983	352	17.1	632	30.7	58	2.8
1984	410	18.7	608	27.8	87	4.0
1985	363	17.1	595	28.1	103	4.9
1986	342	16.5	596	28.7	79	3.8
1987	339	16.4	585	28.2	84	4.1

YEAR	SERVICES		TRADE		STATE and LOCAL GOVERNMENT	
	EMPLOYMENT	PERCENT OF TOTAL	EMPLOYMENT	PERCENT OF TOTAL	EMPLOYMENT	PERCENT OF TOTAL
1969	160	14.6	240	21.9	219	20.0
1970	160	13.2	212	17.4	231	19.0
1971	162	13.1	209	16.9	239	19.3
1972	225	17.4	211	16.3	243	18.8
1973	225	16.0	226	16.0	251	17.8
1974	203	12.9	203	12.9	261	16.6
1975	233	13.3	186	10.6	270	15.4
1976	233	12.9	232	12.8	273	15.1
1977	240	12.1	274	13.8	277	13.9
1978	227	10.8	271	12.9	288	13.8
1979	225	10.7	258	12.3	304	14.5
1980	215	10.6	220	10.8	340	16.8
1981	209	10.3	236	11.6	309	15.2
1982	212	10.5	245	12.2	294	14.6
1983	217	10.5	267	13.0	283	13.7
1984	209	9.5	282	12.9	308	14.1
1985	179	8.4	282	13.3	310	14.6
1986	178	8.6	290	14.0	304	14.7
1987	192	9.3	277	13.4	299	14.4

WOLFE COUNTY

EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

YEAR	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	AVERAGE EARNINGS		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	
		COUNTY	KENTUCKY	COUNTY	KENTUCKY
1969	1,096	\$14,758	\$17,440	.	4.2
1970	1,215	\$15,851	\$17,811	6.5	4.4
1971	1,239	\$15,262	\$18,166	5.2	5.1
1972	1,293	\$16,614	\$18,970	7.4	6.0
1973	1,409	\$15,560	\$19,232	4.8	3.7
1974	1,576	\$13,847	\$19,008	5.9	4.5
1975	1,750	\$13,777	\$18,976	11.6	7.3
1976	1,810	\$13,536	\$19,563	11.2	5.6
1977	1,988	\$13,870	\$20,031	6.7	4.7
1978	2,094	\$14,316	\$20,121	7.3	5.3
1979	2,098	\$13,036	\$20,110	9.3	5.5
1980	2,028	\$12,237	\$19,439	13.3	8.0
1981	2,037	\$11,643	\$19,286	13.9	8.4
1982	2,015	\$12,507	\$18,931	16.9	10.6
1983	2,060	\$11,242	\$18,358	19.5	11.6
1984	2,190	\$12,786	\$19,080	16.7	9.3
1985	2,120	\$12,119	\$18,676	16.6	9.5
1986	2,074	\$11,937	\$18,627	17.2	9.3
1987	2,073	\$11,962	\$18,636	16.5	8.8

POPULATION STATISTICS

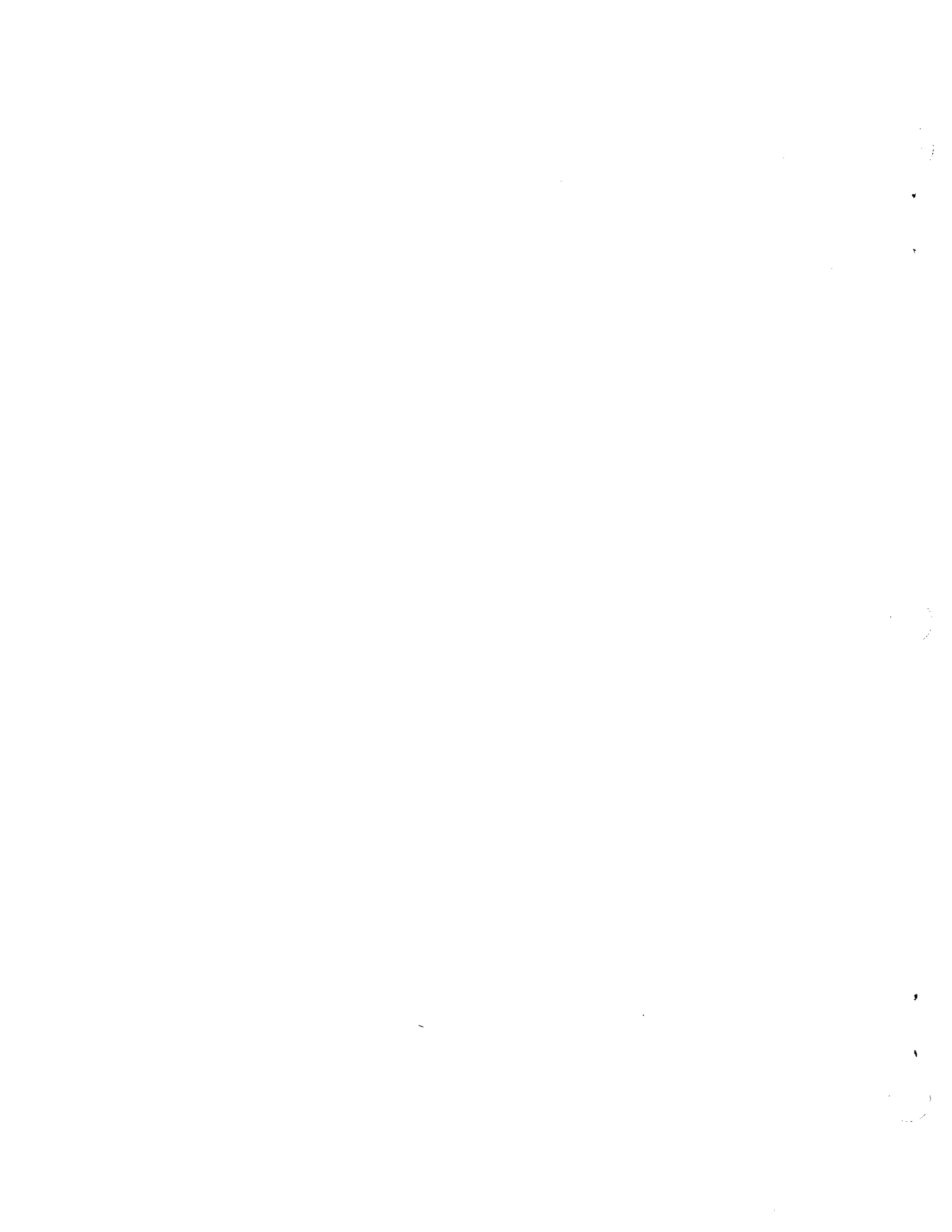
YEAR	POPULATION	% OF KY	PERCENT UNDER 6		PERCENT 60+	
			COUNTY	KENTUCKY	COUNTY	KENTUCKY
1969	5,700	0.18	.	.	.	.
1970	5,700	0.18	8.8	10.3	18.5	14.8
1971	5,700	0.17	8.2	9.6	18.6	14.8
1972	5,800	0.17	8.0	9.1	18.4	15.0
1973	6,000	0.18	7.5	8.8	18.3	15.2
1974	6,100	0.18	7.3	8.6	18.2	15.3
1975	6,300	0.18	7.2	8.4	17.8	15.4
1976	6,600	0.19	7.2	8.2	17.2	15.5
1977	6,600	0.18	7.6	8.4	17.4	15.5
1978	6,700	0.19	7.9	8.5	17.4	15.6
1979	6,700	0.18	8.3	8.7	17.6	15.8
1980	6,700	0.18	10.9	9.2	17.1	15.4
1981	6,700	0.18	11.1	9.3	16.7	15.5
1982	6,800	0.18	11.1	9.2	16.6	15.7
1983	7,000	0.19	11.4	9.2	16.7	15.9
1984	7,100	0.19	11.4	9.0	16.3	16.1
1985	7,100	0.19	11.0	8.9	15.9	16.3
1986	6,900	0.19	11.0	8.6	16.8	16.5
1987	7,100	0.19	.	.	.	.

WOLFE COUNTY

COAL MINING STATISTICS

YEAR	PRODUCTION (Thousand Tons)	EMPLOYMENT	AVERAGE VALUE PER TON	COAL TAX RECEIPTS (000)
1969	0	.	.	.
1970	10	31	\$14.51	.
1971	16	14	\$16.64	.
1972	0	22	.	.
1973	0	19	.	.
1974	14	17	\$36.78	\$0
1975	182	62	\$31.06	\$51
1976	214	95	.	\$96
1977	413	137	\$29.83	\$275
1978	401	160	\$43.87	\$531
1979	200	97	\$39.29	\$291
1980	45	16	.	\$54
1981	171	11	\$24.32	\$119
1982	102	58	\$32.37	\$74
1983	10	58	.	\$50
1984	9	87	\$21.66	\$370
1985	536	103	\$27.13	\$629
1986	550	79	\$21.59	\$473
1987	.	84	.	.

Note: All dollar figures are presented in constant 1988 dollars.



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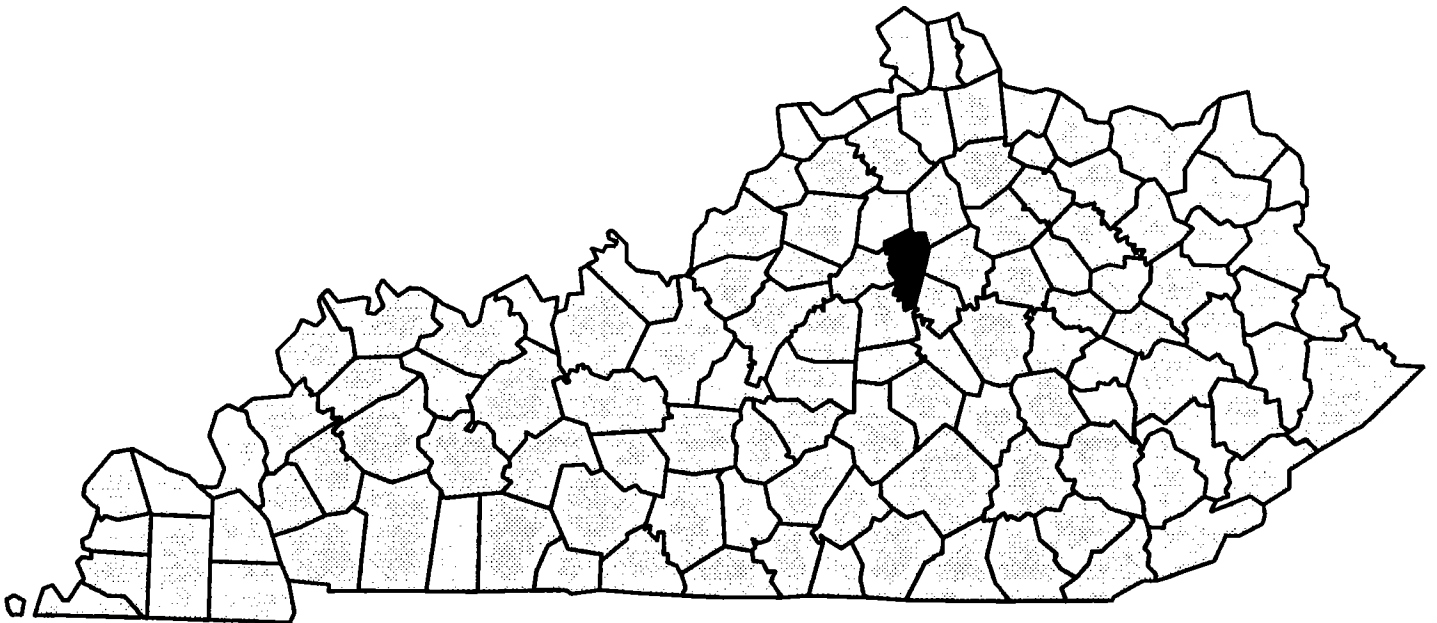
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ECONOMIC TRENDS IN
KENTUCKY COUNTIES
1969 – 1987

WOODFORD COUNTY



Prepared by
Virginia Wilson
Donna A. Cantrell

RESEARCH MEMORANDUM 438
Legislative Research Commission
Frankfort, Kentucky
February, 1990



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ECONOMIC TRENDS IN
KENTUCKY COUNTIES
1969 – 1987

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No. 438
1990

WOODFORD COUNTY

Prepared by
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RESEARCH MEMORANDUM 438
Legislative Research Commission
Frankfort, Kentucky
February, 1990

FOREWORD

This publication is one of a set of 120, highlighting economic trends in each county in Kentucky from 1969-1987. This effort is part of the ongoing activities sponsored by the Legislative Research Commission to provide a long-term perspective on issues for decision makers. The economies of individual counties do not always parallel overall state trends. This set of publications is an attempt to look at the economic trends in each county over time and to point out where the economies of individual counties may be performing differently from the economy of the state as a whole.

This publication was prepared by Virginia Wilson and Donna Cantrell. Susan Dance assisted in production of the manuscript and Charles Bush edited the report. The assistance of Carol Straus from the Center for Business and Economic Research at the University of Kentucky in deciphering data is gratefully acknowledged.

Vic Hellard, Jr.
Director

The Capitol
Frankfort
February, 1990

SUMMARY

The Woodford County economy grew moderately during the 1970's and very rapidly in the 1980's. Total county personal income, per capita personal income, and employment grew rapidly in the 1980's. Further, both per capita personal income and average earnings per job were substantially above the state levels. One explanation for this performance is that Woodford County receives a much higher percent of personal income from earnings and a lower percent from transfer payments.

The driving force behind Woodford County's economic growth was the farm sector. While farm sector employment declined, earnings increased substantially. At the state level, both farm earnings and farm employment declined.

Activity in the other sectors is somewhat overshadowed by the farm sector. However, trade sector employment increased significantly, while the service and state and local government sectors remained relatively constant.

The manufacturing sector was the primary source of employment during the period. However, the shares of both employment and earnings from manufacturing declined in Woodford County. This is a trend occurring at the state level as well.

INTRODUCTION

This is one of a series of reports called Economic Trends in Kentucky Counties. The purpose of this series is to describe the economic structure of Kentucky counties and to assess their economic performance relative to their own history and relative to the Kentucky economy. Information on the structure and patterns of change in county economies and an understanding of their relationship to the Kentucky economy can help in making policy decisions that are intended to shape Kentucky's economic future.*

When assessing any economy there are several pertinent questions which may be addressed. The first concerns changes in the absolute size of the economy over time. Here the relevant comparison is between the county economy and its own history. Since most economic variables are given in dollars and since inflation causes the value of a dollar to vary over time, all dollar values in this report are presented in constant 1988 dollars. This allows analysis of real changes over time by controlling for the effects of inflation.

A second question concerns the structure and nature of the county economy. The structure of an economy refers to the relative share contributed by the various segments of the economy, while the nature deals with how this share has changed over time.

A third question concerns the performance of the county economy when compared to the Kentucky economy. For example, if a county has a higher proportion of earnings or employment in a particular sector it would indicate a specialization in that sector. Differences in economic structure may explain variations in relative economic well-being between a county and the state as a whole.

Economic data for counties are usually published after a lag of two years. Therefore, most data in this report cover the period 1969 to 1987. All data for this report was obtained from the Kentucky Economic Information System, an on-line database maintained by the University of Kentucky Center for Business and Economic Development.

There are certain caveats which should be remembered when analyzing data. First, it is a common and useful approach to evaluate the percentage an economic sector contributes to the total economy. However, one must remember that a sector's percentage contribution may decline even when its absolute value is increasing if another sector's contribution is growing at a faster rate. Secondly, when reviewing data in graphical analyses, the scales used to present data should be noted. In this report most graphs are presented with the narrowest scale which will cover all data points. This can accentuate visual patterns over time even when absolute changes are relatively small.

*For an analysis of economic trends in Kentucky, see Virginia Wilson, Patterns of Growth and Decline in the Kentucky Economy 1969-1988, Research Memorandum 437, Legislative Research Commission, November 1989.

ECONOMIC TRENDS IN WOODFORD COUNTY

The following analysis includes a brief description of the county economy and is accompanied by graphical illustrations. Data tables are also included at the end of this report. Three principal components of the Woodford County economy are analyzed. They are:

1. Personal Income
2. Earnings
3. Employment

Personal Income

Personal income is often used as a measure of the economic activity in an area. Personal income is the sum of all the dollar income received by individuals in an area from any legal source. Personal income data is published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) for most major geographic regions, including states, counties, and major cities.

In general, income can be obtained in three ways. First, it can be earned by the work of an individual. This type of income includes wage and salary income and proprietors' earnings. Second, income can be earned by property. This component includes earnings from rents, dividends, and interest. Finally, income can be received as a gift or an entitlement. This type of income constitutes the component of personal income called transfer payments. Included in this component is income from sources such as retirement benefits, unemployment benefits, food stamps, and medical programs such as Medicare and Medicaid.

The Woodford County economy grew moderately through the 1970's and rapidly in the early 1980's (Chart 1A). The size of the Woodford County economy, as measured by personal income, increased from \$170 million in 1969 to \$411 million in 1987, after adjusting for inflation. Chart 1B shows Woodford County total personal income as a percent of Kentucky total personal income. Woodford County increased its share of Kentucky personal income.

A similar pattern emerges from an examination of per capita personal income. Per capita personal income is simply the total personal income of an area divided by its population. Per capita personal income is often used as a measure of the economic well-being of the residents of an area. Charts 1C and 1D indicate that Woodford County per capita income increased over the time period to a level of \$21,148 in 1987, which was 169.2 percent of Kentucky per capita personal income.

A better understanding of the nature of economic activity can be gleaned from an examination of the relative contribution of the components of personal income and how their shares have changed over time. This information is illustrated in Charts 2A-2D. Similar to personal income trends, earnings showed moderate growth in the 1970's and rapid growth in the early 1980's.

Total earnings increased from \$140 million in 1969 to \$333 million in 1987 (in constant 1988 dollars). The share of personal income from earnings was relatively constant during this period. At the state level the share of personal income from earnings declined. In 1987, earnings accounted for 80.9 percent of Woodford County's total personal income, which was much higher than Kentucky's 67.5 percent share.

Transfer payments contributed \$11 million to total personal income in 1969 and \$30 million in 1987. During the same period, transfer payments contributed a much lower percentage of personal income in Woodford County than in Kentucky.

Income from property in Woodford County grew rapidly in the late 1970's and 1980's. Income from property totalled \$19 million in 1969 and increased to \$49 million in 1987.

Earnings

Earnings are the component of personal income reflecting payments to individuals in return for labor. Earnings include both wages and salaries and proprietor's income. In 1969, Woodford County received 42.8 percent of total earnings from manufacturing. This percentage decreased to 25.9 percent in 1987 (Chart 3A). The state percentage of earnings from manufacturing also declined over the period.

Woodford County's farm sector accounted for 14.0 percent of Kentucky farm earnings in 1987. However, the county farm sector is very different from the state farm sector. Farming's contribution to total county earnings increased from 24.2 percent in 1969 to 43.2 percent in 1987. In 1983, most of the nation and the state experienced a severe recession in the farm sector. However, the Woodford County farm sector fared very well in 1983. The increase in the farm sector's share of earnings in Woodford County is different from state and national trends, where the share of earnings from this sector declined.

Earnings from non-goods-producing industries as a percent of total earnings are illustrated in Chart 3B. The percent of earnings from the service sector decreased from 10.5 percent in 1969 to 8.8 percent in 1987. The percent from the trade sector declined slightly, to 5.8 percent, in 1987. The share of earnings from the state and local government sector remained stable and accounted for 3.7 percent in 1987. These declining trends most likely reflect the dramatic increase in earnings from the farm sector. At the state level, the percent of earnings from services increased, while the percents from trade and state and local government were stable.

Average earnings per job (adjusted for inflation) for Woodford County and Kentucky are shown in Chart 3D. In Kentucky, average earnings per job reached a high of \$20,121 per person in 1978. Since then, average earnings per job declined and in 1987 they were \$18,636 per person. Woodford County's average earnings per job increased dramatically in 1982 and were \$28,109 in 1987, well above the Kentucky average.

Employment

Employment is considered any activity for which one receives financial remuneration in the form of wages or profits. Total employment in Woodford County increased slowly in the 1970's and rapidly in the 1980's. In 1969, total employment stood at 7,988 people. By 1987, that figure had increased to 11,111.

The unemployment rate, often used as an indicator of economic well-being, is the ratio of unemployed to the total civilian labor force. Unemployment is described as a condition of being out of work while actively seeking employment within the last thirty days. The civilian labor force is described as the proportion of population age 16 or older employed or actively seeking employment. Annual unemployment rates for Kentucky and Woodford County are presented in Chart 4B. Unemployment rates in Woodford County were well below those of the state throughout the period. In 1987, the county unemployment rate was 4.5 percent, compared to 8.8 percent for Kentucky.

Another employment concept includes the discouraged worker. Discouraged workers are persons who want jobs but made no attempt to find work in the last thirty days because they believe they could not find it. These individuals are not included when calculating official unemployment rates. The Cabinet for Human Resources does not estimate discouraged workers by county. However, preliminary research by the Cabinet indicates that the inclusion of discouraged workers in the civilian labor force estimate would increase the unemployment rate by approximately four percent for the state. This figure would vary by county depending on the labor market in a county or within commuting distance.

Employment in the goods-producing industries is illustrated in Chart 4C. The percent of total employment in manufacturing decreased from 34.1 percent in 1969 to 25.6 percent in 1987. The farm sector's share of employment declined from 26.7 percent in 1969 to 15.7 percent in 1987. At the state level, the farm and manufacturing sectors' shares of employment also declined.

Employment in the non-goods-producing industries is presented in Chart 4D. Service sector employment remained constant and accounted for 16.7 percent in 1987. The trade sector's share of employment increased from 8.2 percent in 1969 to 14.3 percent in 1987. The percent of employment in state and local government remained constant and was 6.0 percent in 1987. At the state level, service and trade employment increased significantly, while government employment remained constant.

Population

The census conducted each decade counts the actual population in an area. Population is then statistically estimated during intervening years. The demographic composition of this population growth has important implications for the future demand for goods and services, and ultimately, the economic structure of Woodford County.

The Woodford County population grew from 14,200 in 1969 to 19,400 in 1987 (Chart 5A). It was estimated that in 1986, 8.2 percent of Woodford County's population was under six years of age, compared to 8.6 for the state. Woodford County has a lower proportion of residents age sixty or older than the state. In 1986, 14.1 percent of the Woodford County population was sixty years of age and over, while 16.5 percent of all Kentucky residents fell in this age group.

