

Governor's Conference on Energy and the Environment

Demographic, Employment and Economic Trends

October 7, 2014

Lexington Convention Center

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Kentucky Education and Workforce Development Cabinet

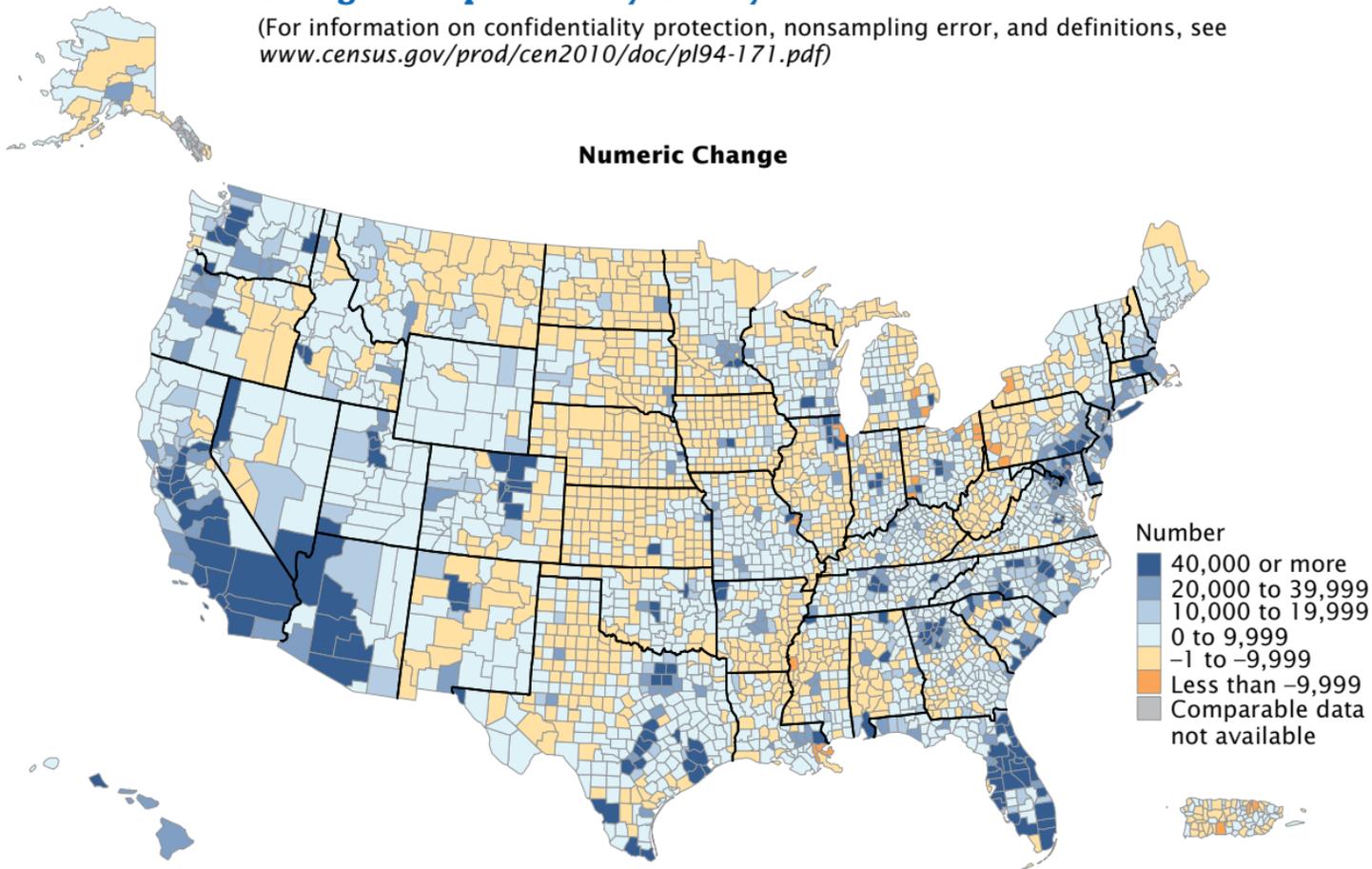
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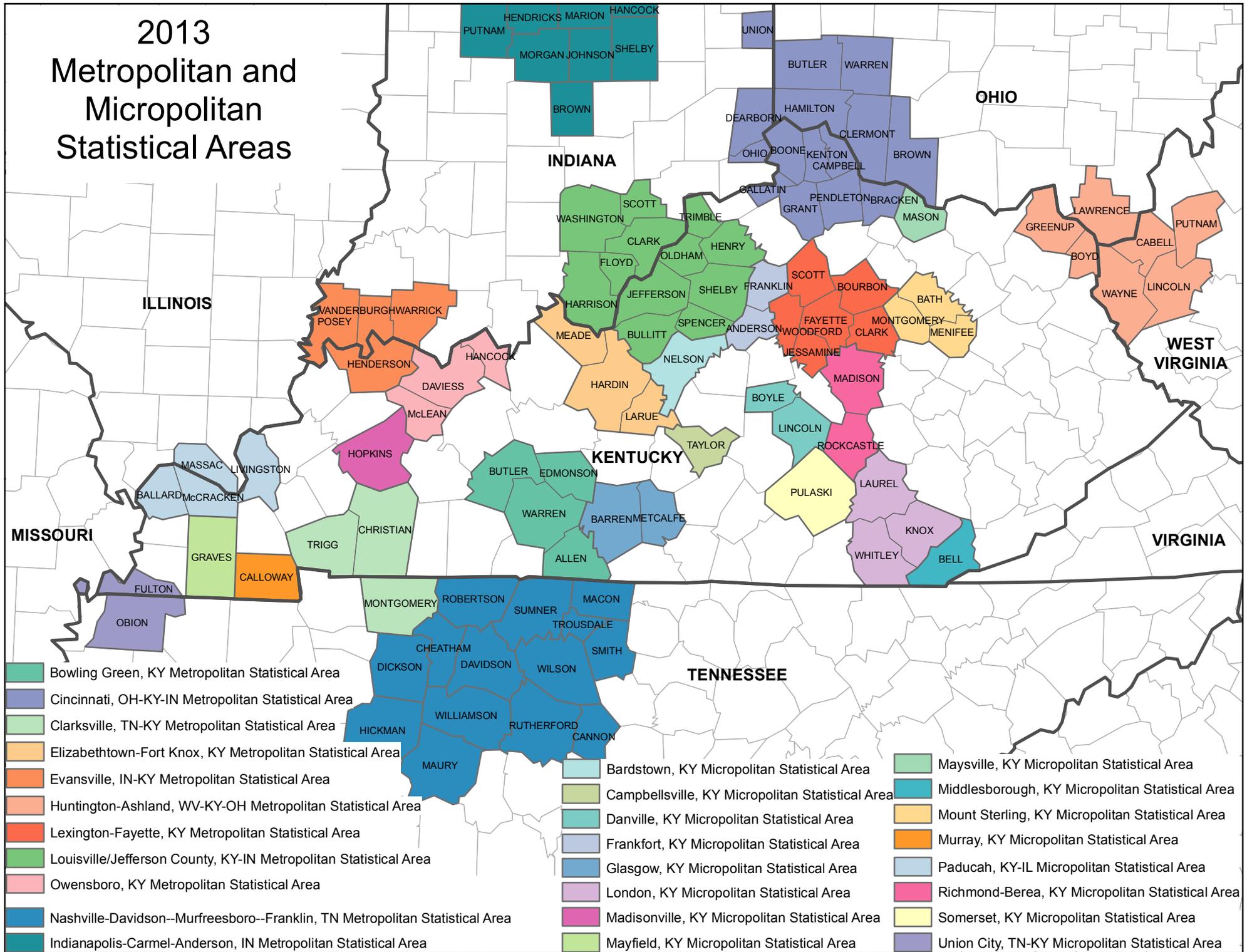
Figure 5.