CHART 1A
WOODFORD COUNTY
REAL PERSONAL INCOME
Millions of 1988 dollars

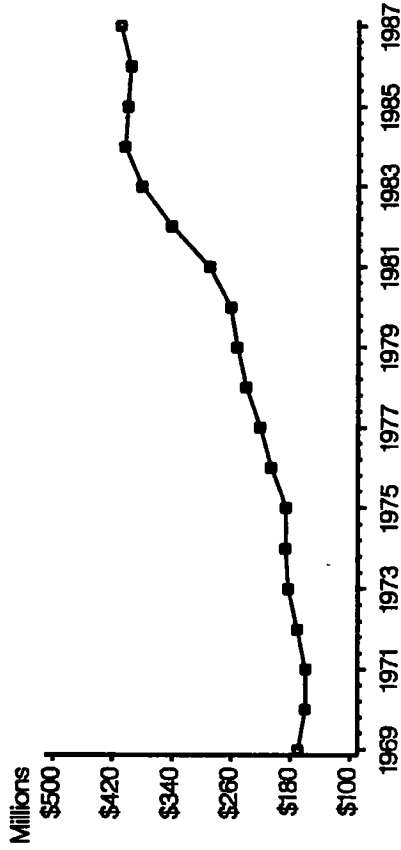


CHART 1B
WOODFORD COUNTY
PERSONAL INCOME
as a Percent of Kentucky Personal Income

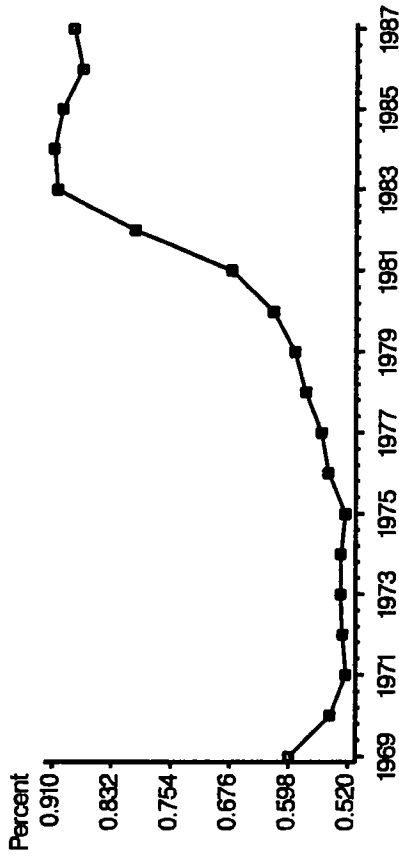


CHART 1C
WOODFORD COUNTY
PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME
in Constant 1988 Dollars

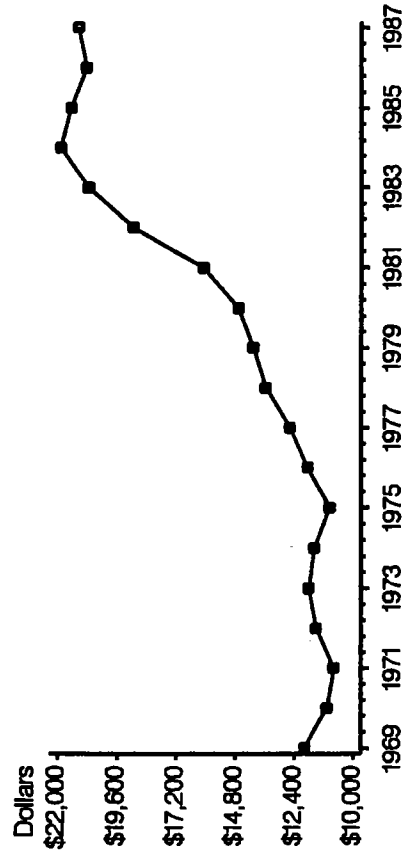


CHART 1D
WOODFORD COUNTY
PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME
as a Percent of Kentucky Per Capita Personal Income

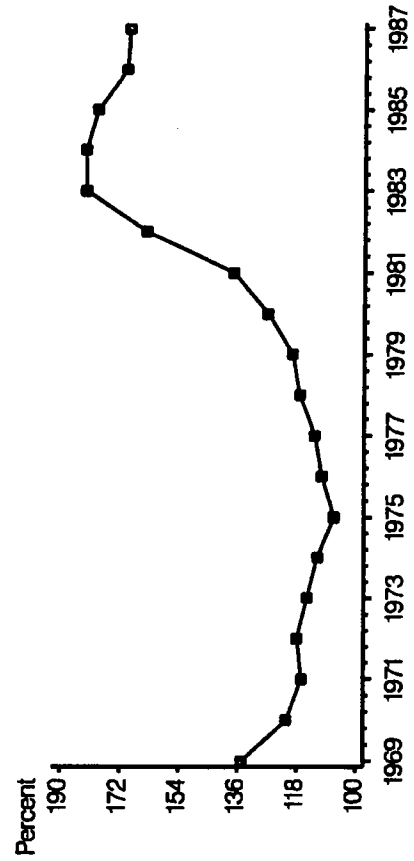


CHART 2A

WOODFORD COUNTY
REAL TOTAL EARNINGS
Millions of 1988 dollars

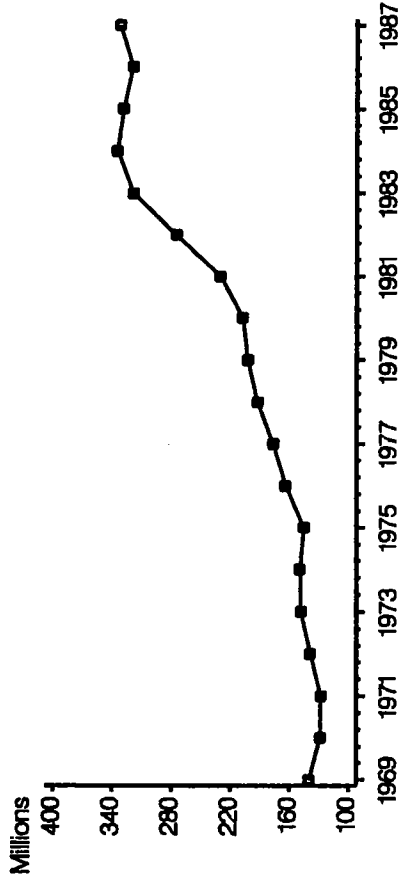


CHART 2B
WOODFORD COUNTY
TRANSFER PAYMENTS and INCOME FROM PROPERTY
Millions of 1988 Dollars

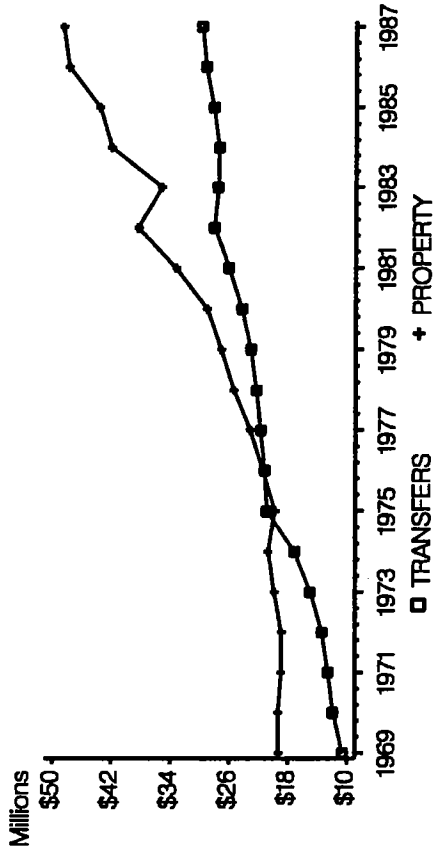


CHART 2C

WOODFORD COUNTY
TOTAL EARNINGS
as a Percent of Personal Income

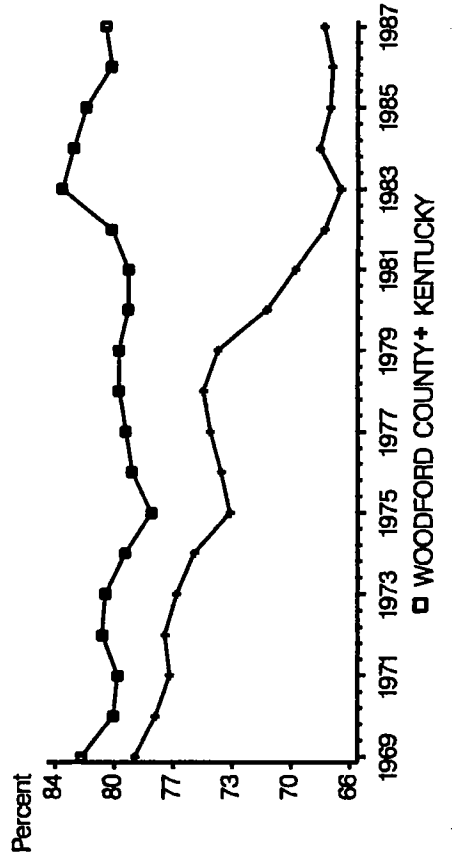


CHART 2D

WOODFORD COUNTY
TRANSFER PAYMENTS
as a Percent of Personal Income

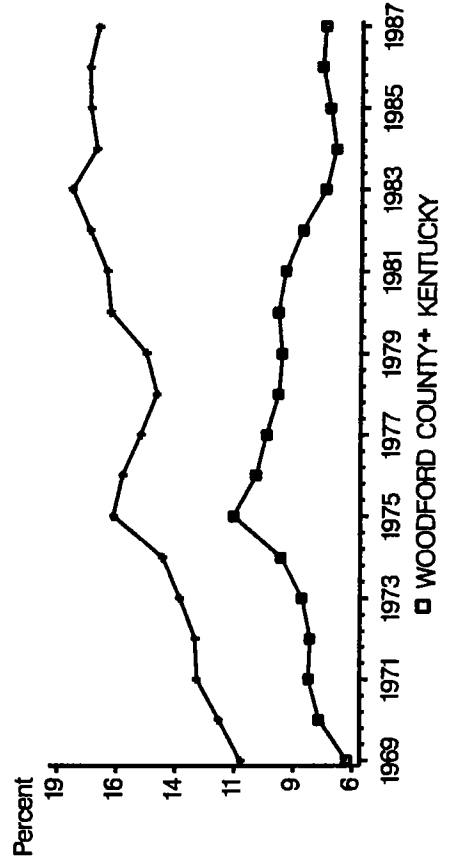


CHART 3A

WOODFORD COUNTY
EARNINGS IN GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES
as a Percent of Total Earnings

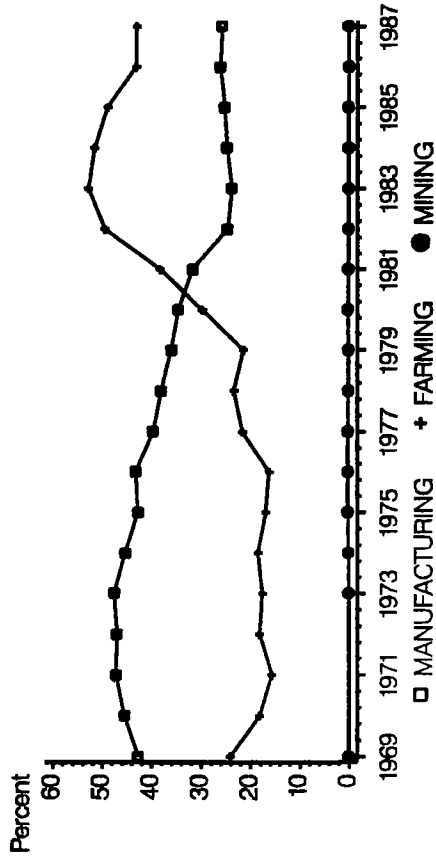


CHART 3B

WOODFORD COUNTY
EARNINGS IN NON - GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES
as a Percent of Total Earnings

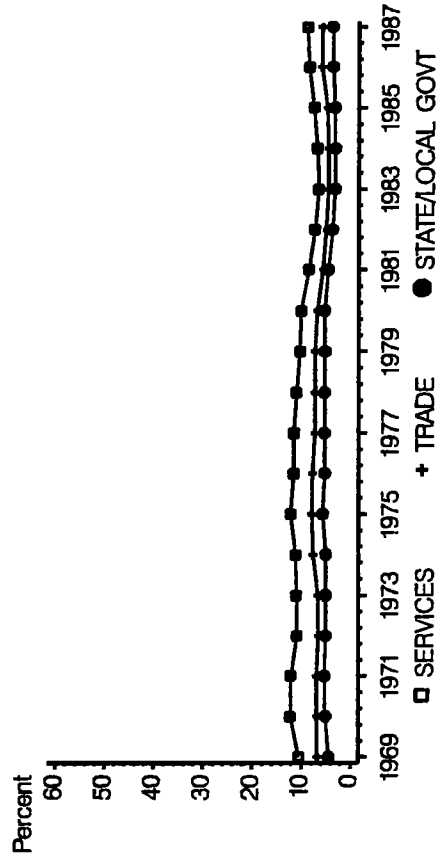


CHART 3C

WOODFORD COUNTY
EARNINGS IN GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES
as a Percent of Kentucky Industries

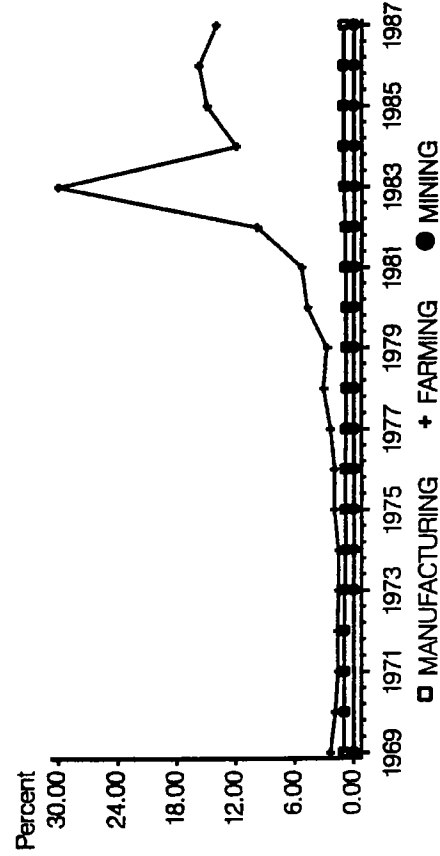


CHART 3D

WOODFORD COUNTY
AVERAGE EARNINGS PER JOB
in Constant 1988 Dollars

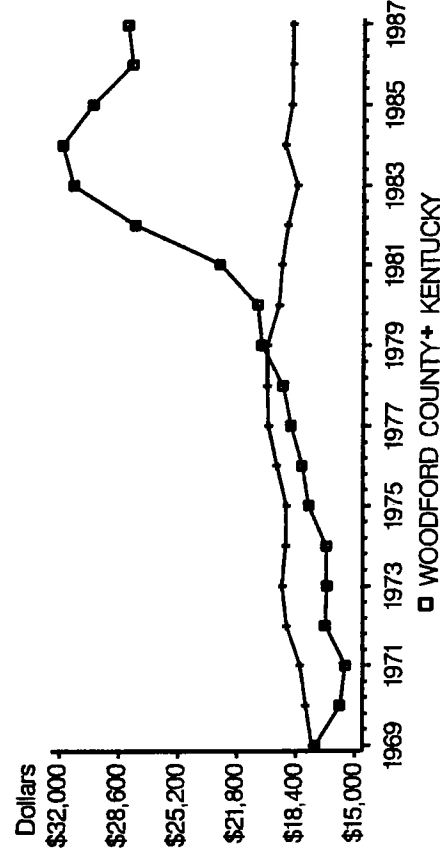


CHART 4A
WOODFORD COUNTY
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT
Thousands of People

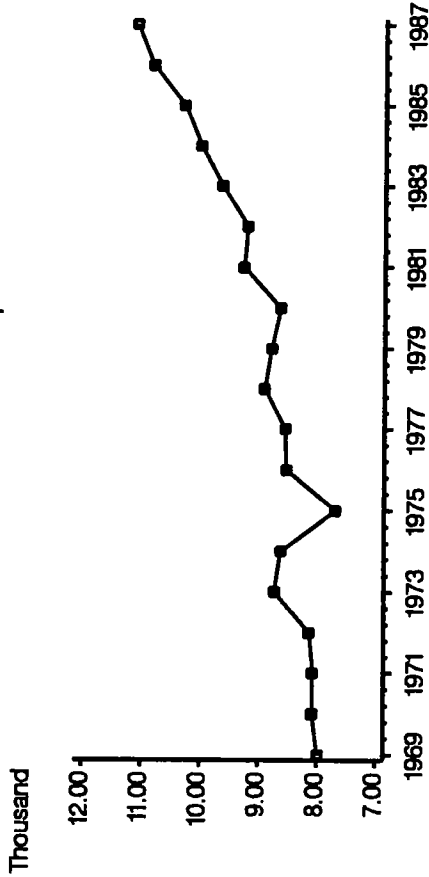


CHART 4B
WOODFORD COUNTY
ANNUAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

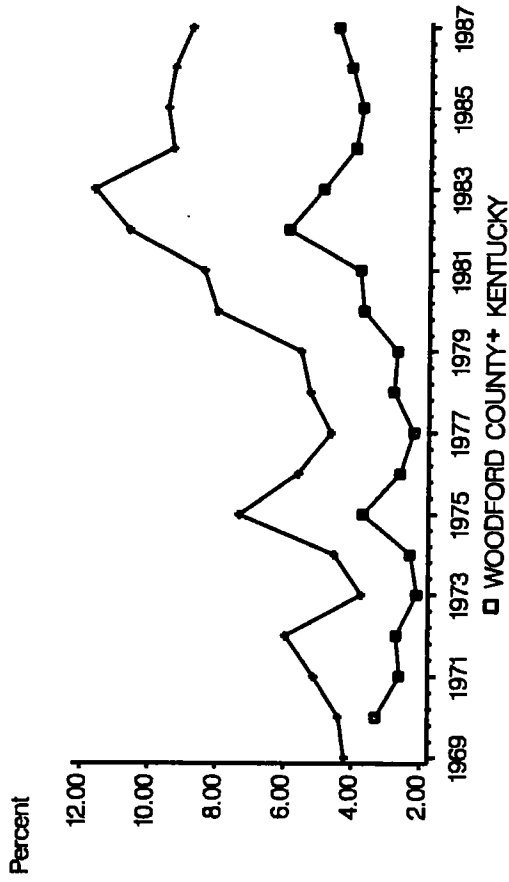


CHART 4C
WOODFORD COUNTY
EMPLOYMENT IN GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES
as a Percent of Total Employment

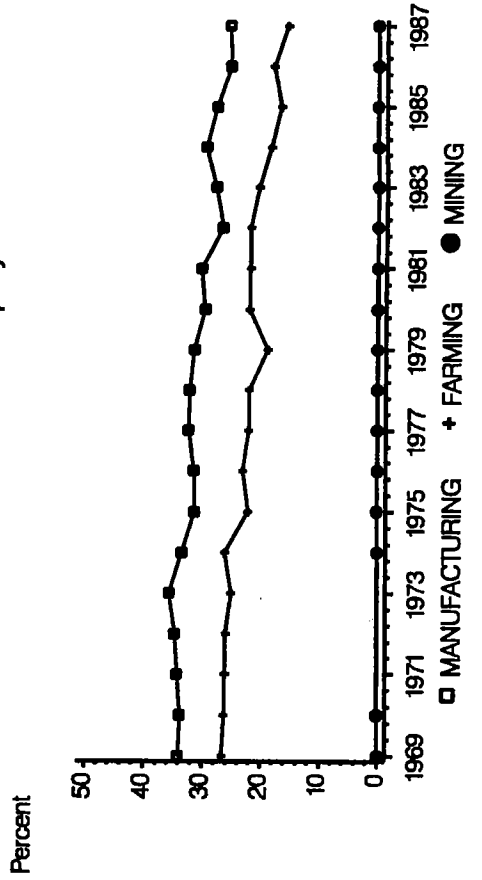


CHART 4D
WOODFORD COUNTY
EMPLOYMENT IN NON-GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES
as a Percent of Total Employment

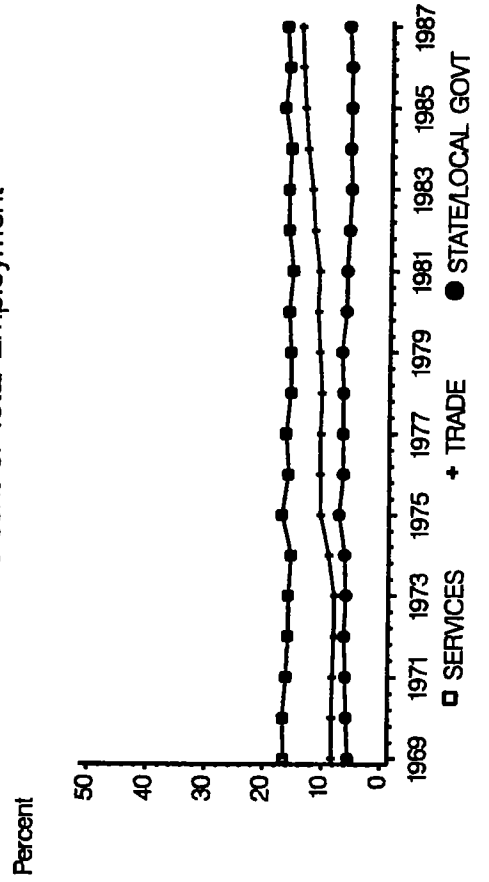


CHART 5A
WOODFORD COUNTY
POPULATION
Thousands of People

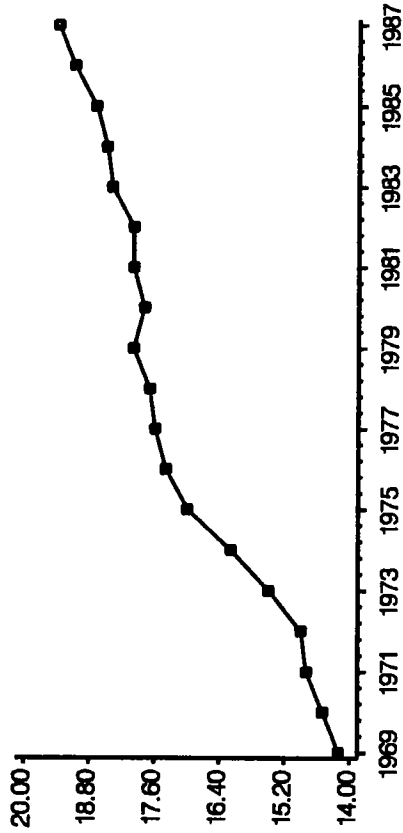


CHART 5B
WOODFORD COUNTY
POPULATION
as a Percent of Kentucky Population

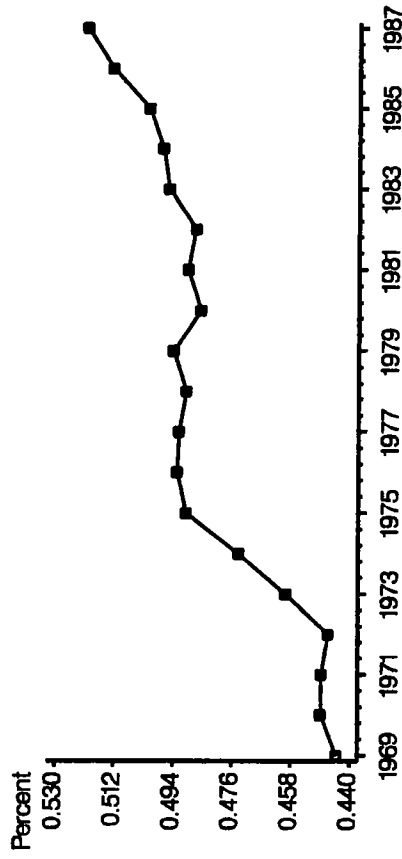


CHART 5C
WOODFORD COUNTY
POPULATION 5 AND UNDER
as a Percent of Total Population

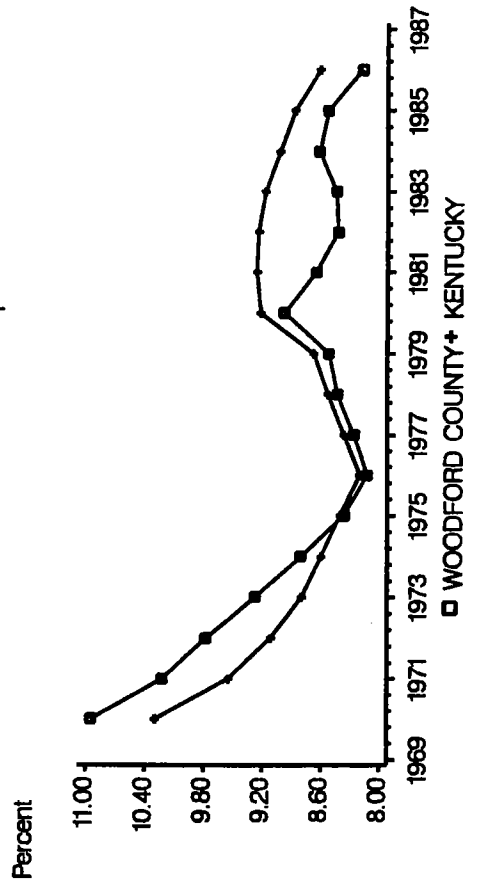
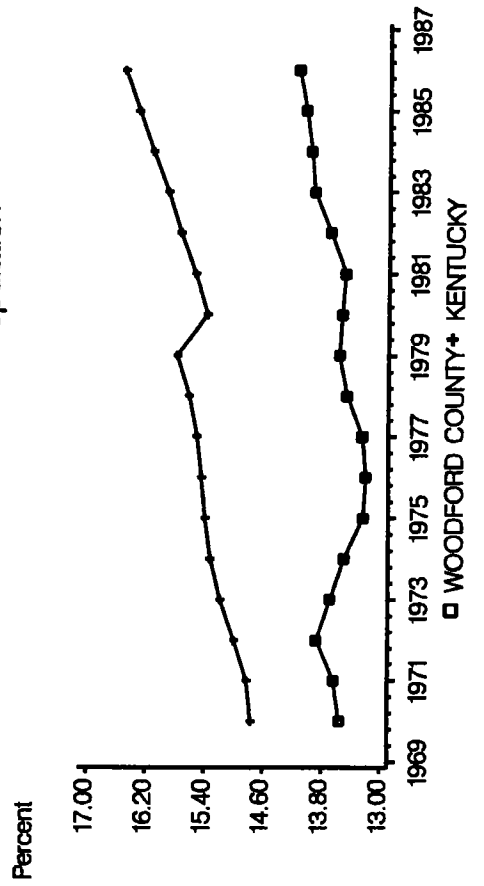


CHART 5D
WOODFORD COUNTY
POPULATION 60 AND OVER
as a Percent of Total Population



WOODFORD COUNTY

PERSONAL INCOME
In Constant 1988 Dollars

Year	County Personal Income (M\$)	Percent of Kentucky (%)	Per Capita Personal Income (\$)	Percent of Kentucky (%)
1969	170	0.60	11,973	134.8
1970	160	0.54	11,045	121.2
1971	159	0.52	10,775	116.4
1972	171	0.53	11,496	118.0
1973	183	0.53	11,792	114.8
1974	187	0.53	11,566	111.6
1975	186	0.52	10,953	106.7
1976	207	0.55	11,851	110.4
1977	222	0.55	12,575	112.5
1978	240	0.58	13,559	117.2
1979	253	0.59	14,053	119.5
1980	261	0.62	14,655	127.1
1981	290	0.67	16,113	137.5
1982	342	0.80	18,951	164.0
1983	382	0.90	20,733	182.2
1984	405	0.91	21,856	182.3
1985	401	0.90	21,441	178.7
1986	397	0.87	20,809	170.0
1987	411	0.88	21,148	169.2

COMPONENTS OF PERSONAL INCOME
In Constant 1988 Dollars

Year	EARNINGS			TRANSFER PAYMENTS			INCOME from PROPERTY		
	M\$	Percent of Personal Income		M\$	Percent of Personal Income		M\$	Percent of Personal Income	
		County	Kentucky		County	Kentucky		County	Kentucky
1969	140	82.4	79.2	11	6.2	10.9	19	11.4	9.9
1970	129	80.5	77.9	12	7.4	11.9	19	12.1	10.2
1971	128	80.2	77.0	13	7.9	12.9	19	11.9	10.1
1972	139	81.1	77.3	13	7.8	12.9	19	11.0	9.7
1973	148	80.9	76.6	15	8.2	13.6	20	10.9	9.7
1974	149	79.7	75.5	17	9.2	14.4	21	11.1	10.1
1975	145	78.1	73.3	21	11.2	16.5	20	10.6	10.1
1976	164	79.3	73.9	21	10.3	16.1	22	10.4	10.0
1977	177	79.7	74.6	22	9.8	15.3	23	10.5	10.1
1978	193	80.1	75.0	22	9.3	14.6	25	10.6	10.4
1979	203	80.1	74.1	23	9.1	15.1	27	10.7	10.8
1980	208	79.6	71.1	24	9.3	16.7	29	11.1	12.2
1981	231	79.5	69.3	26	9.0	16.8	33	11.5	13.8
1982	275	80.6	67.5	28	8.2	17.6	38	11.2	14.9
1983	319	83.6	66.6	28	7.2	18.4	35	9.2	15.1
1984	336	82.8	67.8	27	6.8	17.3	42	10.4	14.9
1985	329	82.1	67.2	28	7.0	17.6	44	10.9	15.3
1986	320	80.6	67.1	29	7.4	17.6	48	12.1	15.3
1987	333	80.9	67.5	30	7.2	17.2	49	11.8	15.3

WOODFORD COUNTY

SECTOR EARNINGS as a PERCENT of TOTAL COUNTY EARNINGS and
as a PERCENT of KENTUCKY SECTOR EARNINGS

YEAR	MANUFACTURING		FARMING		MINING	
	TOTAL	KENTUCKY	TOTAL	KENTUCKY	TOTAL	KENTUCKY
1969	42.8	1.04	24.2	2.39	0.1	0.02
1970	45.6	1.00	18.3	1.88	.	.
1971	47.3	0.99	15.7	1.59	.	.
1972	47.1	0.97	18.2	1.69	.	.
1973	47.6	0.96	17.7	1.58	0.1	0.01
1974	45.4	0.91	18.5	1.59	0.2	0.02
1975	42.8	0.89	17.0	2.02	0.3	0.02
1976	43.3	0.93	16.3	1.99	0.3	0.02
1977	39.8	0.82	21.8	2.37	0.3	0.02
1978	38.2	0.81	23.5	3.00	0.2	0.01
1979	36.2	0.79	21.6	2.72	0.2	0.01
1980	34.8	0.81	29.9	4.69	0.3	0.02
1981	31.9	0.89	38.5	5.29	0.2	0.02
1982	24.8	0.92	49.7	9.87	0.2	0.02
1983	23.9	1.04	53.0	29.96	0.2	0.02
1984	24.9	1.07	51.8	11.93	0.1	0.02
1985	25.4	1.08	49.1	14.97	0.2	0.03
1986	26.3	1.08	43.4	15.80	0.1	0.01
1987	25.9	1.08	43.2	14.01	0.2	0.03

YEAR	SERVICES		TRADE		STATE and LOCAL GOVERNMENT	
	TOTAL	KENTUCKY	TOTAL	KENTUCKY	TOTAL	KENTUCKY
1969	10.5	0.47	6.8	0.25	4.4	0.29
1970	12.2	0.50	6.9	0.23	5.1	0.29
1971	12.1	0.47	6.9	0.22	5.3	0.28
1972	10.9	0.43	6.5	0.22	5.1	0.28
1973	11.0	0.44	6.6	0.22	5.0	0.28
1974	11.2	0.45	7.6	0.25	5.0	0.28
1975	12.1	0.45	7.9	0.24	5.6	0.29
1976	11.6	0.46	7.8	0.25	5.2	0.29
1977	11.5	0.45	7.3	0.24	5.3	0.29
1978	10.9	0.44	7.3	0.24	5.3	0.30
1979	10.3	0.42	7.3	0.25	5.2	0.29
1980	10.0	0.40	6.7	0.25	5.2	0.30
1981	8.5	0.39	5.6	0.25	4.5	0.31
1982	7.3	0.40	5.0	0.28	3.7	0.30
1983	6.5	0.40	4.6	0.30	3.2	0.30
1984	6.8	0.41	4.6	0.30	3.1	0.30
1985	7.5	0.42	4.8	0.30	3.2	0.30
1986	8.5	0.43	5.9	0.36	3.6	0.31
1987	8.8	0.44	5.8	0.36	3.7	0.32

WOODFORD COUNTY

COUNTY EMPLOYMENT by SECTOR

YEAR	MANUFACTURING		FARMING		MINING	
	EMPLOYMENT	PERCENT OF TOTAL	EMPLOYMENT	PERCENT OF TOTAL	EMPLOYMENT	PERCENT OF TOTAL
1969	2,722	34.1	2,129	26.7	0	0.0
1970	2,728	33.8	2,126	26.3	11	0.1
1971	2,769	34.3	2,114	26.2	.	.
1972	2,824	34.7	2,118	26.0	.	.
1973	3,115	35.7	2,196	25.2	.	.
1974	2,893	33.5	2,268	26.3	12	0.1
1975	2,413	31.4	1,715	22.3	18	0.2
1976	2,687	31.5	1,979	23.2	12	0.1
1977	2,771	32.4	1,897	22.2	13	0.2
1978	2,869	32.2	1,969	22.1	12	0.1
1979	2,763	31.4	1,658	18.9	13	0.1
1980	2,563	29.7	1,908	22.1	13	0.2
1981	2,809	30.3	2,033	21.9	11	0.1
1982	2,461	26.7	2,018	21.9	17	0.2
1983	2,693	27.9	1,977	20.5	16	0.2
1984	2,960	29.6	1,839	18.4	18	0.2
1985	2,863	27.8	1,726	16.8	22	0.2
1986	2,759	25.5	1,953	18.0	19	0.2
1987	2,849	25.6	1,745	15.7	27	0.2

YEAR	SERVICES		TRADE		STATE and LOCAL GOVERNMENT	
	EMPLOYMENT	PERCENT OF TOTAL	EMPLOYMENT	PERCENT OF TOTAL	EMPLOYMENT	PERCENT OF TOTAL
1969	1,318	16.5	657	8.2	431	5.4
1970	1,347	16.7	665	8.2	461	5.7
1971	1,304	16.2	656	8.1	477	5.9
1972	1,293	15.9	640	7.9	497	6.1
1973	1,384	15.9	687	7.9	514	5.9
1974	1,333	15.4	766	8.9	531	6.2
1975	1,308	17.0	801	10.4	549	7.1
1976	1,362	16.0	895	10.5	551	6.5
1977	1,403	16.4	891	10.4	560	6.5
1978	1,390	15.6	916	10.3	581	6.5
1979	1,376	15.7	942	10.7	598	6.8
1980	1,387	16.0	956	11.1	532	6.2
1981	1,431	15.4	1,007	10.9	566	6.1
1982	1,496	16.2	1,085	11.8	533	5.8
1983	1,569	16.3	1,184	12.3	534	5.5
1984	1,591	15.9	1,307	13.1	571	5.7
1985	1,750	17.0	1,401	13.6	578	5.6
1986	1,766	16.3	1,515	14.0	615	5.7
1987	1,861	16.7	1,587	14.3	671	6.0

WOODFORD COUNTY

EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

YEAR	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	AVERAGE EARNINGS		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	
		COUNTY	KENTUCKY	COUNTY	KENTUCKY
1969	7,988	\$17,248	\$17,440	.	4.2
1970	8,082	\$15,854	\$17,811	3.3	4.4
1971	8,074	\$15,567	\$18,166	2.6	5.1
1972	8,137	\$16,700	\$18,970	2.7	6.0
1973	8,730	\$16,604	\$19,232	2.1	3.7
1974	8,629	\$16,646	\$19,008	2.3	4.5
1975	7,693	\$17,651	\$18,976	3.7	7.3
1976	8,536	\$18,064	\$19,563	2.6	5.6
1977	8,554	\$18,725	\$20,031	2.2	4.7
1978	8,911	\$19,200	\$20,121	2.8	5.3
1979	8,792	\$20,439	\$20,110	2.7	5.5
1980	8,643	\$20,665	\$19,439	3.7	8.0
1981	9,276	\$22,843	\$19,286	3.8	8.4
1982	9,211	\$27,714	\$18,931	5.9	10.6
1983	9,645	\$31,209	\$18,358	4.9	11.6
1984	10,007	\$31,837	\$19,080	4.0	9.3
1985	10,296	\$30,093	\$18,676	3.8	9.5
1986	10,828	\$27,829	\$18,627	4.1	9.3
1987	11,111	\$28,109	\$18,636	4.5	8.8

POPULATION STATISTICS

YEAR	POPULATION	% OF KY	PERCENT UNDER AGE 6		PERCENT AGE 60+	
			COUNTY	KENTUCKY	COUNTY	KENTUCKY
1969	14,200	0.44	.	.	.	.
1970	14,500	0.45	10.9	10.3	13.5	14.8
1971	14,800	0.45	10.2	9.6	13.6	14.8
1972	14,900	0.45	9.8	9.1	13.9	15.0
1973	15,500	0.46	9.3	8.8	13.7	15.2
1974	16,200	0.47	8.8	8.6	13.5	15.3
1975	17,000	0.49	8.4	8.4	13.2	15.4
1976	17,400	0.49	8.1	8.2	13.2	15.5
1977	17,600	0.49	8.3	8.4	13.3	15.5
1978	17,700	0.49	8.4	8.5	13.5	15.6
1979	18,000	0.49	8.5	8.7	13.6	15.8
1980	17,800	0.49	9.0	9.2	13.5	15.4
1981	18,000	0.49	8.6	9.3	13.5	15.5
1982	18,000	0.49	8.4	9.2	13.7	15.7
1983	18,400	0.50	8.4	9.2	13.9	15.9
1984	18,500	0.50	8.6	9.0	14.0	16.1
1985	18,700	0.50	8.5	8.9	14.0	16.3
1986	19,100	0.51	8.2	8.6	14.1	16.5
1987	19,400	0.52







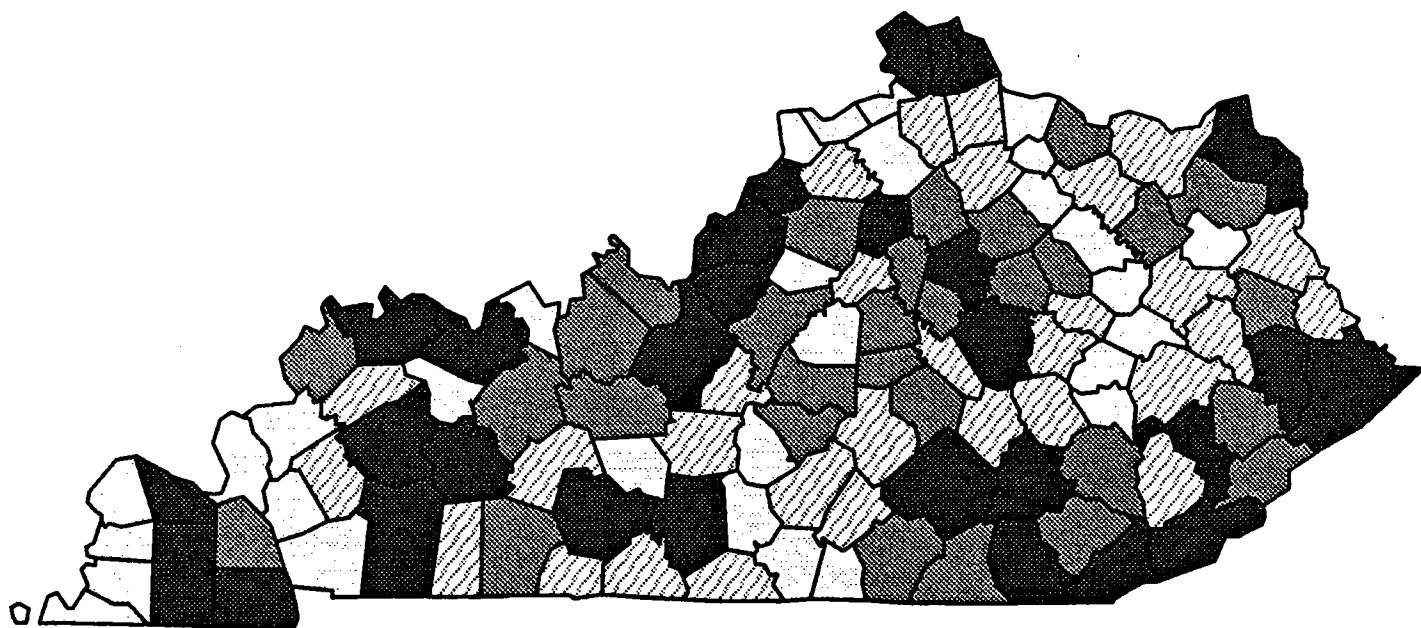
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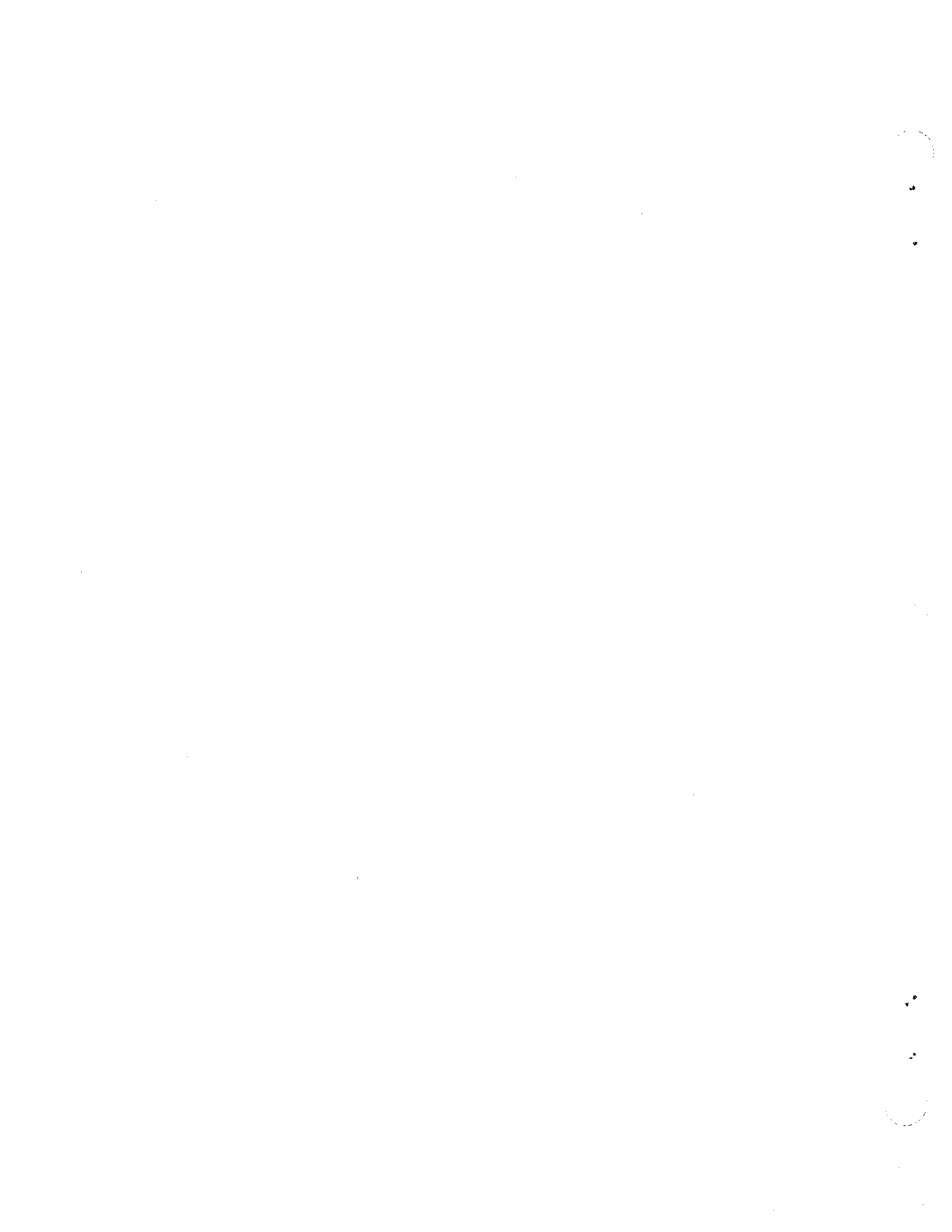


A COMPARISON OF THE ECONOMIC STATUS OF KENTUCKY COUNTIES 1987



Prepared by
Virginia Wilson
Donna A. Cantrell

RESEARCH MEMORANDUM 439
Legislative Research Commission
Frankfort, Kentucky
March, 1990

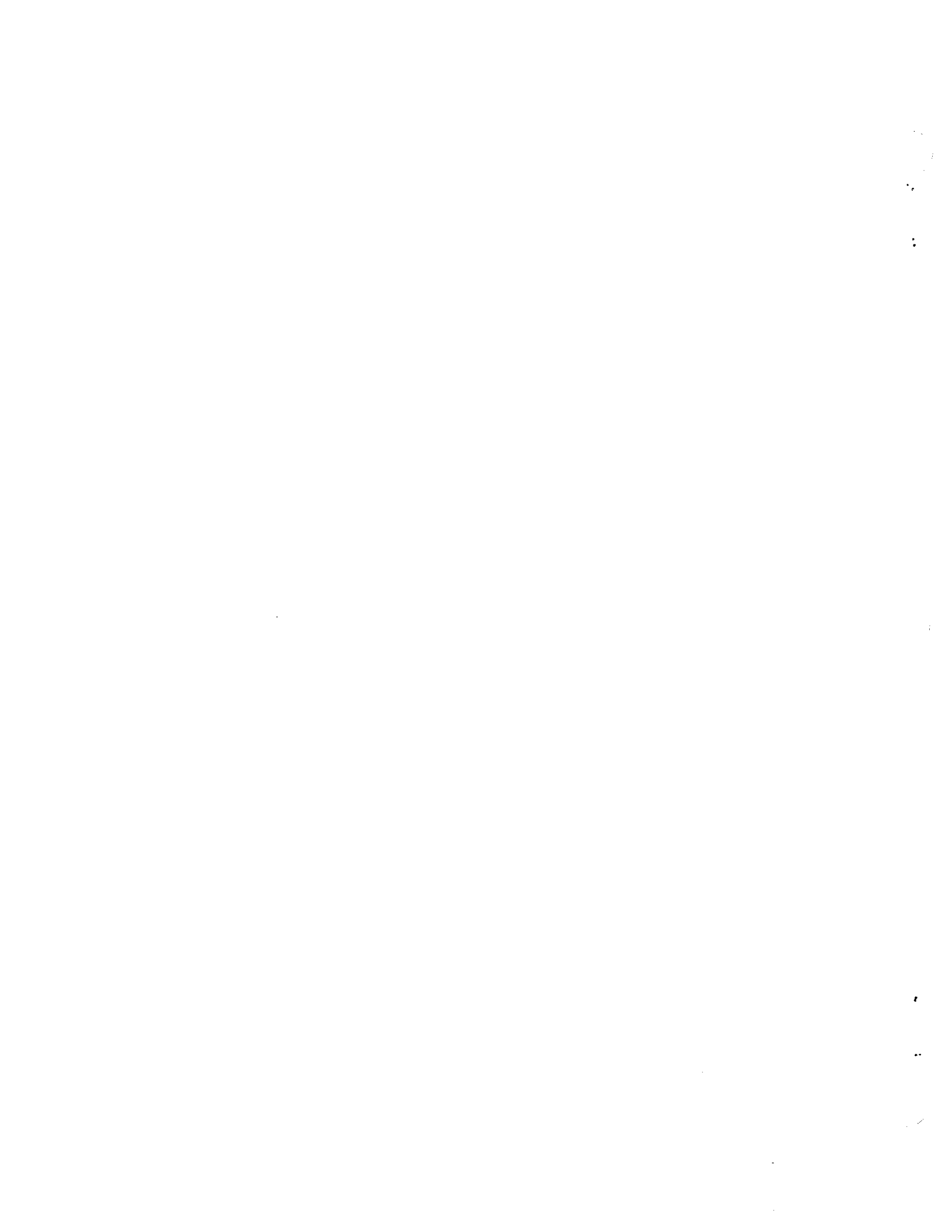


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FOREWORD

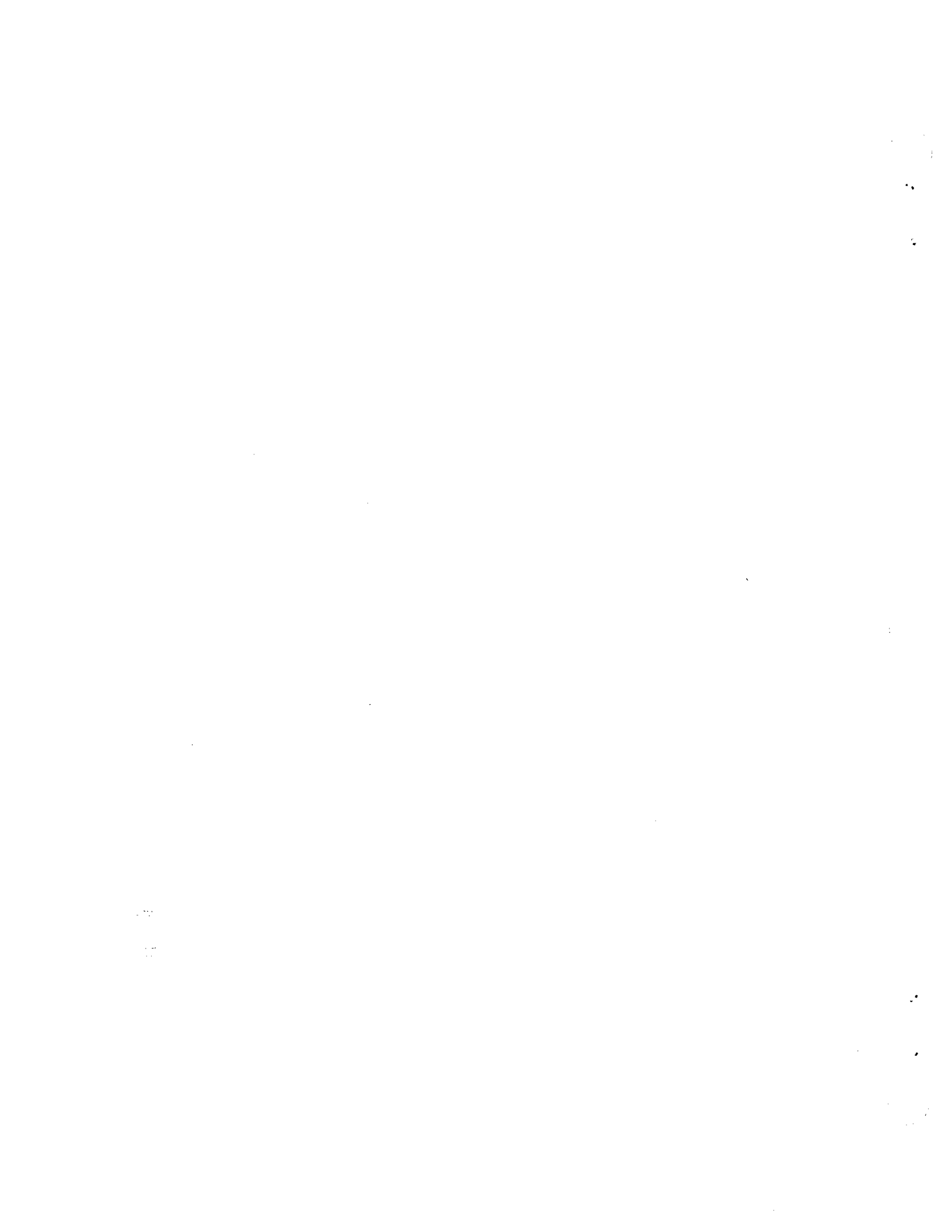
This publication is a companion volume to a set of 120 reports which highlight economic trends in each county in Kentucky from 1969-1987. This effort is part of the ongoing activities sponsored by the Legislative Research Commission to provide a long-term perspective on issues for decision makers. The economies of individual counties do not always parallel overall state trends. This series of publications is an attempt to look at the economic trends in each county over time and to point out where the economies of individual counties may be performing differently from the economy of the state as a whole.