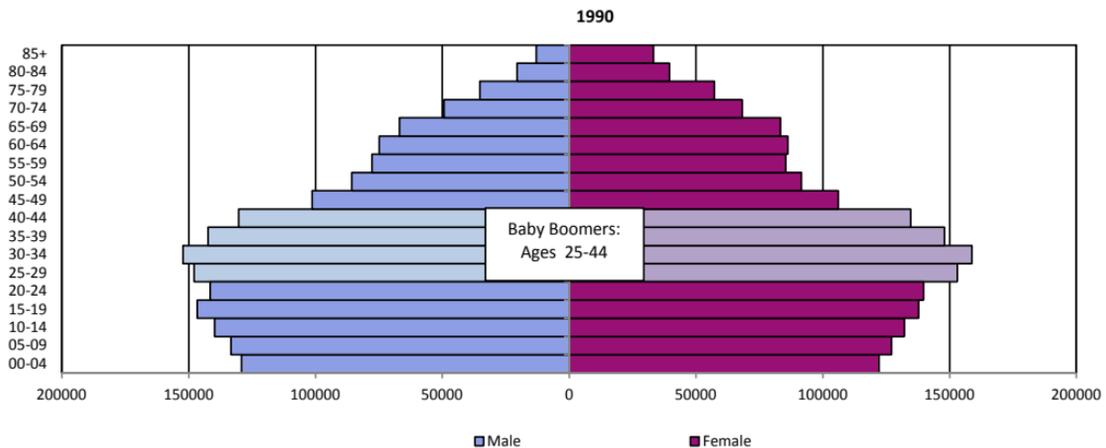
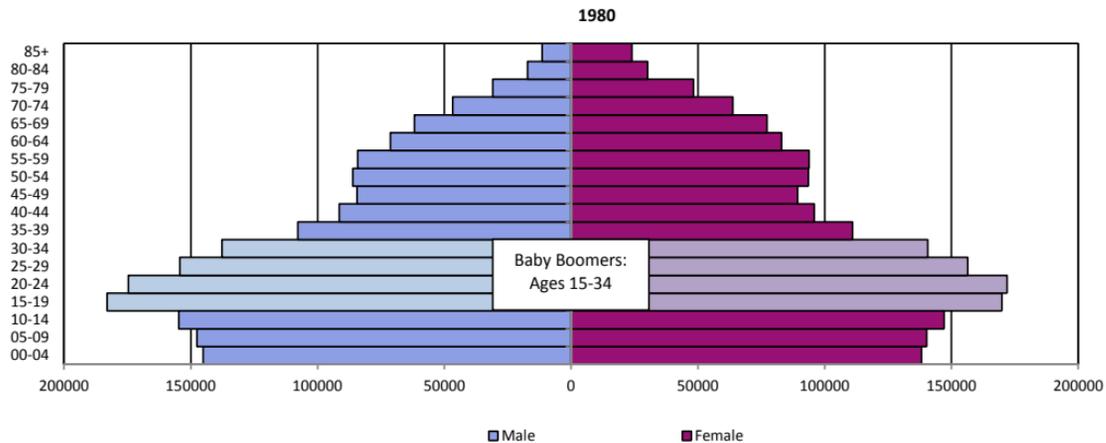
Change in Population by County: 2000 to 2010