The current publication provides a somewhat different perspective on county economies by presenting information which shows how the economies of individual counties compare to those of other counties, based on data presented in the individual profiles. This allows analysis of how individual counties fit within the entire state economy and also provides information about regional economic patterns.

This publication was prepared by Virginia Wilson and Donna Cantrell. Susan Dance, Fonda Snyder and Pat Aldridge assisted in production of the manuscript and Charles Bush edited the report. The assistance of Carol Straus, of the Center for Business and Economic Research at the University of Kentucky, in deciphering data is gratefully acknowledged.

Vic Hellard, Jr.
Director

The Capitol
Frankfort
April, 1990



INTRODUCTION

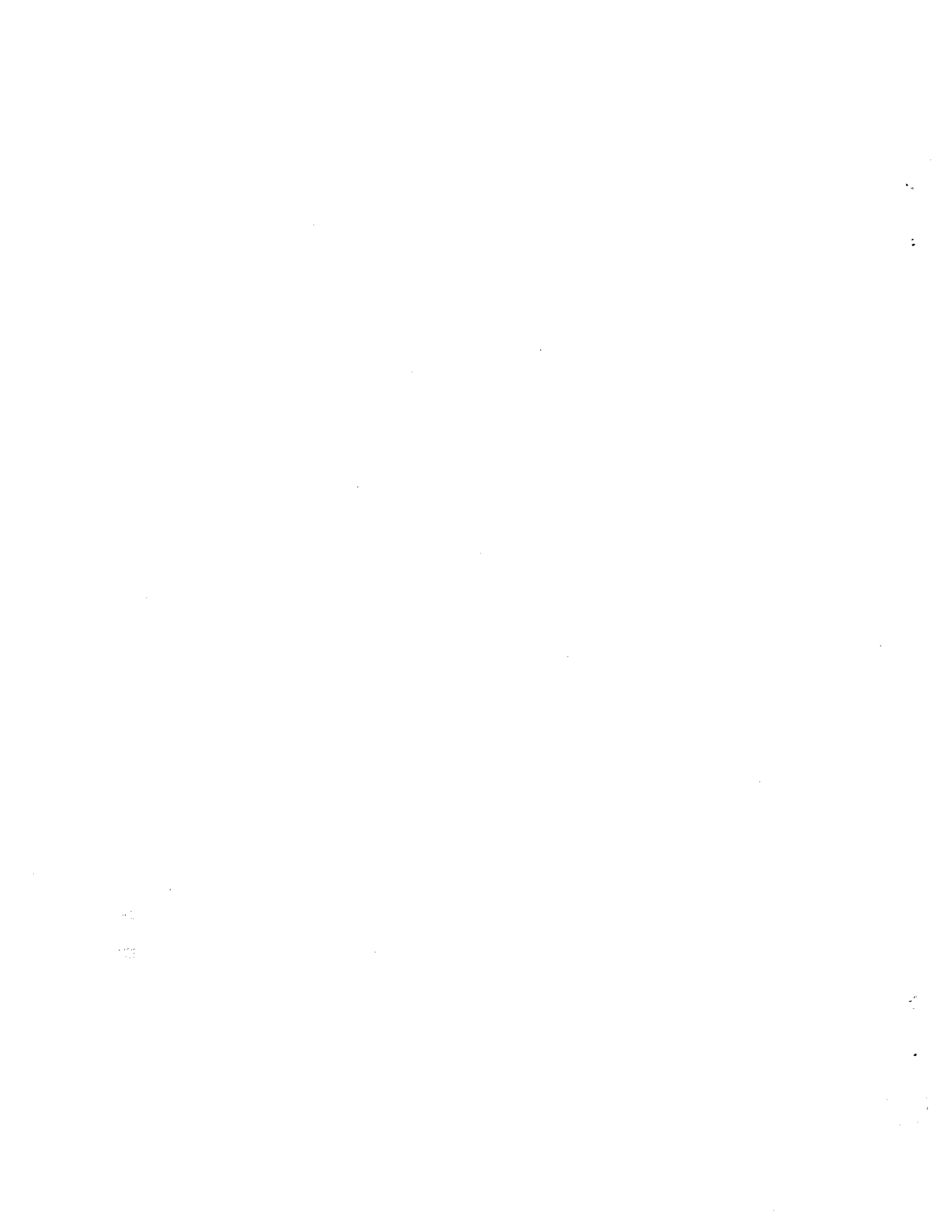
This is a companion volume to the series of reports titled Economic Trends in Kentucky Counties. The purpose of the series is to describe changes in the economic structure of Kentucky counties and to assess their economic performance relative to their own history and relative to the Kentucky economy. The purpose of the current report is to provide information about how the economies of individual counties compare to those of other counties, on the basis of data presented in the county profiles. This data allows analysis of how individual counties fit within the entire state economy and also provides information about regional economic patterns.*

The approach in this report was to use the economic data, which was charted over time in the individual county reports, to calculate county ranks for the most recent year for which data is available. Economic data for counties are usually published after a lag of two years. Therefore, most county rankings are provided for the year 1987, although some series were only available for 1986. All data for this report was obtained from the Kentucky Economic Information System, an on-line database maintained by the University of Kentucky Center for Business and Economic Research. Since most economic variables are given in dollars and since inflation causes the value of a dollar to vary over time, all dollar values in the individual county profiles were presented in constant 1988 dollars. This allowed analysis of real changes over time by controlling for the effects of inflation. In order to make the numbers in this report consistent with the county profiles, dollar figures in this report are also presented in 1988 dollars.

This report presents a comparison of the size, health and structure of the economies of Kentucky counties. The size of county economies was measured by total personal income. The health of county economies was measured by per capita personal income, the relative contributions of the components of personal income and the unemployment rate. The structure of an economy refers to the shares of earnings and employment contributed by the various sectors of the economy, such as farming, manufacturing and services. If a county had a higher proportion of earnings or employment in a particular sector it would indicate a specialization in that sector. Differences in economic structure may explain variations in relative economic well-being among counties.

There are certain caveats which should be remembered when analyzing data. First, it is a common and useful approach to evaluate the percentage a particular economic sector contributes to the total economy. However, it should be noted that a sector's percentage contribution can decline even when the sector's absolute size has grown, if another sector grew at a faster rate. For mapping purposes, the general approach in this report was to rank the value of each data series for each county, and to divide counties into four equal groups, ordered from low to high. Since each group represents one quarter of the total, the groups are called quartiles. In some data series, such as per capita personal income, the counties were widely dispersed, so such a division provides significant information. However, in some data series, such as percent of earnings from trade, most counties were clustered within a small range of values, so the differences among quartiles were not as great.

*For an analysis of economic trends in Kentucky, see Virginia Wilson, Patterns of Growth and Decline in the Kentucky Economy 1969-1988, Research Memorandum 437, Legislative Research Commission, November 1989.



ECONOMIC COMPARISON OF KENTUCKY COUNTIES

The following analysis includes a brief description of each data series, maps showing the counties in each quartile, and tables which present the value and rank of each county for each data series. In all cases, counties are ranked from low to high. An example is population. Robertson County ranked one, with a population of 2,200, while Jefferson County ranked 120, with a population of 679,000.

Four principal components of county economies were analyzed. They are personal income, earnings, employment and population. Also, because coal production has been an important component in the Kentucky economy and in many local economies, the coal sector was analyzed in counties which have a history of coal production.

Size and Condition of County Economies

Personal income is often used as a measure of the economic activity in an area. Personal income is the sum of all the dollar income received by individuals in an area from any legal source. Personal income data is published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) for most major geographic regions, including states, counties, and major cities.

Map 1A shows the relative size of county economies, as measured by total personal income. A comparison of Map 1A and a map of county population (Map 2A) indicates that the size of the county economy is largely a reflection of the size of the county population. In nearly every case, counties with the largest populations were those with the greatest total personal income and vice versa. Thus, Robertson County had both the smallest population and the smallest county economy, while Jefferson County had the largest population and largest economy (Tables One and Ten). The only real anomaly in this pattern was McCreary County. McCreary County ranked 61st in the state in population but 24th in total personal income, indicating that the county had a much greater share of state population than of personal income.

A very different pattern emerged from an examination of per capita personal income (Map 1B). Per capita personal income is simply the total personal income of an area divided by its population. By controlling for the population of an area, per capita personal income can be used as a measure of the health of the economy of an area. When counties were ranked according to per capita personal income, those in the lowest quartile were virtually all in the eastern third of the state (Map 1B; Table One). Those in the highest quartile tended to be clustered around larger urban industrial areas. Not surprisingly, given the findings above, McCreary County had the lowest per capita personal income, at \$5,803. Woodford County had the highest, at \$21,148.

A better understanding of the nature of economic activity can be gleaned from an examination of the relative contribution of the components of personal income. In general, income can be obtained in three ways. First, it can be earned by the work of an individual. This type of income includes wage and salary income and proprietors' earnings. Second, income can be earned from property.

Included here are earnings from rents, dividends, and interest. Finally, income can be received as a gift or an entitlement. This type of income constitutes the component of personal income called transfer payments. Included in this component is income from sources such as retirement benefits, unemployment benefits, food stamps, and medical programs such as Medicare and Medicaid.

The two major sources of personal income in Kentucky counties are earnings and transfer payments (Maps 3A & 3B; Table Two). Counties with the highest percents of personal income from earnings tended to be clustered around larger urban areas. Martin County and Laurel County are the only counties in predominately rural areas which were in the top quartile. The county with the smallest proportion of personal income from earnings was Owsley County, with 46 percent. Bullitt County had the largest proportion of earnings, at 81 percent of total personal income.

The pattern was different for the percent of personal income from transfer payments. All but two of the counties in the top quartile with respect to the percent of personal income from transfer payments were in the eastern part of the state. Fulton County, in extreme western Kentucky, was one exception. Fulton County received 26 percent of its total personal income from transfer payments. The large proportion of transfer payments in this county can be attributed to the fact that a large proportion of county residents were over the age of sixty (Map 11B; Table Eleven). Such individuals are more likely to receive retirement benefits and medical payment reimbursements, which are classified as transfer payments. A somewhat similar situation existed in Edmonson and Robertson Counties.

In contrast, the rest of the counties in the quartile showing the highest proportions of personal income from transfer payments do not have a high proportion of elderly residents. Those 27 counties are all found in eastern Kentucky. Unlike the other three counties in the group, these counties were in the bottom two quartiles in terms of the percent of their population which is sixty or over. However, they were nearly all in the top two quartiles with respect to the percent of the population five and under (Map 11A). Therefore, it is likely that the individuals in these counties are also likely to receive a higher concentration of medical payments, along with family income support payments. Additionally, these counties also tend to be those with the highest unemployment rates in the state and are therefore more likely to have residents who are receiving unemployment benefits, which are classified as transfer payments. McCreary County had the highest proportion of personal income from transfer payments, with 43 percent. Woodford County had the lowest proportion, with seven percent.

The unemployment rate, often used as an indicator of economic health, is the ratio of unemployed to the total civilian labor force. Unemployment is described as a condition of being out of work while actively seeking employment within the last thirty days. The civilian labor force is described as the proportion of population age 16 or older employed or actively seeking employment. In 1987, annual county unemployment rates ranged from a high of 21.7 percent in Elliott County to a low of 3.9 percent in Trimble County (Table Ten). Most of the counties with the highest unemployment rate in 1987 were in eastern Kentucky (Map 2B). Ohio, McLean and contiguous counties also represent a concentrated region of relatively high unemployment. Most of the counties with the lowest unemployment

rates were in north-central Kentucky, although a few were scattered along the southern border in the western two-thirds of the state.

Another employment concept includes the discouraged worker. Discouraged workers are persons who want jobs but made no attempt to find work in the last thirty days because they believe they could not find it. These individuals are not included when calculating official unemployment rates. The Cabinet for Human Resources does not estimate discouraged workers by county. However, preliminary research by the Cabinet indicates that the inclusion of discouraged workers in the civilian labor force estimate would increase the unemployment rate by approximately 4 percent for the state. This figure would vary by county, depending on the labor market in a county or within commuting distance. However, the effect of discouraged workers on the unemployment rate can be substantial. For example, in 1986 Owsley County was one of the 30 counties with the highest unemployment rates. By 1988 the county was one of the 30 counties with the lowest unemployment rates. This drop in the unemployment rate was due, not to increased employment, but to the fact that so many discouraged residents simply gave up looking for work.

Sector Earnings and Employment

Earnings are the component of personal income reflecting payments to individuals in return for labor. Earnings include both wages and salaries and proprietors' incomes. Employment is considered to be any activity for which one receives financial remuneration in the form of wages or profits. The percents of county earnings and employment in various sectors are presented in Maps 4-10 and Tables Three-Nine.

Farm Sector

Farming provided three percent of total earnings and seven percent of total employment in the state in 1987. The counties of Woodford, Fayette, Bourbon, Scott and Clark accounted for 33 percent of total state earnings in the farm sector but only eight percent of total farm employment. This indicates that farming in the region had a relatively higher return to proprietors and employees than did farming in other regions of the state.

Those counties which received the largest shares of total county earnings from the farm sector tended to be distributed in all regions of the state except southeastern Kentucky (Map 4A). Woodford County had the largest percent of total county earnings from farming, with 43 percent. Pike County had the lowest, with less than 0.1 percent. However, the counties which had the largest shares of total employment in the farm sector tended to be located in the north- and south-central regions of the state (Map 4B). Robertson County had the largest share of total employment in farming, at 61 percent. Pike County had the smallest, with less than one-half percent.

Manufacturing Sector

In the state as a whole, 22 percent of all earnings and 15 percent of all jobs were generated by the manufacturing sector. The fact that manufacturing

provided a greater share of earnings than employment reflects the fact that manufacturing jobs tend to carry relatively higher wages than jobs in other sectors. The most prominent regional pattern associated with this sector was the fact that nearly all eastern Kentucky counties were in the group with the smallest percent of earnings and employment from manufacturing (Map 5A). Exceptions were Boyd, Greenup, Lewis and Mason Counties, in northeastern Kentucky, where manufacturing provided significant shares of earnings and employment. Of all the counties, Hancock County had the largest concentration in the manufacturing sector, receiving 84 percent of total earnings and 57 percent of total employment from that sector. Owsley and Robertson Counties tied for the smallest share of total earnings and employment from manufacturing, reporting less than one-half percent of total earnings and employment from this sector.

Mining Sector

As would be expected, counties with a high concentration of earnings and employment in the mining sector were clustered in southeastern and northwestern Kentucky (Maps 6A and 6B). Overall, mining accounted for five percent of total earnings in Kentucky and three percent of total employment. Martin County received 75 percent of its total earnings and 50 percent of total employment from mining, which made it the highest ranking county in the state in both categories (Table Five). The map shows Breathitt County with no earnings or employment in the mining sector. The county appears in the "zero" category because data was not released by BEA for the county's mining sector in 1987, due to nondisclosure rules. If a particular firm accounts for most of the activity in a sector, BEA withholds the data, in order to protect the confidentiality of reporting firms. However, data was disclosed for the county in 1986. In that year, mining accounted for 41 percent of total earnings and 16 percent of total employment in Breathitt County.

Union County was the western Kentucky county with the greatest concentration in mining, with 52 percent of county earnings and 28 percent of county employment in the sector. While all of the other counties with significant concentrations in the mining sector were dominated by coal mining, mining activity in the western Kentucky county of Livingston was concentrated in the mining of sand and limestone. Many counties in the state received little or no earnings from the mining sector.

Maps 7A and 7B and Table Six show county coal production and severance tax receipts for 1986. Pike County had both the most coal production (26.6 million tons) and highest severance tax receipts (\$36 million).

Service Sector

In Kentucky as a whole, the expanding service sector has become the largest source of employment and the second largest source of earnings in the state economy. In 1987 the service sector provided 19 percent of total earnings and 22 percent of total employment in the state (Maps 8A and 8B; Table Seven).

Two types of counties generally received a large share of total earnings from services. First were larger urban counties with relatively high concentrations of better paying service jobs, such as those in medical, financial

and legal services. Examples are Fayette, Jefferson, Madison and Daviess Counties. Second were counties where there was little activity in other sectors, so that services accounted for a larger share of a smaller total. Examples here are Owsley, Laurel, Marion and McCracken Counties.

There was a similar situation with the percent of employment in the service sector, except that the regional distribution of counties in the top quartile was somewhat different. Several counties in eastern Kentucky were in the top group of "percent of employment in the service sector," but were not in the top group of "percent of earnings" from the same sector. The service sector was most dominant in the economy of Owsley County, where it provided 33 percent of total earnings and 29 percent of total employment. Hancock County had the least concentration in the service sector, with only two percent of total earnings and seven percent of total employment found in the sector. Data on the service sector in five counties (Boyle, Breathitt, Carroll, Pendleton and Trimble) was not available because of BEA's nondisclosure rule.

Trade Sector

In a reverse of the pattern in manufacturing, the trade sector provided only 15 percent of total state earnings but 20 percent of total state employment. This indicates that trade sector jobs were lower paying jobs relative to those in other sectors. There are two notable anomalies in the regional distribution of counties which receive the largest contribution of earnings and employment from trade. First, counter to the usual pattern, the percent of total earnings from trade in Carlisle and Hickman Counties was much larger than the percent of total employment in the sector (Maps 9A and 9B; Table Eight). This means that, in these counties, trade is a relatively well-paying sector. In a more usual pattern, Bell, Harlan, Letcher, Pike, Breathitt and Perry Counties had much larger shares of total employment in trade than their shares of total earnings. Gallatin County had the largest share of total earnings from trade, with 25 percent, and McCracken County had the largest share of total employment in trade, with 30 percent. Hancock County had the smallest concentration in trade, one percent of total earnings, and five percent of total employment in the sector.

State and Local Government Sector

Kentucky received eleven percent of total earnings and ten percent of total employment from the state and local government sector in 1987. Since it contains the state capitol, Frankfort, it is not surprising that Franklin County had the highest percent of both earnings and employment in the state and local government sector. Forty-nine percent of total county earnings and 42 percent of total county employment was concentrated in the sector. However, with the exception of Franklin, the majority of counties which had the largest shares of county earnings and employment in state and local government tended to be the counties which had lower levels of per capita personal income and less economic activity in other sectors (Maps 10A and 10B; Table Nine). These counties were generally concentrated in the eastern third of the state. Because of the relatively high earnings in the region's coal mining industry, the state and local government sector provided a larger share of employment than of earnings in most coal counties. In other eastern counties which did not have a strong coal sector, the state and local government sector was a more significant source of earnings than

of employment. Hancock County received the smallest share of total county earnings (four percent) and employment (seven percent) from the sector.

SUMMARY

This report was developed as a companion to a series of reports which examined long term trends in the economies of individual counties. The current analysis compared the size, health and structure of county economies to show how individual counties fit within the whole state economy and to explore regional patterns in the state economy.

It was found that, in nearly all cases, the size of county economies was proportionate to county populations. McCreary County was the only major exception, with a population share much larger than its share of personal income.

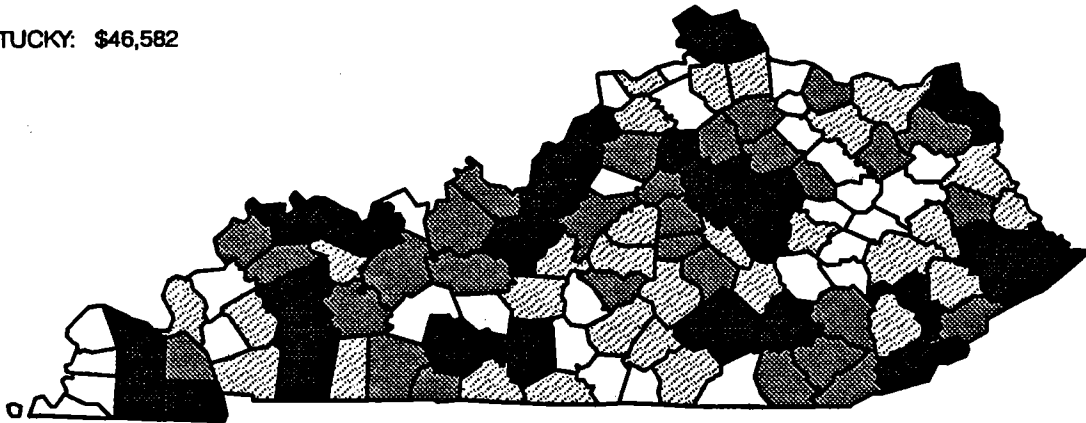
In 1987, the counties with the least healthy economies were concentrated in eastern Kentucky. These counties tended to be in the bottom quartile in terms of per capita personal income and in the top quartiles in terms of unemployment and the share of personal income from transfer payments. Larger urban counties tended to be in the top quartiles in terms of per capita personal income and the share of personal income from earnings and in the bottom quartile in terms of unemployment.

These regional differences in economic health are largely attributable to differences in economic structure. Eastern Kentucky counties were in the bottom quartiles in terms of the percent of earnings and employment from manufacturing and farming. In these counties, the mining sector provided a significant share of total earnings but a much smaller share of total employment. They also tended to be more dependent on the relatively lower paying trade sector for employment. Because of the weakness of other sectors, the state and local government sector was more important to these counties than to counties in other regions of the state. Other areas of the state showed much more diversity in their regional economies.

The distribution of population age groups also reflects distinct regional patterns. Counties with the highest proportions of population age sixty and over were located in the western part of the state. Counties with the highest proportions of county population age five and under were in the eastern part of the state.

MAP 1A
1987 TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME
KENTUCKY COUNTIES
 In Millions of Constant 1988 Dollars

KENTUCKY: \$46,582



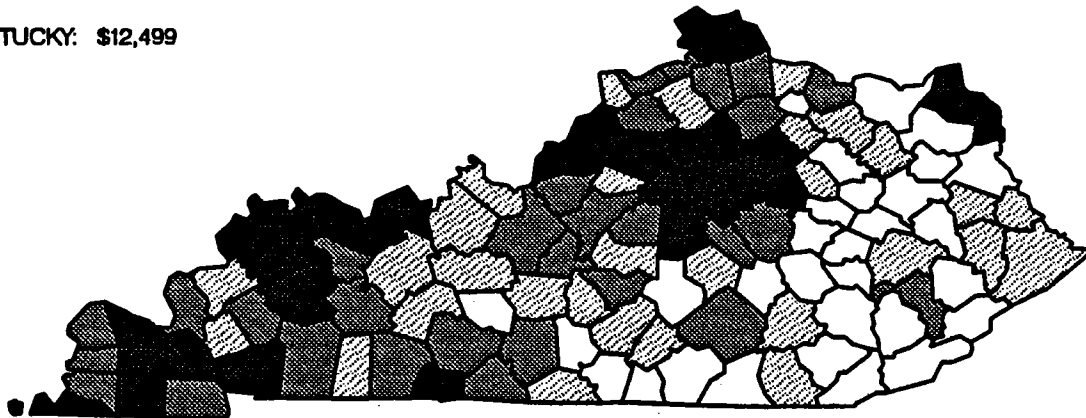
Millions of 1988 Dollars



Source: Legislative Research Commission.

MAP 1B
1987 PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME
KENTUCKY COUNTIES
 In Constant 1988 Dollars

KENTUCKY: \$12,499



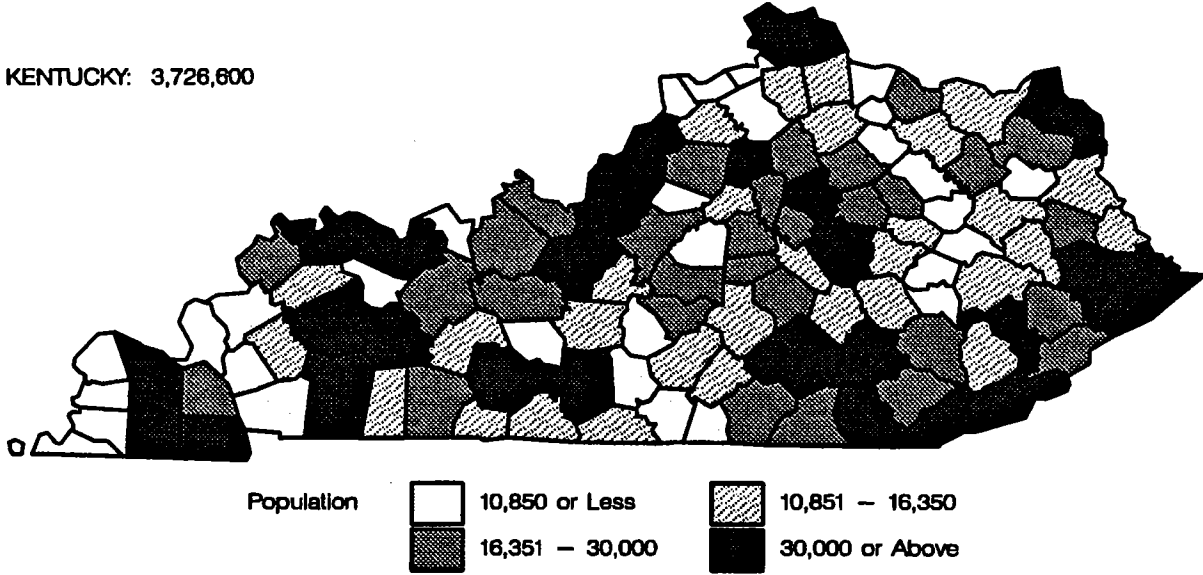
1988 Dollars



Source: Legislative Research Commission.

MAP 2A 1987 POPULATION KENTUCKY COUNTIES

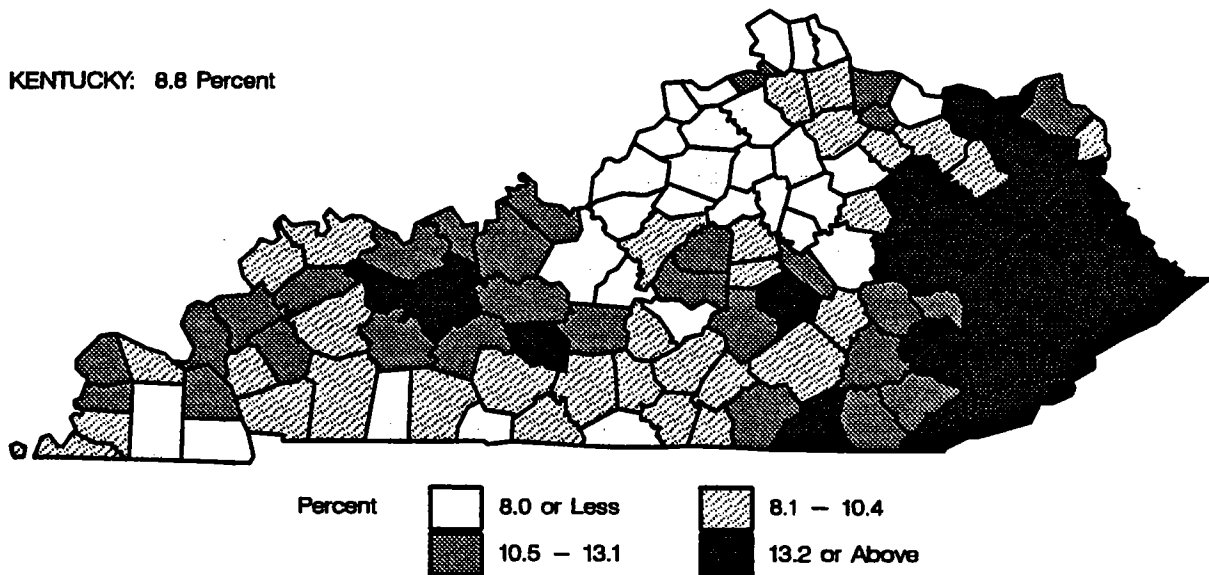
KENTUCKY: 3,726,600



Source: Legislative Research Commission.

MAP 2B 1987 ANNUAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATE KENTUCKY COUNTIES

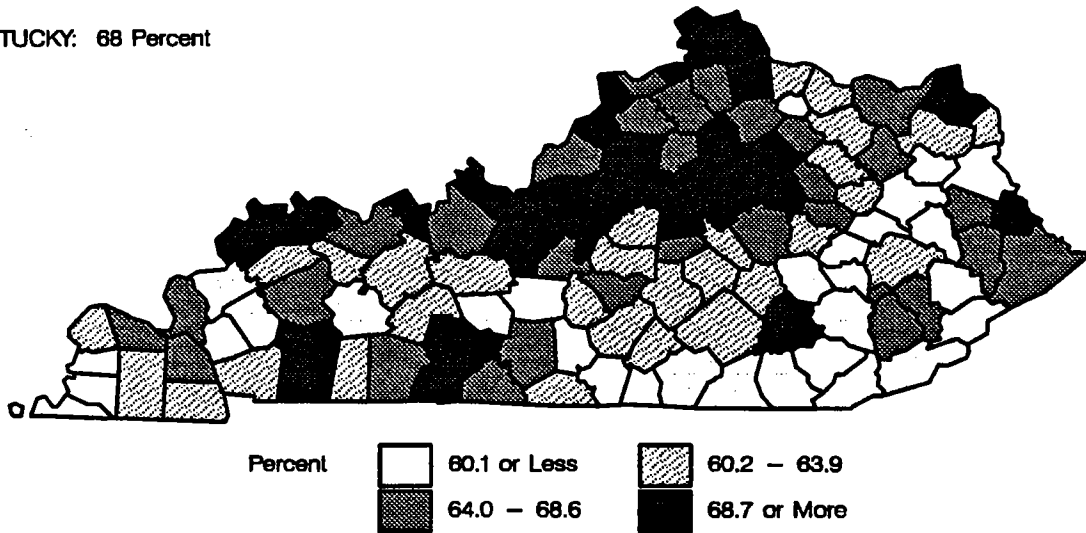
KENTUCKY: 8.8 Percent



Source: Legislative Research Commission.

MAP 3A
EARNINGS as a PERCENT of TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME
KENTUCKY COUNTIES
1987

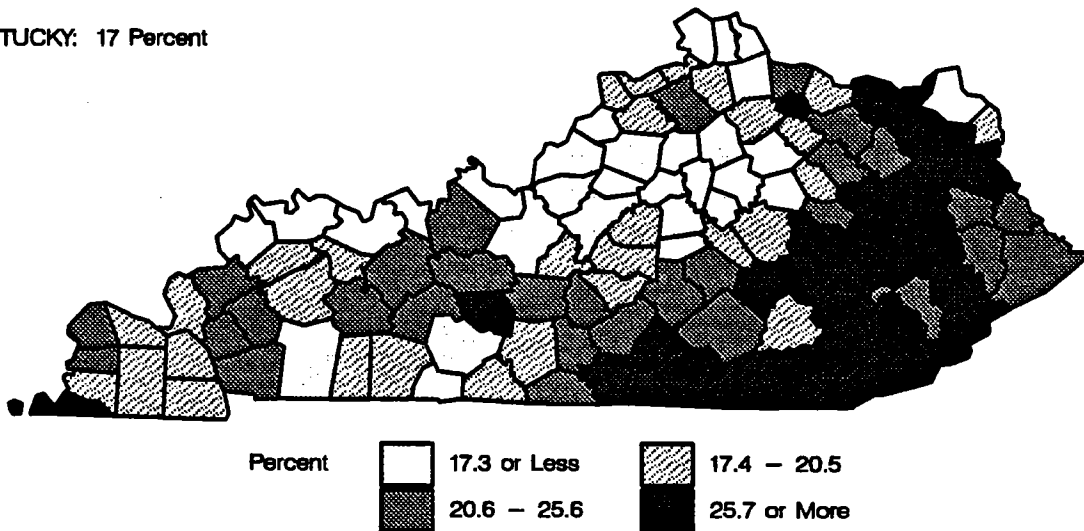
KENTUCKY: 68 Percent



Source: Legislative Research Commission.

MAP 3B
TRANSFER PAYMENTS as a PERCENT of TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME
KENTUCKY COUNTIES
1987

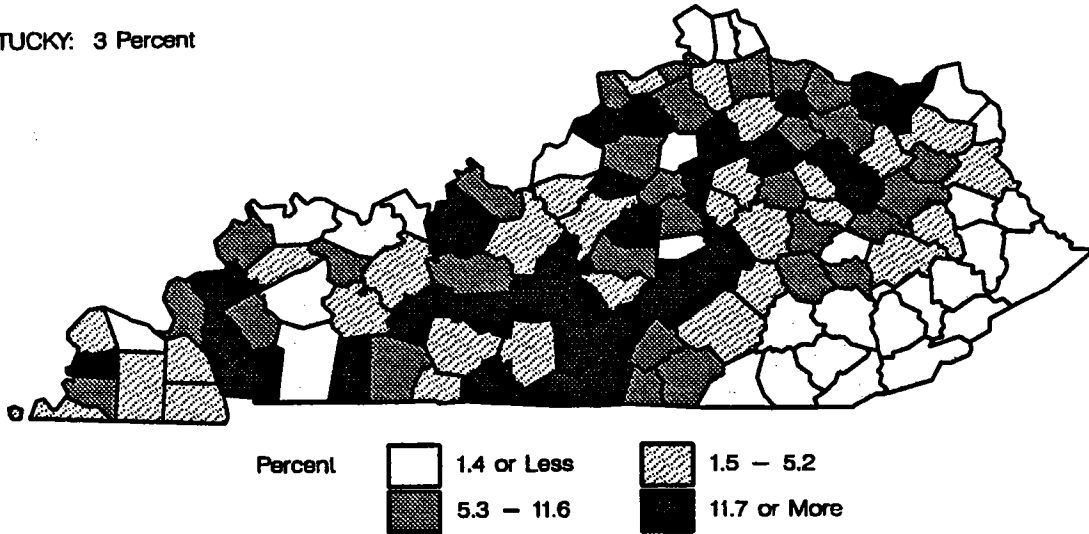
KENTUCKY: 17 Percent



Source: Legislative Research Commission.

MAP 4A
FARM EARNINGS as a PERCENT of TOTAL EARNINGS
KENTUCKY COUNTIES
1987

KENTUCKY: 3 Percent

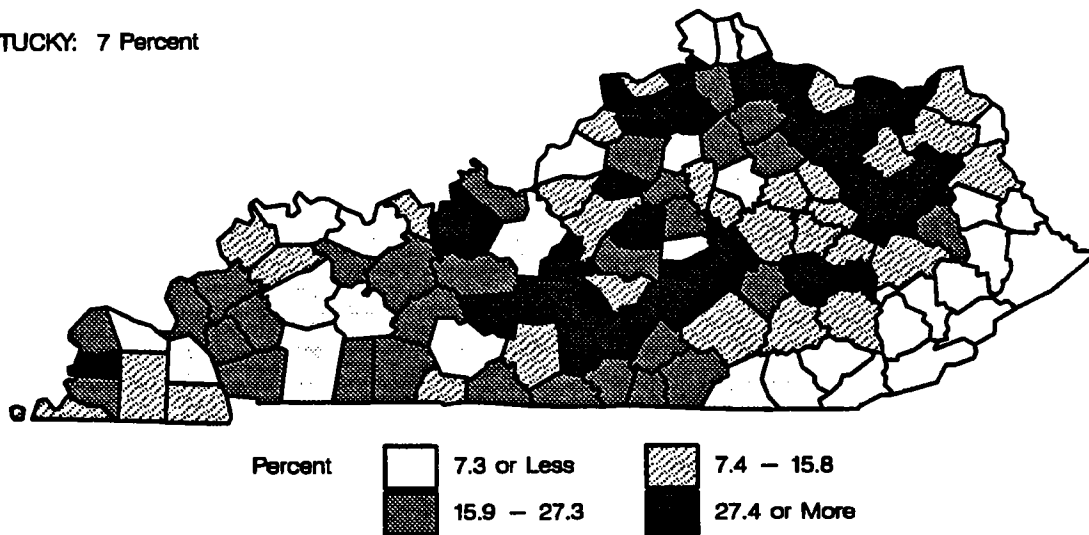


MO

Source: Legislative Research Commission.

MAP 4B
FARM EMPLOYMENT as a PERCENT of TOTAL EMPLOYMENT
KENTUCKY COUNTIES
1987

KENTUCKY: 7 Percent

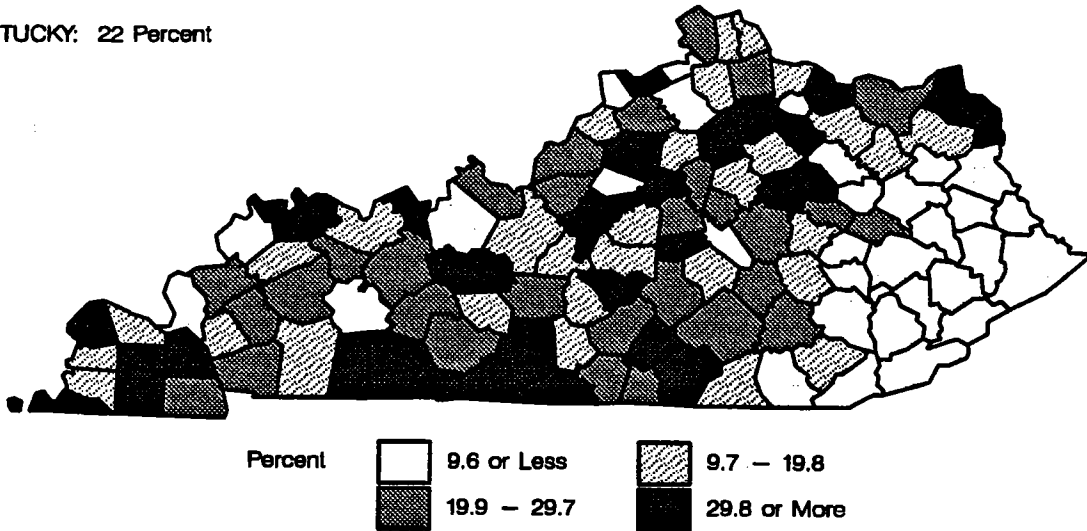


MS

Source: Legislative Research Commission.

MAP 5A
MANUFACTURING EARNINGS as a PERCENT of TOTAL EARNINGS
KENTUCKY COUNTIES
1987

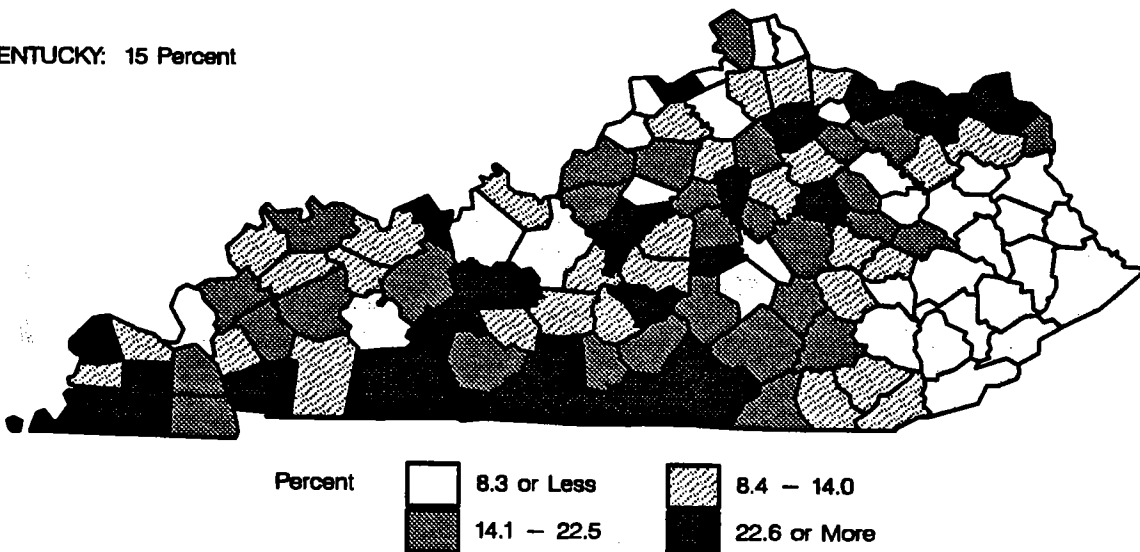
KENTUCKY: 22 Percent



Source: Legislative Research Commission.

MAP 5B
MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT as a PERCENT of TOTAL EMPLOYMENT
KENTUCKY COUNTIES
1987

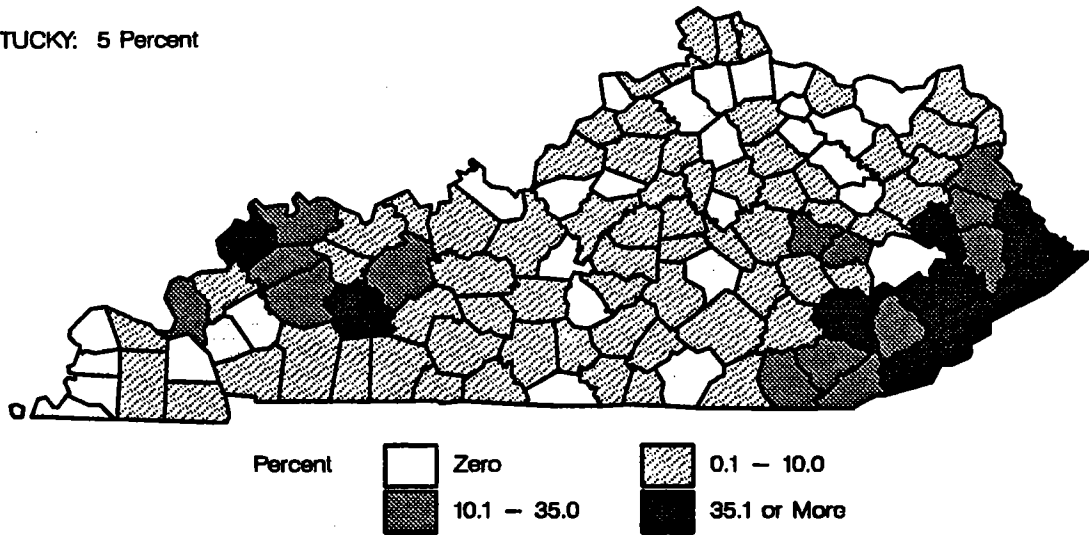
KENTUCKY: 15 Percent



Source: Legislative Research Commission.

MAP 6A
MINING EARNINGS as a PERCENT of TOTAL EARNINGS
KENTUCKY COUNTIES
1987

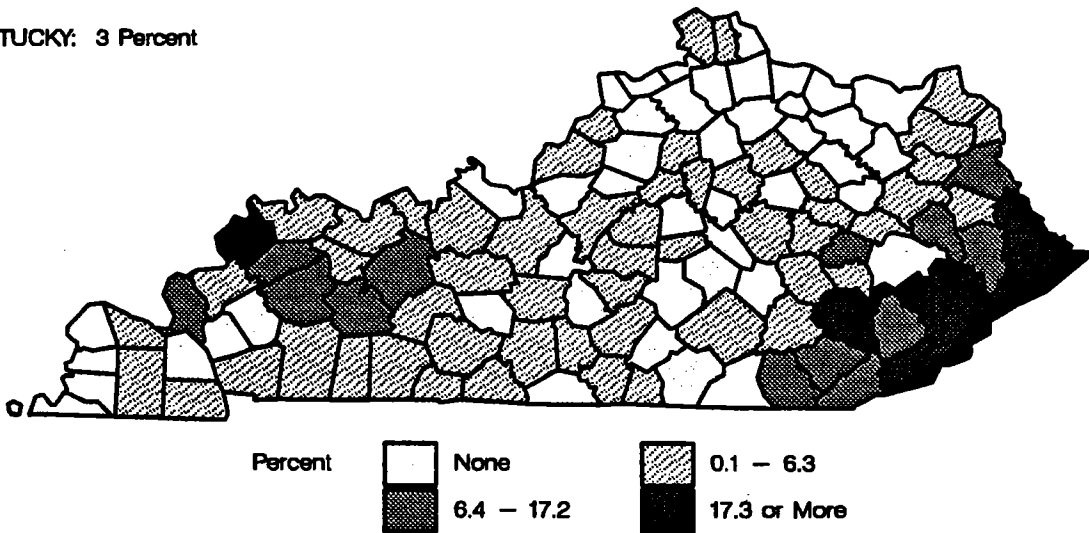
KENTUCKY: 5 Percent



Source: Legislative Research Commission.

MAP 6B
MINE EMPLOYMENT as a PERCENT of TOTAL EMPLOYMENT
KENTUCKY COUNTIES
1987

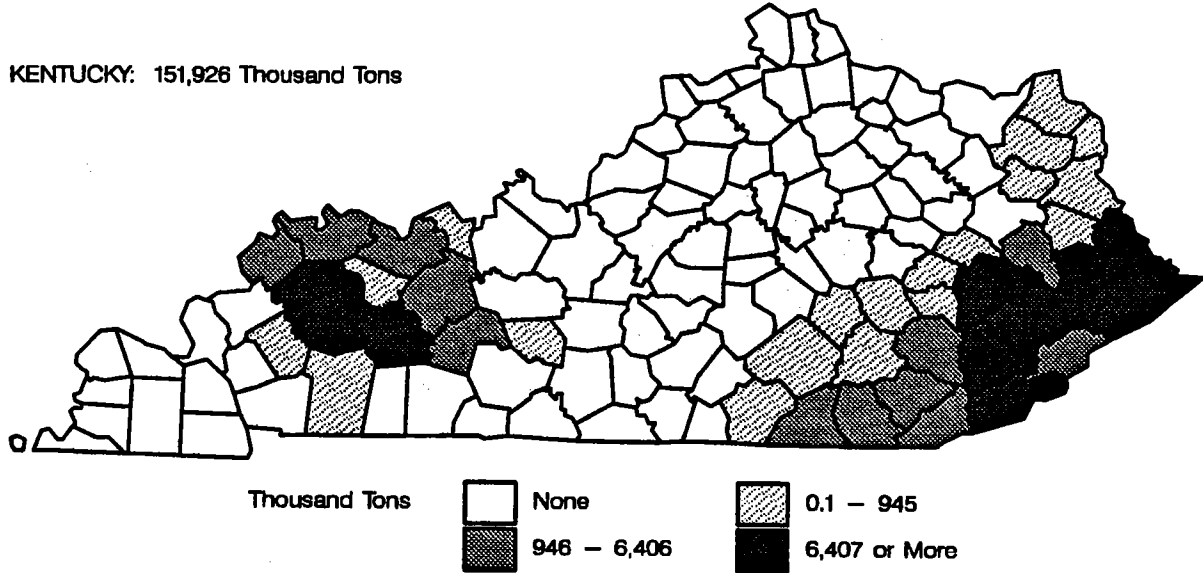
KENTUCKY: 3 Percent



Source: Legislative Research Commission.