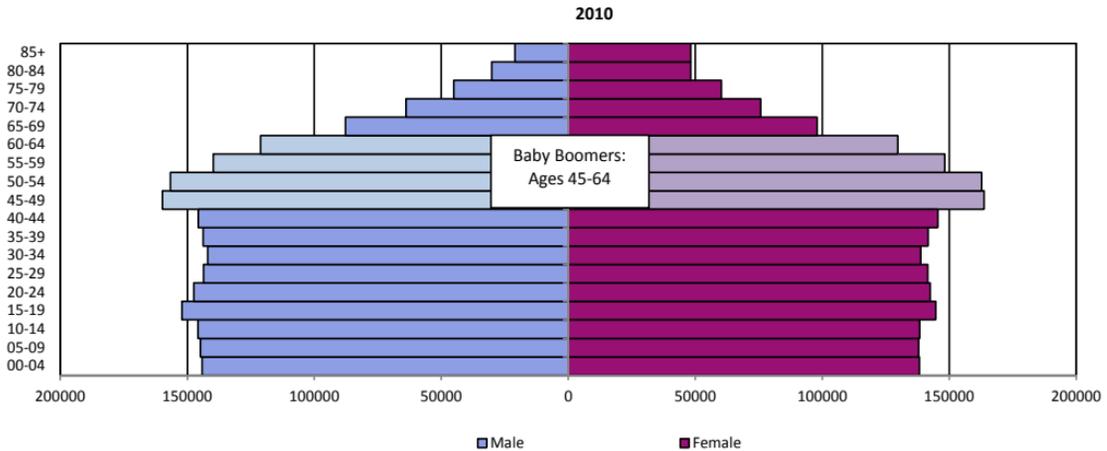
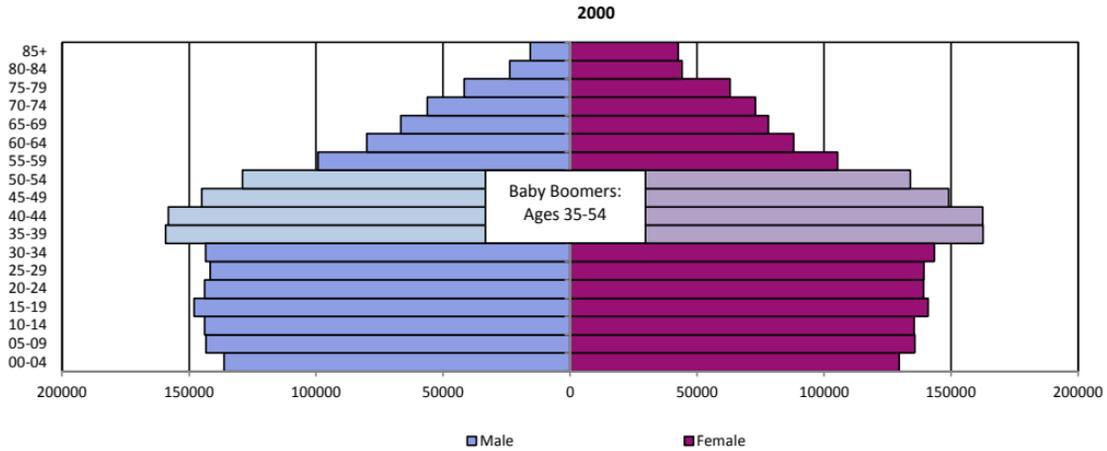
(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/pl94-171.pdf)