MAP 7A
 1986 COAL PRODUCTION (SHIPMENTS)
 KENTUCKY COUNTIES

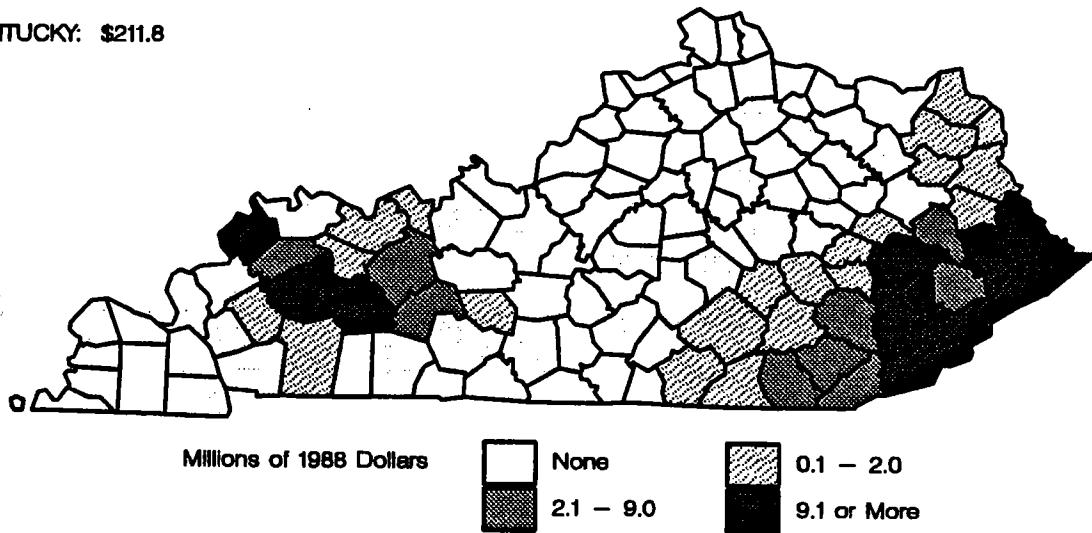
KENTUCKY: 151,926 Thousand Tons



Source: Legislative Research Commission.

MAP 7B
 1986 SEVERANCE TAX RECEIPTS
 KENTUCKY COUNTIES
 In Millions of 1988 Dollars

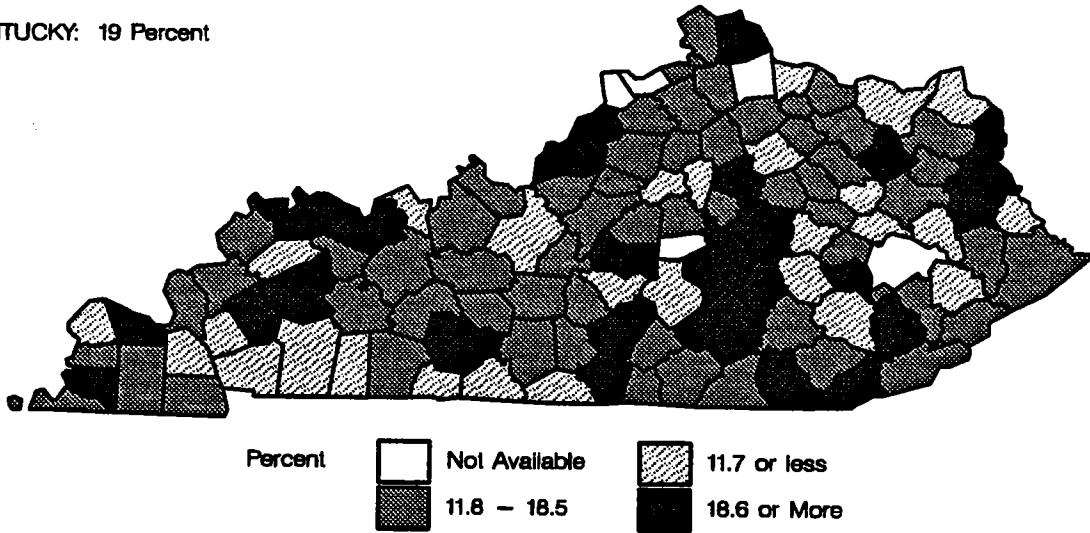
KENTUCKY: \$211.8



Source: Legislative Research Commission.

MAP 8A
SERVICE EARNINGS as a PERCENT of TOTAL EARNINGS
KENTUCKY COUNTIES
1987

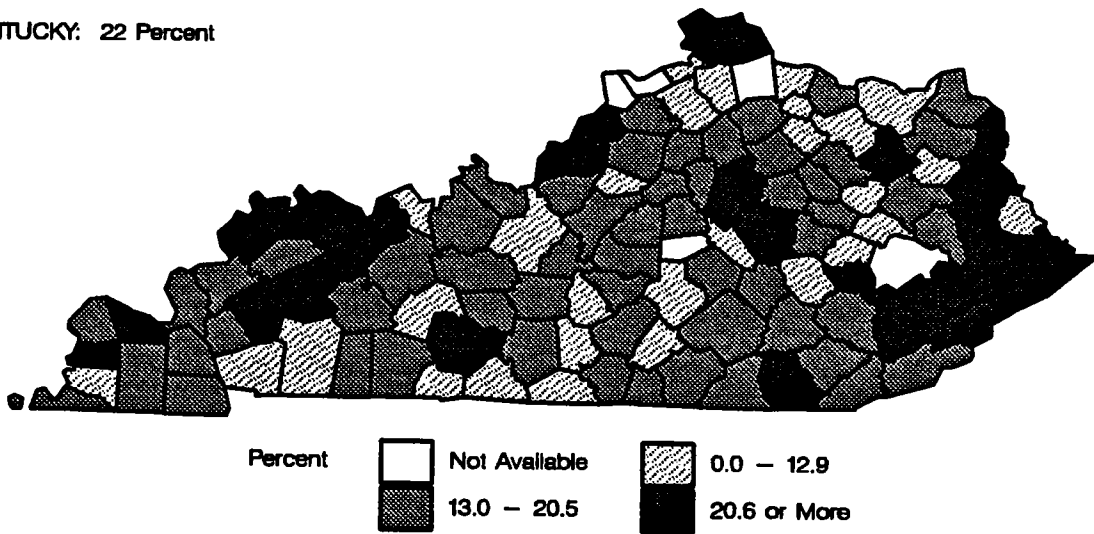
KENTUCKY: 19 Percent



Source: Legislative Research Commission.

MAP 8B
SERVICE EMPLOYMENT as a PERCENT of TOTAL EMPLOYMENT
KENTUCKY COUNTIES
1987

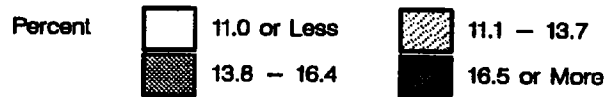
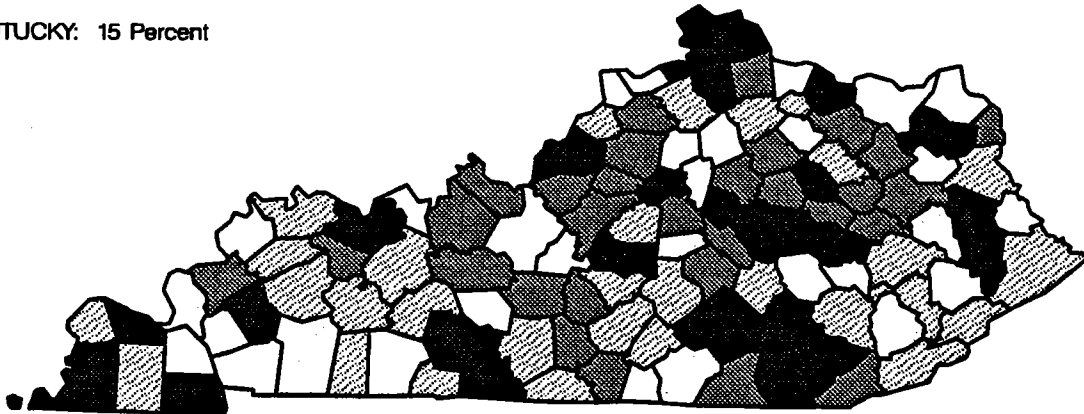
KENTUCKY: 22 Percent



Source: Legislative Research Commission.

MAP 9A
TRADE EARNINGS as a PERCENT of TOTAL EARNINGS
KENTUCKY COUNTIES
1987

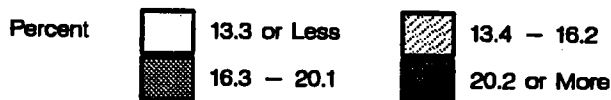
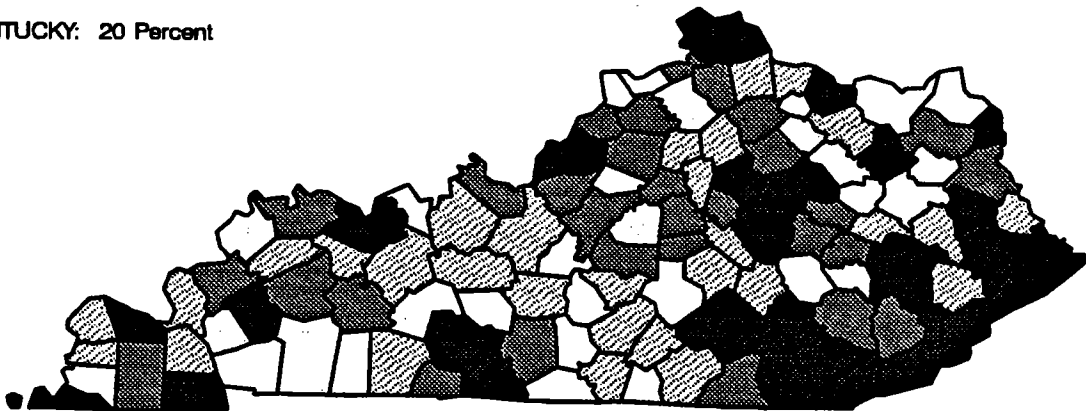
KENTUCKY: 15 Percent



Source: Legislative Research Commission.

MAP 9B
TRADE EMPLOYMENT as a PERCENT of TOTAL EMPLOYMENT
KENTUCKY COUNTIES
1987

KENTUCKY: 20 Percent

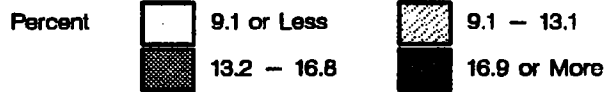
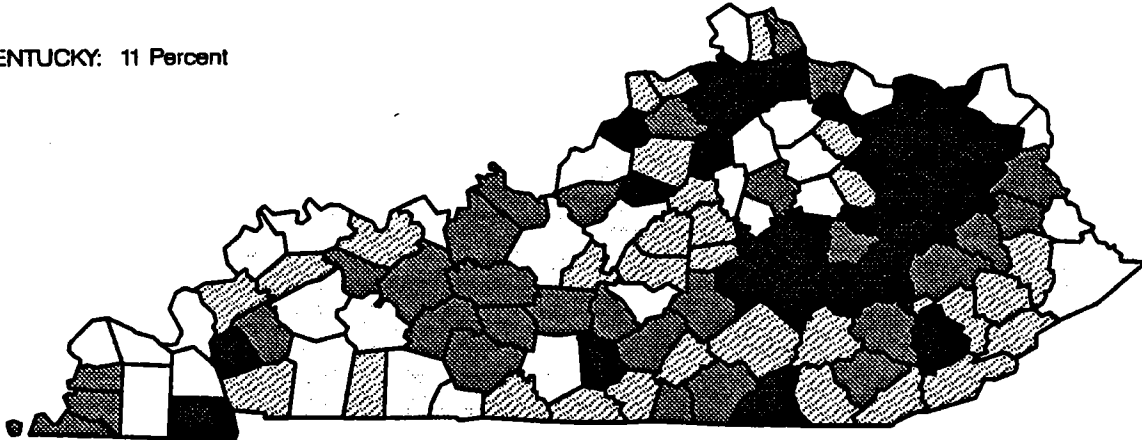


Source: Legislative Research Commission.

MAP 10A

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT EARNINGS as a PERCENT of TOTAL EARNINGS KENTUCKY COUNTIES 1987

KENTUCKY: 11 Percent

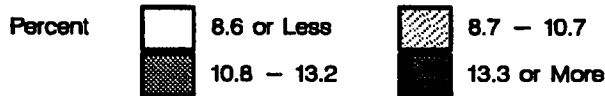
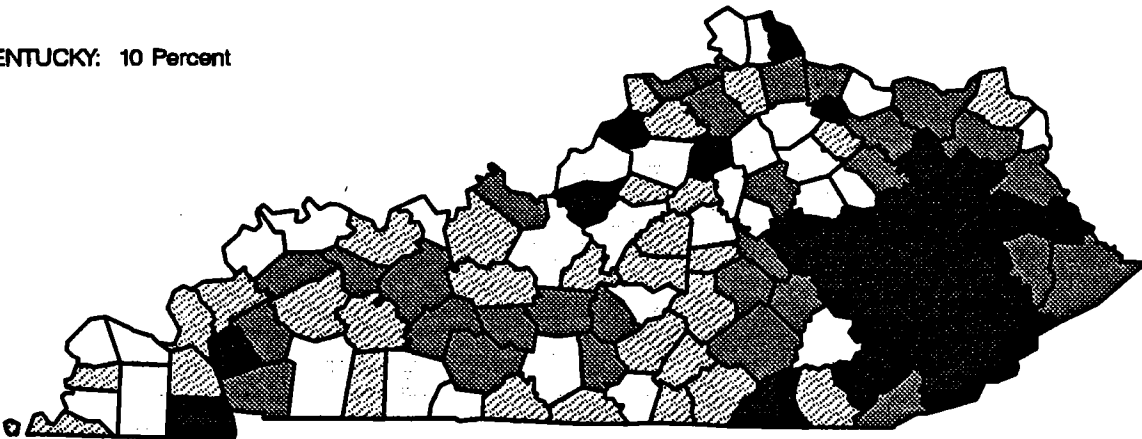


Source: Legislative Research Commission.

MAP 10B

STATE and LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT as a PERCENT of TOTAL EMPLOYMENT KENTUCKY COUNTIES 1987

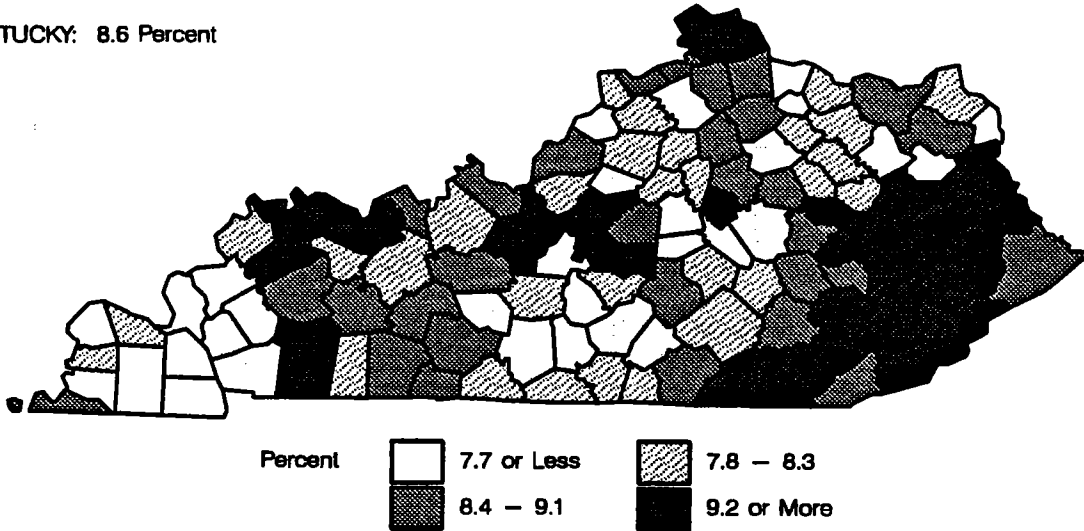
KENTUCKY: 10 Percent



Source: Legislative Research Commission.

MAP 11A
PERCENT of POPULATION FIVE and UNDER
KENTUCKY COUNTIES
1986

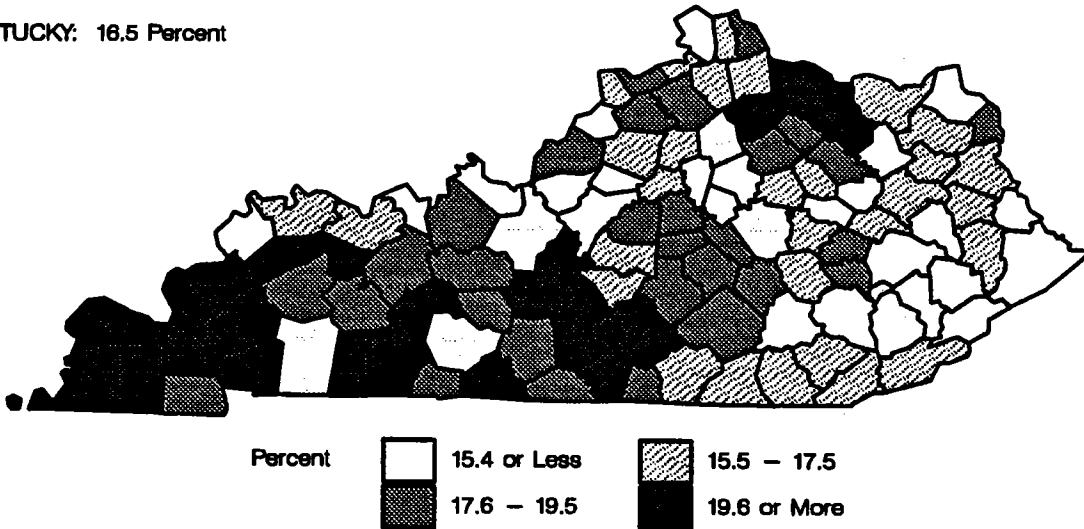
KENTUCKY: 8.6 Percent



Source: Legislative Research Commission.

MAP 11B
PERCENT of POPULATION SIXTY and OVER
KENTUCKY COUNTIES
1986

KENTUCKY: 16.5 Percent



Source: Legislative Research Commission.

TABLE ONE
1987 PERSONAL INCOME
KENTUCKY COUNTIES
(In Constant 1988 Dollars)

COUNTY	PERSONAL INCOME				COUNTY	PERSONAL INCOME			
	TOTAL (M\$)	RANK*	PER CAPITA (\$)	RANK*		TOTAL (M\$)	RANK*	PER CAPITA (\$)	RANK*
KENTUCKY	\$46,587	—	\$12,499	—					
ADAIR	155	57	9,775	45	KNOX	249	79	8,322	26
ALLEN	180	59	10,938	67	LARUE	135	49	11,561	83
ANDERSON	179	62	12,866	101	LAUREL	442	99	10,196	52
BALLARD	98	26	11,885	88	LAWRENCE	118	40	8,272	22
BARREN	382	95	11,081	71	LEE	55	5	7,151	7
BATH	88	21	8,633	27	LESLIE	112	36	7,487	9
BELL	297	83	8,814	29	LETCHER	242	76	8,221	20
BOONE	781	111	14,520	116	LEWIS	115	38	8,286	23
BOURBON	256	81	13,266	105	LINCOLN	180	64	9,292	36
BOYD	698	109	13,217	103	LIVINGSTON	107	33	12,004	89
BOYLE	323	85	12,522	93	LOGAN	276	82	10,934	66
BRACKEN	72	16	9,413	39	LYON	66	12	10,445	57
BREATHITT	148	55	9,104	33	MCCRACKEN	915	113	15,344	117
BRECKINRIDGE	180	63	10,503	59	MCCREARY	95	24	5,803	1
BULLITT	535	104	11,357	77	MCLEAN	110	35	11,423	79
BUTLER	98	25	8,986	31	MADISON	599	106	10,681	61
CALDWELL	151	56	11,376	78	MAGOFFIN	107	32	7,514	10
CALLOWAY	366	92	12,098	90	MARION	174	60	9,950	48
CAMPBELL	1,143	116	13,995	110	MARSHALL	337	87	12,616	96
CARLISLE	60	9	11,863	86	MARTIN	134	48	9,522	41
CARROLL	109	34	11,529	81	MASON	194	69	11,237	74
CARTER	203	71	8,174	18	MEADE	229	75	9,349	37
CASEY	121	43	8,172	17	MENIFEE	34	2	6,379	2
CHRISTIAN	707	110	11,300	76	MERCER	253	80	12,641	97
CLARK	385	96	13,264	104	METCALFE	78	18	7,903	16
CLAY	184	67	7,780	14	MONROE	121	42	10,016	50
CLINTON	71	15	7,329	8	MONTGOMER	215	73	10,578	60
CRITTENDEN	90	23	10,338	56	MORGAN	88	22	7,681	12
CUMBERLAND	59	8	8,242	21	MUHLENBERG	350	90	11,426	80
DAVISS	1,173	117	13,310	106	NELSON	350	89	11,884	87
EDMONSON	67	14	6,675	4	NICHOLAS	76	17	10,325	55
ELLIOTT	43	4	6,405	3	OHIO	209	72	10,269	53
ESTILL	129	47	8,654	28	OLDHAM	484	102	14,328	114
FAYETTE	3,589	119	16,202	119	OWEN	84	19	8,988	32
FLEMING	118	39	9,672	44	OWSLEY	38	3	6,886	6
FLOYD	481	101	9,806	46	PENDLETON	122	45	10,759	63
FRANKLIN	637	107	14,416	115	PERRY	369	93	10,684	62
FULTON	104	29	13,321	107	PIKE	832	112	10,281	54
GALLATIN	55	6	11,080	70	POWELL	99	27	8,322	26
GARRARD	127	46	11,075	69	PULASKI	519	103	10,941	68
GRANT	159	58	11,191	73	ROBERTSON	17	1	7,604	11
GRAVES	427	98	12,583	95	ROCKCASTLE	121	44	8,307	24
GRAYSON	202	70	9,288	35	ROWAN	176	61	9,280	34
GREEN	107	30	9,877	47	RUSSELL	139	51	9,364	38
GREENUP	457	100	12,250	91	SCOTT	307	84	13,728	109
HANCOCK	103	28	12,800	100	SHELBY	331	86	13,627	108
HARDIN	1,054	115	11,286	75	SIMPSON	183	66	12,543	94
HARLAN	363	91	8,982	30	SPENCER	66	13	10,461	58
HARRISON	185	68	11,530	82	TAYLOR	242	77	11,108	72
HART	140	52	9,432	40	TODD	107	31	9,660	42
HENDERSON	590	105	14,008	111	TRIGG	120	41	12,694	98
HENRY	145	53	10,899	65	TRIMBLE	63	10	10,121	51
HICKMAN	64	11	11,698	85	UNION	229	74	13,155	102
HOPKINS	680	108	14,327	113	WARREN	946	114	11,579	84
JACKSON	86	20	6,869	5	WASHINGTON	113	37	10,760	64
JEFFERSON	10,884	120	16,029	118	WAYNE	138	50	7,848	15
JESSAMINE	373	94	12,466	92	WEBSTER	180	65	12,738	99
JOHNSON	247	78	9,957	49	WHITLEY	344	88	9,671	43
KENTON	1,966	118	14,137	112	WOLFE	55	7	7,726	13
KNOTT	148	54	8,215	19	WOODFORD	411	97	21,148	120

*Percent ranked from low to high

TABLE TWO
COMPONENTS OF PERSONAL INCOME
(In Millions of Constant 1988 Dollars)

COUNTY	EARNINGS			TRANSFER PAYMENTS			INCOME FROM PROPERTY		
	AMOUNT	PERCENT	RANK*	AMOUNT	PERCENT	RANK*	AMOUNT	PERCENT	RANK*
KENTUCKY	\$31,457	68	—	\$8,018	17	—	\$7,107	15	—
ADAIR	94	61	35	36	24	80	24	16	80
ALLEN	109	68	88	30	19	48	20	13	42
ANDERSON	130	72	109	24	13	7	26	15	69
BALLARD	60	61	37	22	22	69	17	17	97
BARREN	252	66	75	69	18	36	61	16	90
BATH	55	63	50	21	24	84	12	14	55
BELL	164	55	7	89	30	108	44	15	72
BOONE	623	80	118	82	10	3	77	10	9
BOURBON	179	70	100	37	14	12	40	16	79
BOYD	445	64	59	132	19	47	121	17	102
BOYLE	210	65	69	53	16	25	61	19	115
BRACKEN	45	62	46	16	22	67	11	18	83
BREATHITT	91	62	41	41	28	100	16	11	16
BRECKINRIDGE	116	64	65	37	21	62	27	15	75
BULLITT	434	81	120	58	11	4	43	8	3
BUTLER	62	64	58	25	25	87	11	11	21
CALDWELL	89	59	23	35	23	77	27	18	110
CALLOWAY	229	62	47	72	20	52	66	18	108
CAMPBELL	789	69	94	172	15	17	183	16	89
CARLISLE	35	58	16	13	21	64	13	21	119
CARROLL	72	66	76	22	20	60	14	13	47
CARTER	126	62	44	54	27	96	22	11	22
CASEY	76	62	48	30	25	86	15	13	41
CHRISTIAN	500	71	104	118	17	27	89	13	39
CLARK	271	70	102	60	16	20	55	14	61
CLAY	110	60	27	56	31	112	18	10	10
CLINTON	39	54	6	24	33	117	9	13	38
CRITTENDEN	53	58	19	23	25	89	15	16	92
CUMBERLAND	31	53	5	18	31	113	10	17	95
DAVISS	788	67	83	184	16	22	201	17	99
EDMONSON	40	59	22	19	28	102	9	13	52
ELLIOTT	25	58	15	12	29	103	6	13	46
ESTILL	78	61	34	34	26	95	17	13	43
FAYETTE	2,586	72	108	407	11	5	595	17	93
FLEMING	72	61	39	27	23	72	19	16	88
FLOYD	307	64	61	122	25	88	52	11	18
FRANKLIN	426	67	80	110	17	30	101	16	84
FULTON	55	53	4	27	26	94	22	21	120
GALLATIN	40	72	111	10	18	32	5	10	11
GARRARD	81	64	60	23	18	34	23	18	114
GRANT	109	69	90	29	18	41	21	13	48
GRAVES	270	63	55	82	19	49	75	17	104
GRAYSON	122	60	32	48	24	81	32	16	86
GREEN	65	61	36	23	22	70	18	17	98
GREENUP	331	72	110	78	17	29	48	10	13
HANCOCK	77	75	115	14	14	9	12	12	26
HARDIN	773	73	113	171	16	24	110	10	14
HARLAN	215	59	25	105	29	104	43	12	27
HARRISON	118	64	62	33	18	35	33	18	109
HART	82	58	17	32	23	73	27	19	116
HENDERSON	419	71	106	86	15	14	86	15	68
HENRY	95	66	74	29	20	56	21	14	62
HICKMAN	38	59	26	13	20	53	13	21	118
HOPKINS	450	68	87	116	18	33	94	14	66
JACKSON	49	58	13	27	31	114	9	11	20
JEFFERSON	7,305	67	82	1,583	15	13	1,095	18	112
JESSAMINE	289	77	116	45	12	6	39	10	12
JOHNSON	158	64	63	61	25	85	28	11	25
KENTON	1,411	72	107	279	14	11	276	14	59
KNOTT	86	58	20	44	29	106	18	12	34

TABLE TWO (continued)
 COMPONENTS OF PERSONAL INCOME
 (In Millions of Constant 1988 Dollars)

COUNTY	EARNINGS			TRANSFER PAYMENTS			INCOME FROM PROPERTY		
	AMOUNT	PERCENT	RANK*	AMOUNT	PERCENT	RANK*	\$M	PERCENT	RANK*
KNOX	149	60	29	70	28	101	30	12	33
LARUE	87	64	64	27	20	54	21	16	82
LAUREL	310	70	101	82	18	45	50	11	24
LAWRENCE	69	58	21	35	30	107	14	12	30
LEE	28	51	3	20	36	118	7	12	37
LESLIE	73	65	72	31	27	97	8	7	1
LETCHER	140	58	14	73	30	109	29	12	32
LEWIS	74	65	68	30	26	91	11	10	7
LINCOLN	113	63	52	41	23	74	26	14	64
LIVINGSTON	69	64	66	22	20	57	17	15	78
LOGAN	184	67	79	51	18	44	41	15	71
LYON	39	59	24	15	23	78	12	18	106
MCCRACKEN	596	65	70	159	17	31	160	17	103
MCCREARY	45	48	2	41	43	120	9	9	5
MCLEAN	70	64	57	22	20	51	18	17	94
MADISON	410	68	89	110	18	42	79	13	51
MAGOFFIN	61	57	10	34	32	115	12	11	23
MARION	108	62	43	35	20	58	31	18	107
MARSHALL	218	65	67	63	19	46	56	17	96
MARTIN	93	69	97	29	22	66	12	9	4
MASON	121	62	42	36	18	43	38	20	117
MEADE	171	75	114	34	15	15	24	10	15
MENIFEE	20	60	31	10	30	111	3	10	6
MERCER	174	69	95	38	15	16	40	16	91
METCALFE	47	60	30	20	26	90	11	14	65
MONROE	76	63	53	29	24	82	16	13	49
MONTGOMERY	146	68	85	39	18	40	30	14	56
MORGAN	50	57	9	27	30	110	11	13	44
MUHLENBERG	209	60	28	77	22	68	64	18	113
NELSON	243	69	98	55	16	21	52	15	74
NICHOLAS	51	67	77	15	20	55	10	13	54
OHIO	127	61	33	49	23	79	33	16	85
OLDHAM	384	79	117	37	8	2	63	13	45
OWEN	55	66	73	17	21	61	12	14	57
OWSLEY	17	46	1	16	42	119	5	12	28
PENDLETON	84	69	93	20	16	26	18	15	73
PERRY	247	67	81	82	22	71	40	11	19
PIKE	556	67	78	175	21	63	101	12	35
POWELL	68	68	86	24	24	83	8	8	2
PULASKI	326	63	51	119	23	76	73	14	60
ROBERTSON	10	58	18	4	26	92	3	16	81
ROCKCASTLE	76	63	49	33	28	98	12	10	8
ROWAN	115	65	71	40	23	75	21	12	31
RUSSELL	86	62	40	36	26	93	18	13	40
SCOTT	225	73	112	41	14	8	41	13	50
SHELBY	235	71	105	46	14	10	51	15	76
SIMPSON	125	69	92	28	15	19	29	16	87
SPENCER	46	69	96	11	17	28	9	14	58
TAYLOR	164	68	84	44	18	37	34	14	63
TODD	67	62	45	22	20	59	18	17	100
TRIGG	74	61	38	26	21	65	21	17	101
TRIMBLE	43	69	99	11	18	38	8	12	36
UNION	161	70	103	35	15	18	33	14	67
WARREN	649	69	91	151	16	23	146	15	77
WASHINGTON	72	64	56	21	18	39	21	18	111
WAYNE	80	58	12	38	28	99	20	15	70
WEBSTER	114	63	54	35	19	50	32	18	105
WHITLEY	197	57	11	101	29	105	46	13	53
WOLFE	31	56	8	18	33	116	6	11	17
WOODFORD	333	81	119	30	7	1	49	12	29

*Percent of personal income ranked from low to high.

TABLE THREE
PERCENT OF TOTAL EARNINGS AND EMPLOYMENT
FARM SECTOR
1987

COUNTY	EARNINGS		EMPLOYMENT		COUNTY	EARNINGS		EMPLOYMENT	
	PERCENT	RANK*	PERCENT	RANK*		PERCENT	RANK*	PERCENT	RANK*
KENTUCKY	3	—	7	—					
ADAIR	12	93	28	91	KNOX	1	22	6	27
ALLEN	15	101	24	82	LARUE	21	115	30	95
ANDERSON	10	80	21	75	LAUREL	1	28	8	34
BALLARD	2	37	19	69	LAWRENCE	4	54	11	45
BARREN	3	45	16	60	LEE	1	25	12	49
BATH	17	110	41	118	LESLIE	0	10	2	14
BELL	0	5	0	5	LETCHER	0	3	1	7
BOONE	1	27	4	19	LEWIS	15	103	28	92
BOURBON	29	119	24	81	LINCOLN	20	111	36	109
BOYD	0	11	1	10	LIVINGSTON	8	72	16	62
BOYLE	1	26	7	29	LOGAN	7	69	17	65
BRACKEN	6	64	37	111	LYON	13	98	19	68
BREATHITT	1	34	8	33	MCCRACKEN	0	13	2	13
BRECKINRIDGE	24	117	33	101	MCCREARY	1	20	4	22
BULLITT	5	60	8	35	MCLEAN	11	87	25	86
BUTLER	13	99	22	79	MADISON	3	44	9	39
CALDWELL	8	71	16	61	MAGOFFIN	3	41	17	64
CALLOWAY	4	47	8	37	MARION	10	81	25	84
CAMPBELL	0	14	2	15	MARSHALL	1	31	7	28
CARLISLE	20	113	32	98	MARTIN	0	8	1	6
CARROLL	3	40	11	44	MASON	8	70	15	55
CARTER	4	50	16	59	MEADE	10	82	24	80
CASEY	22	116	35	107	MENIFEE	12	91	36	110
CHRISTIAN	1	17	4	20	MERCER	7	67	20	73
CLARK	11	88	12	46	METCALFE	14	100	40	115
CLAY	1	24	10	40	MONROE	13	97	25	85
CLINTON	11	89	25	83	MONTGOMERY	5	57	13	52
CRITTENDEN	13	96	22	78	MORGAN	9	78	29	94
CUMBERLAND	15	106	27	89	MUHLENBERG	3	43	7	30
DAVISS	1	29	4	24	NELSON	5	56	16	57
EDMONSON	13	94	35	106	NICHOLAS	7	68	35	108
ELLIOTT	11	90	45	118	OHIO	4	52	17	66
ESTILL	6	63	15	56	OLDHAM	15	102	8	36
FAYETTE	2	38	2	12	OWEN	9	76	44	117
FLEMING	10	86	32	97	OWSLEY	10	83	31	96
FLOYD	0	12	1	8	PENDLETON	5	62	34	105
FRANKLIN	1	19	3	16	PERRY	0	2	0	4
FULTON	1	33	10	41	PIKE	0	1	0	1
GALLATIN	10	84	34	103	POWELL	4	48	14	53
GARRARD	12	92	33	102	PULASKI	4	51	12	48
GRANT	5	59	27	90	ROBERTSON	15	104	61	120
GRAVES	3	46	13	51	ROCKCASTLE	5	58	25	87
GRAYSON	6	65	20	72	ROWAN	2	35	7	31
GREEN	20	114	38	114	RUSSELL	10	85	20	71
GREENUP	1	21	8	32	SCOTT	17	109	16	63
HANCOCK	1	15	13	50	SHELBY	8	74	20	74
HARDIN	1	32	4	23	SIMPSON	3	42	11	42
HARLAN	0	4	0	3	SPENCER	28	118	50	119
HARRISON	4	55	21	77	TAYLOR	3	39	11	43
HART	16	108	34	104	TODD	13	95	26	88
HENDERSON	1	30	5	25	TRIGG	16	107	19	70
HENRY	15	105	33	100	TRIMBLE	9	77	38	113
HICKMAN	7	66	21	76	UNION	5	61	9	38
HOPKINS	1	18	4	21	WARREN	2	36	6	26
JACKSON	8	73	32	99	WASHINGTON	20	112	38	112
JEFFERSON	0	7	0	2	WAYNE	9	75	19	67
JESSAMINE	4	53	12	47	WEBSTER	4	49	14	54
JOHNSON	1	16	4	18	WHITLEY	1	23	3	17
KENTON	0	9	1	11	WOLFE	9	79	28	93
KNOTT	0	6	1	9	WOODFORD	43	120	16	58

*Percent ranked from low to high.

TABLE FOUR
PERCENT OF TOTAL EARNINGS AND EMPLOYMENT
MANUFACTURING SECTOR
1987

COUNTY	EARNINGS		EMPLOYMENT		COUNTY	EARNINGS		EMPLOYMENT	
	PERCENT	RANK*	PERCENT	RANK*		PERCENT	RANK*	PERCENT	RANK*
KENTUCKY	22	—	15	—					
ADAIR	21	66	16	67	KNOX	19	54	14	58
ALLEN	32	92	25	104	LARUE	15	47	13	54
ANDERSON	33	96	19	81	LAUREL	23	73	19	82
BALLARD	53	114	26	107	LAWRENCE	1	9	2	11
BARREN	37	106	23	95	LEE	6	23	9	32
BATH	6	20	4	16	LESLIE	5	19	5	17
BELL	9	27	10	38	LETCHER	1	5	1	7
BOONE	28	85	19	83	LEWIS	27	83	24	102
BOURBON	15	45	12	47	LINCOLN	10	31	6	23
BOYD	32	94	19	79	LIVINGSTON	2	11	4	15
BOYLE	36	105	23	96	LOGAN	49	112	34	114
BRACKEN	17	50	9	35	LYON	17	49	12	48
BREATHITT	0	4	1	4	MCCRACKEN	13	41	9	36
BRECKINRIDGE	5	17	5	21	MCCREARY	12	37	19	80
BULLITT	28	86	17	75	MCLEAN	23	75	13	55
BUTLER	23	76	23	92	MADISON	22	72	15	63
CALDWELL	24	77	16	68	MAGOFFIN	6	21	5	18
CALLOWAY	21	65	17	73	MARION	19	53	11	46
CAMPBELL	14	44	8	28	MARSHALL	43	110	23	90
CARLISLE	13	43	11	44	MARTIN	0	3	0	3
CARROLL	53	115	34	113	MASON	34	97	24	99
CARTER	12	40	13	53	MEADE	21	67	9	34
CASEY	22	70	20	84	MENIFEE	3	16	5	20
CHRISTIAN	12	36	9	33	MERCER	30	89	17	76
CLARK	34	100	24	100	METCALFE	16	48	16	66
CLAY	1	10	2	9	MONROE	41	108	35	115
CLINTON	24	78	23	97	MONTGOMERY	30	90	21	86
CRITTENDEN	27	84	17	72	MORGAN	8	25	8	26
CUMBERLAND	26	82	25	103	MUHLENBERG	5	18	7	25
DAVIESS	19	55	13	52	NELSON	35	102	23	91
EDMONSON	10	32	9	37	NICHOLAS	39	107	22	88
ELLIOTT	2	12	1	6	OHIO	22	68	17	70
ESTILL	13	42	13	56	OLDHAM	10	34	7	24
FAYETTE	19	52	11	45	OWEN	NA	NA	NA	NA
FLEMING	18	51	14	61	OWSLEY	0	2	0	2
FLOYD	3	15	3	13	PENDLETON	20	63	10	39
FRANKLIN	15	46	13	57	PERRY	2	14	3	12
FULTON	33	95	23	98	PIKE	1	8	1	8
GALLATIN	6	22	6	22	POWELL	20	62	17	74
GARRARD	9	26	8	30	PULASKI	25	79	18	78
GRANT	19	58	12	50	ROBERTSON	0	2	0	2
GRAVES	46	111	27	109	ROCKCASTLE	21	64	16	65
GRAYSON	31	91	24	101	ROWAN	10	30	8	31
GREEN	19	57	14	59	RUSSELL	34	98	32	110
GREENUP	58	116	32	111	SCOTT	35	104	21	87
HANCOCK	84	118	57	118	SHELBY	32	93	21	85
HARDIN	12	35	8	27	SIMPSON	60	117	40	117
HARLAN	2	13	3	14	SPENCER	1	7	1	5
HARRISON	43	109	23	94	TAYLOR	50	113	37	116
HART	22	69	14	60	TODD	35	101	25	105
HENDERSON	34	99	22	89	TRIGG	29	88	23	93
HENRY	22	71	11	43	TRIMBLE	NA	NA	NA	NA
HICKMAN	19	56	34	112	UNION	9	28	12	49
HOPKINS	20	60	16	64	WARREN	29	87	18	77
JACKSON	10	33	10	40	WASHINGTON	20	59	10	42
JEFFERSON	26	81	17	71	WAYNE	35	103	27	108
JESSAMINE	23	74	15	62	WEBSTER	12	38	12	51
JOHNSON	7	24	5	19	WHITLEY	10	29	10	41
KENTON	12	39	8	29	WOLFE	20	61	16	69
KNOTT	1	6	2	10	WOODFORD	26	80	26	106

NA - Not Available

*Percent of total ranked from low to high.

TABLE FIVE
PERCENT OF TOTAL EARNINGS AND EMPLOYMENT
MINE SECTOR
1987

COUNTY	EARNINGS		EMPLOYMENT		COUNTY	EARNINGS		EMPLOYMENT	
	PERCENT	RANK*	PERCENT	RANK*		PERCENT	RANK*	PERCENT	RANK*
KENTUCKY	5	—	3	—	KNOX	13	73	11	69
ADAIR	1	46	1	46	LARUE	NA	NA	NA	NA
ALLEN	0	22	1	37	LAUREL	5	61	3	53
ANDERSON	0	34	0	28	LAWRENCE	12	69	7	63
BALLARD	NA	NA	0	4	LEE	16	75	9	67
BARREN	0	35	1	43	LESLIE	13	71	7	64
BATH	NA	NA	NA	NA	LETCHER	39	84	23	76
BELL	26	80	13	71	LEWIS	NA	NA	NA	NA
BOONE	0	18	0	15	LINCOLN	NA	NA	NA	NA
BOURBON	0	37	0	29	LIVINGSTON	25	79	12	70
BOYD	3	58	2	50	LOGAN	0	15	0	14
BOYLE	0	32	0	19	LYON	NA	NA	0	4
BRACKEN	NA	NA	NA	NA	MCCRACKEN	0	6	0	8
BREATHITT	NA	NA	NA	NA	MCCREARY	1	42	NA	NA
BRECKINRIDGE	1	55	1	44	MCLEAN	0	29	1	39
BULLITT	NA	NA	NA	NA	MADISON	0	10	0	10
BUTLER	6	65	3	51	MAGOFFIN	36	83	13	72
CALDWELL	NA	NA	NA	NA	MARION	0	30	0	20
CALLOWAY	0	4	0	12	MARSHALL	NA	NA	NA	NA
CAMPBELL	0	17	NA	NA	MARTIN	75	91	50	82
CARLISLE	NA	NA	NA	NA	MASON	0	16	NA	NA
CARROLL	0	12	NA	NA	MEADE	NA	NA	NA	NA
CARTER	6	64	3	52	MENIFEE	NA	NA	NA	NA
CASEY	0	25	NA	NA	MERCER	0	7	NA	NA
CHRISTIAN	1	40	0	26	METCALFE	1	51	1	42
CLARK	0	11	NA	NA	MONROE	NA	NA	NA	NA
CLAY	51	89	28	80	MONTGOMERY	1	44	1	36
CLINTON	6	63	5	59	MORGAN	3	57	1	45
CRITTENDEN	1	50	1	40	MUHLENBERG	36	82	17	73
CUMBERLAND	1	41	1	47	NELSON	1	52	0	24
DAVISS	3	60	4	58	NICHOLAS	NA	NA	NA	NA
EDMONSON	0	26	NA	NA	OHIO	20	77	10	68
ELLIOTT	6	62	3	54	OLDHAM	1	47	1	31
ESTILL	13	72	6	61	OWEN	NA	NA	0	4
FAYETTE	1	56	1	32	OWSLEY	3	59	2	49
FLEMING	NA	NA	NA	NA	PENDLETON	NA	NA	NA	NA
FLOYD	32	81	17	74	PERRY	44	85	23	75
FRANKLIN	0	2	0	9	PIKE	45	87	26	78
FULTON	NA	NA	0	4	POWELL	1	45	1	41
GALLATIN	1	43	NA	NA	PULASKI	1	48	1	33
GARRARD	0	36	NA	NA	ROBERTSON	NA	NA	0	4
GRANT	NA	NA	NA	NA	ROCKCASTLE	0	38	NA	NA
GRAVES	1	54	1	38	ROWAN	0	3	NA	NA
GRAYSON	1	49	1	34	RUSSELL	0	24	NA	NA
GREEN	NA	NA	NA	NA	SCOTT	NA	NA	NA	NA
GREENUP	0	1	0	17	SHELBY	0	5	NA	NA
HANCOCK	0	19	0	27	SIMPSON	0	21	0	21
HARDIN	0	20	0	13	SPENCER	NA	NA	0	4
HARLAN	44	86	25	77	TAYLOR	0	14	0	16
HARRISON	0	9	NA	NA	TODD	0	27	0	22
HART	0	39	1	35	TRIGG	0	31	0	25
HENDERSON	11	68	5	60	TRIMBLE	NA	NA	NA	NA
HENRY	0	8	0	4	UNION	52	90	28	79
HICKMAN	NA	NA	NA	NA	WARREN	0	33	1	48
HOPKINS	19	76	9	66	WASHINGTON	1	53	0	30
HOPKINS	7	66	4	55	WAYNE	NA	NA	NA	NA
JACKSON	0	28	0	18	WEBSTER	23	78	9	65
JEFFERSON	0	28	0	18	WHITLEY	12	70	6	62
JESSAMINE	NA	NA	NA	NA	WOLF	8	67	4	57
JOHNSON	15	74	4	56	WOODFORD	0	23	0	23
JOHNSON	0	13	0	11					
KENTON	0	13	0	11					
KNOTT	50	88	31	81					

NA - Not Available
*Percent ranked from low to high.

TABLE SIX
COAL PRODUCTION AND SEVERANCE TAX RECEIPTS
(Constant 1988 Dollars)
1986

COUNTY	PRODUCTION (Thousand Tons)	RANK*	TAX RECEIPTS	RANK*
KENTUCKY	151,928	—	\$211,854,000	—
BELL	5,881	33	8,298,000	29
BOYD	503	19	1,790,000	20
BREATHITT	6,799	38	9,130,000	33
BUTLER	1,751	31	2,276,000	23
CALDWELL	57	7	62,000	2
CARTER	67	8	77,000	3
CHRISTIAN	275	17	331,000	9
CLAY	984	24	2,264,000	22
DAVISS	1,192	26	1,751,000	19
EDMONSON	13	5	41,000	1
ELLIOTT	222	13	678,000	16
FLOYD	9,471	41	10,548,000	35
GREENUP	739	22	542,000	15
HANCOCK	184	11	247,000	7
HARLAN	10,035	43	16,642,000	39
HENDERSON	1,745	30	NA	NA
HOPKINS	10,351	44	12,051,000	38
JACKSON	189	12	455,000	12
JOHNSON	248	15	928,000	17
KNOTT	8,121	40	8,743,000	30
KNOX	1,643	27	2,903,000	25
LAUREL	285	16	487,000	14
LAWRENCE	927	23	1,313,000	18
LEE	118	10	255,000	8
LESLIE	7,583	39	9,061,000	32
LETCHER	6,374	34	9,254,000	34
MCCREARY	969	25	1,994,000	21
MCLEAN	102	9	198,000	5
MAGOFFIN	1,730	29	2,748,000	24
MARTIN	11,166	45	20,315,000	40
MUHLENBERG	9,559	42	11,242,000	36
OHIO	2,426	32	4,948,000	27
OWSLEY	659	21	451,000	11
PERRY	6,823	37	11,858,000	37
PIKE	26,833	46	36,331,000	41
PULASKI	233	14	247,000	7
ROCKCASTLE	35	6	112,000	4
UNION	6,406	35	9,055,000	31
WAYNE	442	18	438,000	10
WEBSTER	7,054	38	8,241,000	28
WHITLEY	1,682	28	3,080,000	26
WOLFE	550	20	473,000	13

NA - Not Available
 *Ranked from low to high

TABLE SEVEN
PERCENT OF TOTAL EARNINGS AND EMPLOYMENT
SERVICE SECTOR
1987

COUNTY	EARNINGS		EMPLOYMENT		COUNTY	EARNINGS		EMPLOYMENT	
	PERCENT	RANK*	PERCENT	RANK*		PERCENT	RANK*	PERCENT	RANK*
KENTUCKY	19	—	22	—	KNOX	17	75	19	80
ADAIR	20	99	19	78	LARUE	14	51	15	47
ALLEN	8	3	8	5	LAUREL	17	77	20	82
ANDERSON	11	21	17	64	LAWRENCE	19	90	22	101
BALLARD	11	26	16	53	LEE	13	37	13	25
BARREN	18	83	19	79	LESLIE	24	106	24	105
BATH	15	57	14	38	LETCHER	18	84	22	98
BELL	20	96	20	86	LEWIS	11	18	11	18
BOONE	16	68	21	88	LINCOLN	21	101	17	66
BOURBON	10	16	16	50	LIVINGSTON	15	63	17	65
BOYD	19	94	24	104	LOGAN	14	48	15	40
BOYLE	NA	NA	NA	NA	LYON	10	13	15	46
BRACKEN	11	24	10	11	MCCRACKEN	28	114	27	111
BREATHITT	NA	NA	NA	NA	MCCREARY	16	69	18	70
BRECKINRIDGE	15	61	15	48	MCLEAN	16	73	21	93
BULLITT	14	47	18	69	MADISON	20	98	22	97
BUTLER	12	31	12	20	MAGOFFIN	11	19	15	41
CALDWELL	19	92	21	89	MARION	22	103	20	84
CALLOWAY	16	67	16	49	MARSHALL	12	28	16	55
CAMPBELL	27	113	27	109	MARTIN	5	2	8	7
CARLISLE	18	86	21	90	MASON	16	72	16	58
CARROLL	NA	NA	NA	NA	MADE	12	34	16	56
CARTER	14	45	16	57	MENIFEE	11	22	9	8
CASEY	9	6	8	4	MERCER	16	65	20	85
CHRISTIAN	9	7	11	17	METCALFE	14	43	8	6
CLARK	12	36	17	61	MONROE	10	11	9	10
CLAY	10	12	14	33	MONTGOMERY	16	70	19	75
CLINTON	18	87	16	52	MORGAN	17	76	17	59
CRITTENDEN	18	85	19	77	MUHLENBERG	12	30	18	71
CUMBERLAND	19	93	17	68	NELSON	14	49	18	72
DAVIESS	22	104	24	107	NICHOLAS	18	79	12	23
EDMONSON	18	82	15	42	OHIO	12	33	13	30
ELLIOTT	13	40	8	3	OLDHAM	20	95	21	95
ESTILL	11	17	15	39	OWEN	13	39	11	15
FAYETTE	24	109	27	110	OWSLEY	33	115	29	115
FLEMING	14	50	10	13	PENDLETON	NA	NA	NA	NA
FLOYD	18	80	22	99	PERRY	15	60	21	92
FRANKLIN	12	32	15	37	PIKE	15	64	21	94
FULTON	13	38	16	54	POWELL	12	35	16	51
GALLATIN	14	46	11	14	PULASKI	20	97	20	81
GARRARD	19	91	13	29	ROBERTSON	15	56	7	2
GRANT	14	53	12	22	ROCKCASTLE	24	107	19	76
GRAVES	13	41	17	63	ROWAN	24	111	22	100
GRAYSON	12	29	13	31	RUSSELL	14	54	10	12
GREEN	16	71	13	28	SCOTT	13	42	20	83
GREENUP	10	9	15	45	SHELBY	17	78	17	67
HANCOCK	2	1	7	1	SIMPSON	8	4	11	16
HARDIN	10	15	12	19	SPENCER	16	74	13	27
HARLAN	15	59	18	73	TAYLOR	11	23	14	35
HARRISON	18	81	19	74	TODD	10	14	14	32
HART	15	62	14	34	TRIGG	10	10	13	26
HENDERSON	19	89	23	103	TRIMBLE	NA	NA	NA	NA
HENRY	16	66	15	44	UNION	14	44	21	96
HICKMAN	19	88	12	21	WARREN	21	100	23	102
HOPKINS	24	110	24	106	WASHINGTON	14	52	15	38
JACKSON	11	20	12	24	WAYNE	14	55	15	43
JEFFERSON	23	105	28	113	WEBSTER	12	27	17	62
JESSAMINE	15	58	21	91	WHITLEY	24	108	27	112
JOHNSON	21	102	25	108	WOLFE	10	8	9	9
KENTON	27	112	29	114	WOODFORD	9	5	17	60
KNOTT	11	25	21	87					

NA - Not Available

*Percents ranked from low to high.

TABLE EIGHT
PERCENT OF TOTAL EARNINGS AND EMPLOYMENT
TRADE SECTOR
1987

COUNTY	EARNINGS		EMPLOYMENT		COUNTY	EARNINGS		EMPLOYMENT	
	PERCENT	RANK*	PERCENT	RANK*		PERCENT	RANK*	PERCENT	RANK*
KENTUCKY	15	—	20	—	KNOX	17	101	21	93
ADAIR	14	60	13	32	LARUE	11	30	12	24
ALLEN	21	117	20	92	LAUREL	19	109	23	104
ANDERSON	17	94	18	74	LAWRENCE	13	52	20	83
BALLARD	11	36	14	43	LEE	20	111	20	90
BARREN	12	47	16	62	LESLIE	10	25	18	73
BATH	13	51	11	19	LETCHER	13	56	20	91
BELL	16	85	25	113	LEWIS	10	24	10	9
BOONE	18	106	26	116	LINCOLN	14	65	14	42
BOURBON	14	62	17	68	LIVINGSTON	9	16	15	57
BOYD	15	74	24	111	LOGAN	10	18	14	38
BOYLE	11	27	16	65	LYON	7	6	10	8
BRACKEN	10	22	13	35	MCCRACKEN	21	116	30	120
BREATHITT	12	39	22	96	MCCREARY	15	73	16	64
BRECKINRIDGE	15	82	16	60	MCLEAN	14	69	15	53
BULLITT	14	64	20	85	MADISON	18	104	24	110
BUTLER	12	41	13	27	MAGOFFIN	9	13	16	59
CALDWELL	17	95	21	95	MARION	17	100	17	70
CALLOWAY	21	113	23	107	MARSHALL	8	9	15	54
CAMPBELL	21	115	28	119	MARTIN	5	4	14	37
CARLISLE	18	103	14	44	MASON	16	91	23	105
CARROLL	8	10	13	25	MEADE	14	66	17	66
CARTER	17	99	20	89	MENIFEE	14	68	11	12
CASEY	12	42	11	18	MERCER	14	70	17	67
CHRISTIAN	9	14	12	20	METCALFE	16	87	12	23
CLARK	15	72	21	94	MONROE	12	38	12	21
CLAY	12	50	19	79	MONTGOMERY	23	119	25	114
CLINTON	11	26	11	14	MORGAN	15	83	13	30
CRITTENDEN	14	67	16	61	MUHLENBERG	12	40	19	80
CUMBERLAND	15	75	13	34	NELSON	15	81	19	78
DAVISS	17	96	22	103	NICHOLAS	10	20	9	7
EDMONSON	10	17	9	6	OHIO	11	32	14	48
ELLIOTT	11	28	7	4	OLDHAM	12	43	18	75
ESTILL	17	98	20	86	OWEN	13	57	10	11
FAYETTE	15	77	22	102	OWSLEY	10	19	11	17
FLEMING	15	84	16	58	PENDLETON	16	90	15	52
FLOYD	19	107	26	115	PERRY	12	49	22	101
FRANKLIN	9	12	14	41	PIKE	13	54	22	98
FULTON	20	110	24	109	POWELL	16	86	17	71
GALLATIN	25	120	20	84	PULASKI	18	102	22	97
GARRARD	14	61	13	33	ROBERTSON	11	37	7	3
GRANT	16	92	18	72	ROCKCASTLE	14	59	14	36
GRAVES	13	53	19	82	ROWAN	16	88	22	100
GRAYSON	15	80	15	56	RUSSELL	13	55	15	50
GREEN	14	63	11	15	SCOTT	8	11	15	49
GREENUP	5	3	13	29	SHELBY	16	89	18	76
HANCOCK	1	1	5	1	SIMPSON	11	33	19	77
HARDIN	10	23	15	51	SPENCER	15	79	11	13
HARLAN	12	45	22	99	TAYLOR	11	35	15	55
HARRISON	11	31	17	69	TODD	12	46	11	16
HART	15	76	14	40	TRIGG	10	21	12	22
HENDERSON	13	58	20	87	TRIMBLE	4	2	6	2
HENRY	15	78	18	63	UNION	7	7	13	26
HICKMAN	17	93	10	10	WARREN	18	105	24	108
HOPKINS	12	48	20	88	WASHINGTON	12	44	13	28
JACKSON	9	15	8	5	WAYNE	11	29	14	39
JEFFERSON	17	97	23	106	WEBSTER	11	34	14	45
JESSAMINE	19	108	19	81	WHITLEY	21	112	25	112
JOHNSON	21	114	27	118	WOLFE	15	71	13	31
KENTON	22	118	27	117	WOODFORD	6	5	14	46
KNOTT	7	8	14	47					

*Percent ranked from low to high.

TABLE NINE
PERCENT OF TOTAL EARNINGS AND EMPLOYMENT
STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT
1987

COUNTY	EARNINGS		EMPLOYMENT		COUNTY	EARNINGS		EMPLOYMENT	
	PERCENT	RANK*	PERCENT	RANK*		PERCENT	RANK*	PERCENT	RANK*
KENTUCKY	11	—	10	—	KNOX	14	77	14	95
ADAIR	15	82	9	42	LARUE	13	52	9	34
ALLEN	10	37	9	33	LAUREL	9	31	8	23
ANDERSON	10	38	9	40	LAWRENCE	13	81	12	85
BALLARD	8	18	8	28	LEE	21	107	18	113
BARREN	8	16	7	8	LESLIE	23	111	23	117
BATH	19	101	11	71	LETCHER	13	58	15	103
BELL	12	46	12	75	LEWIS	17	94	11	68
BOONE	6	4	6	2	LINCOLN	17	92	11	61
BOURBON	8	24	8	15	LIVINGSTON	8	22	9	43
BOYD	7	11	8	26	LOGAN	8	15	7	6
BOYLE	9	35	9	35	LYON	34	118	28	119
BRACKEN	14	75	12	79	MCCRACKEN	8	20	8	22
BREATHITT	14	73	16	107	MCCREARY	25	113	19	114
BRECKINRIDGE	14	70	10	51	MCLEAN	14	76	11	63
BULLITT	17	90	14	94	MADISON	20	105	15	106
BUTLER	15	81	13	87	MAGOFFIN	15	84	16	109
CALDWELL	14	69	11	62	MARION	13	60	9	38
CALLOWAY	24	112	21	116	MARSHALL	8	19	10	56
CAMPBELL	16	87	15	105	MARTIN	7	7	14	96
CARLISLE	14	71	10	44	MASON	8	21	8	20
CARROLL	11	44	13	90	MEADE	14	72	11	70
CARTER	18	96	12	73	MENIFEE	29	115	16	108
CASEY	13	63	9	37	MERCER	9	32	7	14
CHRISTIAN	6	5	5	1	METCALFE	21	108	12	78
CLARK	7	8	7	9	MONROE	13	54	10	47
CLAY	13	64	15	101	MONTGOMERY	9	36	8	17
CLINTON	15	79	10	49	MORGAN	21	109	14	93
CRITTENDEN	12	49	10	58	MUHLENBERG	7	12	9	31
CUMBERLAND	12	51	7	11	NELSON	9	30	8	19
DAVISS	12	47	10	59	NICHOLAS	13	53	9	36
EDMONSON	17	89	11	69	OHIO	13	62	12	80
ELLIOTT	30	116	17	112	OLDHAM	21	110	19	115
ESTILL	17	88	13	92	OWEN	19	99	12	77
FAYETTE	14	68	13	88	OWSLEY	27	114	16	111
FLEMING	19	100	13	89	PENDLETON	17	93	12	72
FLOYD	10	41	12	81	PERRY	10	39	14	99
FRANKLIN	49	120	42	120	PIKE	9	27	12	78
FULTON	13	67	10	53	POWELL	19	104	16	110
GALLATIN	19	102	12	83	PULASKI	13	56	11	67
GARRARD	19	98	12	82	ROBERTSON	35	119	15	100
GRANT	17	91	10	57	ROCKCASTLE	18	95	12	84
GRAVES	9	26	8	25	ROWAN	32	117	26	118
GRAYSON	15	78	11	60	RUSSELL	13	57	10	48
GREEN	16	86	11	66	SCOTT	7	10	8	21
GREENUP	6	6	9	39	SHELBY	9	34	7	12
HANCOCK	4	1	7	5	SIMPSON	7	9	7	13
HARDIN	8	17	7	10	SPENCER	20	106	10	50
HARLAN	12	48	15	102	TAYLOR	9	25	8	18
HARRISON	8	23	7	7	TODD	11	45	9	41
HART	16	85	11	64	TRIGG	13	59	13	86
HENDERSON	8	13	8	27	TRIMBLE	10	40	9	32
HENRY	13	65	10	45	UNION	4	3	6	3
HICKMAN	13	66	8	24	WARREN	14	74	12	74
HOPKINS	9	28	10	55	WASHINGTON	12	50	10	46
JACKSON	18	97	13	91	WAYNE	15	83	10	52
JEFFERSON	8	14	8	16	WEBSTER	11	43	11	65
JESSAMINE	9	29	9	30	WHITLEY	11	42	10	54
JOHNSON	15	80	15	104	WOLFE	19	103	14	98
KENTON	9	33	9	29	WOODFORD	4	2	6	4
KNOTT	13	55	14	97					

*Percent ranked from low to high

TABLE TEN
COUNTY POPULATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
1987

COUNTY	POPULATION		UNEMPLOYMENT		COUNTY	POPULATION		UNEMPLOYMENT	
	NUMBER	RANK*	RATE	RANK*		NUMBER	RANK*	RATE	RANK*
KENTUCKY	3,786,600	—	8.8	—					
ADAIR	15,800	58	8.6	42	KNOX	29,900	90	10.9	70
ALLEN	14,600	51	8.8	43	LARUE	11,700	36	7.9	28
ANDERSON	14,000	44	7.1	21	LAUREL	43,300	102	10.7	65
BALLARD	8,300	18	11.0	72	LAWRENCE	14,300	49	14.2	99
BARREN	34,400	96	9.3	49	LEE	7,600	15	14.9	102
BATH	10,200	28	13.5	94	LESLIE	15,000	57	14.1	98
BELL	33,600	93	13.5	94	LETCHER	29,400	88	16.6	115
BOONE	53,800	109	6.0	12	LEWIS	13,900	43	13.3	92
BOURBON	19,300	69	6.5	15	LINCOLN	19,400	71	15.2	104
BOYD	52,800	108	10.4	60	LIVINGSTON	8,900	20	11.1	74
BOYLE	25,800	84	9.7	51	LOGAN	25,200	83	8.5	40
BRACKEN	7,600	15	10.9	70	LYON	6,300	9	8.3	38
BREATHITT	16,300	60	15.9	111	MCCRACKEN	59,700	111	8.2	35
BRECKINRIDGE	17,100	62	10.8	67	MCCREARY	16,400	61	20.5	118
BULLITT	47,100	105	6.8	16	MCLEAN	9,600	24	15.0	103
BUTLER	10,900	31	11.7	80	MADISON	56,100	110	5.7	10
CALDWELL	13,200	41	10.7	65	MAGOFFIN	14,200	47	20.1	117
CALLOWAY	30,300	91	4.9	7	MARION	17,500	65	12.9	88
CAMPBELL	81,700	115	7.1	21	MARSHALL	26,700	85	10.9	70
CARLISLE	5,100	3	13.1	90	MARTIN	14,100	45	13.7	95
CARROLL	9,400	22	4.7	5	MASON	17,300	63	7.9	28
CARTER	24,800	82	21.0	119	MEADE	24,500	80	10.5	62
CASEY	14,800	53	10.8	67	MENIFEE	5,300	4	15.4	106
CHRISTIAN	62,600	112	8.0	31	MERCER	20,000	72	10.2	56
CLARK	29,100	86	8.2	35	METCALFE	9,800	26	10.1	55
CLAY	23,700	78	13.9	96	MONROE	12,100	38	7.1	21
CLINTON	9,700	25	10.4	60	MONTGOMERY	20,300	73	14.8	101
CRITTENDEN	8,700	19	11.9	82	MORGAN	11,500	35	18.9	116
CUMBERLAND	7,200	12	8.1	33	MUHLENBERG	30,700	92	12.5	85
DAVISS	88,100	118	10.6	63	NELSON	29,400	88	9.9	54
EDMONSON	10,100	27	15.9	111	NICHOLAS	7,300	13	9.2	47
ELLIOTT	6,800	10	21.7	120	OHIO	20,400	74	16.0	112
ESTILL	14,900	55	14.4	100	OLDHAM	33,800	94	4.7	6
FAYETTE	221,500	119	4.5	3	OWEN	9,400	22	6.1	14
FLEMING	12,200	39	9.0	46	OWSLEY	5,500	6	11.5	76
FLOYD	49,000	107	14.1	98	PENDLETON	11,300	33	9.6	50
FRANKLIN	44,200	103	5.2	8	PERRY	34,600	97	13.2	91
FULTON	7,800	16	9.8	53	PIKE	80,900	113	15.5	107
GALLATIN	4,900	2	11.1	74	POWELL	11,900	37	15.4	106
GARRARD	11,500	35	11.8	78	PULASKI	47,400	106	9.8	53
GRANT	14,200	47	8.2	35	ROBERTSON	2,200	1	12.7	86
GRAVES	33,900	95	7.9	28	ROCKCASTLE	14,600	51	10.4	60
GRAYSON	21,700	75	11.7	80	ROWAN	19,000	68	8.9	45
GREEN	10,800	30	10.3	57	RUSSELL	14,900	55	8.1	33
GREENUP	37,300	99	10.8	67	SCOTT	22,400	77	7.7	25
HANCOCK	8,100	17	11.9	82	SHELBY	24,300	79	4.7	5
HARDIN	93,400	117	6.0	12	SIMPSON	14,600	51	7.9	28
HARLAN	40,400	100	16.4	113	SPENCER	6,300	9	6.9	17
HARRISON	18,000	59	8.5	40	TAYLOR	21,800	76	7.0	18
HART	14,900	55	12.0	83	TODD	11,000	32	7.5	24
HENDERSON	42,100	101	10.4	60	TRIGG	9,500	23	8.9	45
HENRY	13,300	42	7.1	21	TRIMBLE	6,200	7	3.9	1
HICKMAN	5,500	6	8.0	31	UNION	17,400	64	8.3	38
HOPKINS	46,100	104	8.6	42	WARREN	81,700	115	9.3	49
JACKSON	12,500	40	13.1	90	WASHINGTON	10,500	29	12.1	84
JEFFERSON	679,000	120	7.3	23	WAYNE	17,600	66	11.5	76
JESSAMINE	29,900	90	5.4	9	WEBSTER	14,200	47	11.6	78
JOHNSON	24,800	82	15.6	108	WHITLEY	35,600	98	12.9	88
KENTON	139,100	118	6.0	12	WOLFE	7,100	11	16.5	114
KNOTT	18,000	67	15.7	109	WOODFORD	19,400	71	4.5	3

*Ranked from low to high.

TABLE ELEVEN
PERCENT OF POPULATION FIVE AND UNDER
AND PERCENT SIXTY AND OVER
1986

COUNTY	FIVE & UNDER		SIXTY & OVER		COUNTY	FIVE & UNDER		SIXTY & OVER	
	PERCENT	RANK*	PERCENT	RANK*		PERCENT	RANK*	PERCENT	RANK*
KENTUCKY	9	—	17	—	KNOX	9	102	17	53
ADAIR	7	18	21	104	LARUE	8	26	20	92
ALLEN	8	60	21	107	LAUREL	9	89	15	23
ANDERSON	8	42	16	42	LAWRENCE	9	97	16	44
BALLARD	7	4	22	113	LEE	10	106	18	68
BARREN	8	29	19	79	LESLIE	10	107	11	5
BATH	8	44	18	65	LETCHER	9	103	15	28
BELL	9	81	17	56	LEWIS	8	71	16	36
BOONE	10	113	12	9	LINCOLN	8	33	19	71
BOURBON	8	25	19	72	LIVINGSTON	7	9	20	101
BOYD	8	23	19	85	LOGAN	9	77	20	96
BOYLE	7	19	18	66	LYON	5	1	24	119
BRACKEN	7	20	21	103	MCCRACKEN	8	51	21	105
BREATHITT	9	98	15	22	MCCREARY	10	112	15	31
BRECKINRIDGE	8	48	19	74	MCLEAN	8	46	20	91
BULLITT	8	54	10	2	MADISON	7	11	12	10
BUTLER	9	83	20	95	MAGOFFIN	11	117	12	11
CALDWELL	8	24	22	115	MARION	9	94	15	33
CALLOWAY	6	2	18	64	MARSHALL	7	7	21	109
CAMPBELL	9	96	18	69	MARTIN	11	116	11	6
CARLISLE	8	45	23	116	MASON	8	34	20	100
CARROLL	9	85	19	87	MADE	8	62	10	3
CARTER	9	82	16	34	MENIFEE	8	36	15	26
CASEY	9	75	19	82	MERCER	7	22	19	84
CHRISTIAN	12	120	11	4	METCALFE	7	21	20	94
CLARK	8	66	15	32	MONROE	8	52	20	90
CLAY	10	115	14	15	MONTGOMERY	8	39	16	37
CLINTON	8	31	19	81	MORGAN	9	100	16	43
CRITTENDEN	8	28	22	114	MUHLENBERG	8	63	19	80
CUMBERLAND	8	53	23	117	NELSON	10	110	15	25
DAVISS	9	105	16	45	NICHOLAS	8	40	19	88
EDMONSON	8	30	19	78	OHIO	8	58	19	76
ELLIOTT	7	8	16	38	OLDHAM	7	13	9	1
ESTILL	9	76	16	41	OWEN	7	10	19	89
FAYETTE	8	67	14	17	OWSLEY	9	86	18	63
FLEMING	8	55	20	93	PENDLETON	8	72	17	54
FLOYD	9	95	16	35	PERRY	10	114	14	14
FRANKLIN	8	43	16	39	PIKE	9	78	14	20
FULTON	9	87	22	111	POWELL	10	108	13	12
GALLATIN	8	61	17	60	PULASKI	8	49	19	77
GARRARD	7	16	19	83	ROBERTSON	7	12	21	108
GRANT	9	88	17	46	ROCKCASTLE	8	50	18	61
GRAVES	7	15	22	112	ROWAN	7	17	14	16
GRAYSON	8	65	19	75	RUSSELL	7	14	21	106
GREEN	7	3	21	110	SCOTT	8	68	15	24
GREENUP	8	32	15	29	SHELBY	8	47	17	59
HANCOCK	9	90	14	18	SIMPSON	9	74	18	70
HARDIN	11	118	12	8	SPENCER	8	27	15	30
HARLAN	10	109	17	47	TAYLOR	8	41	17	55
HARRISON	8	69	21	102	TODD	8	57	20	99
HART	8	37	20	98	TRIGG	7	6	23	118
HENDERSON	9	99	17	49	TRIMBLE	8	35	17	51
HENRY	8	38	19	86	UNION	8	59	15	21
HICKMAN	7	5	24	120	WARREN	9	80	13	13
HOPKINS	9	79	18	67	WASHINGTON	8	64	19	73
JACKSON	9	84	17	52	WAYNE	9	73	17	58
JEFFERSON	8	70	18	62	WEBSTER	9	91	20	97
JESSAMINE	9	101	11	7	WHITLEY	9	92	17	57
JOHNSON	9	93	16	40	WOLFE	11	119	17	50
KENTON	10	111	17	48	WOODFORD	8	56	14	19
KNOTT	9	104	15	27					

*Percent of total ranked from low to high