2013 Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas



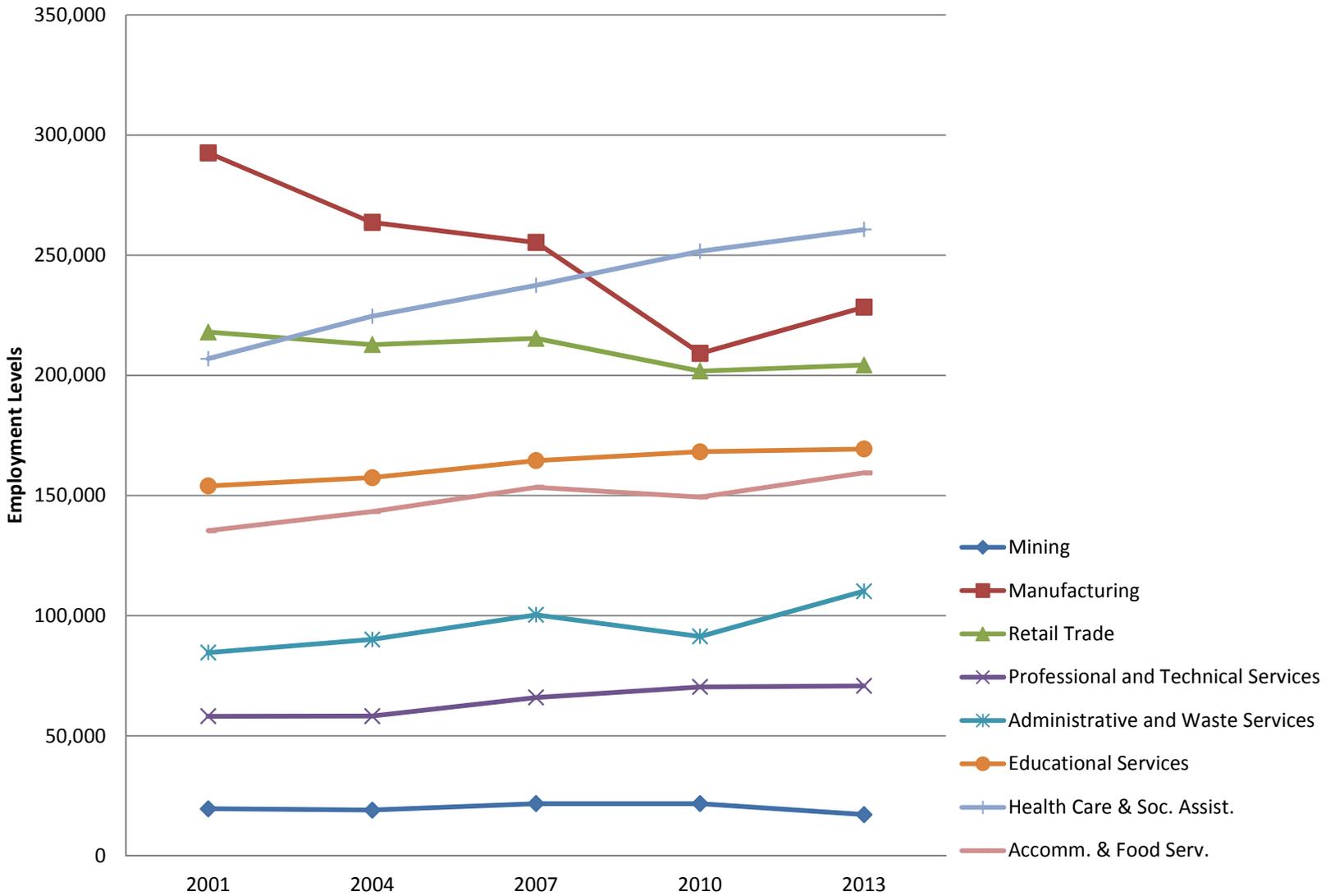




Kentucky

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

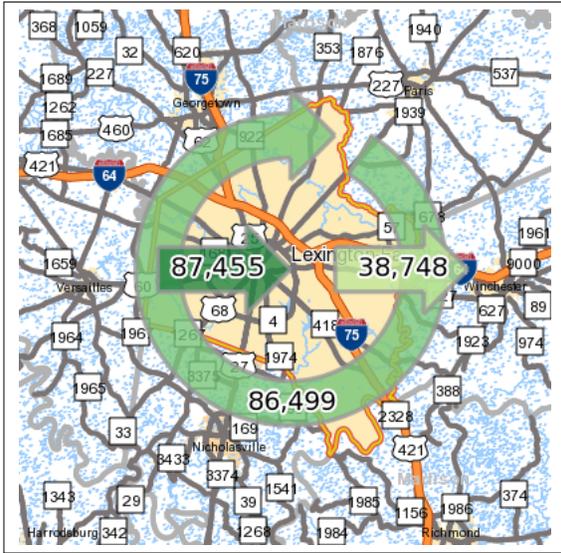
Kentucky QCEW Employment Trends



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

Inflow/Outflow Report

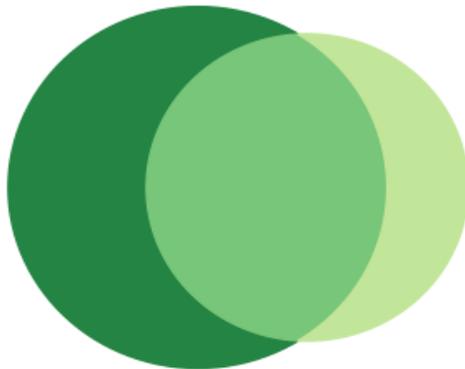


Analysis Selection

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

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

Inflow/Outflow Job Counts in 2010



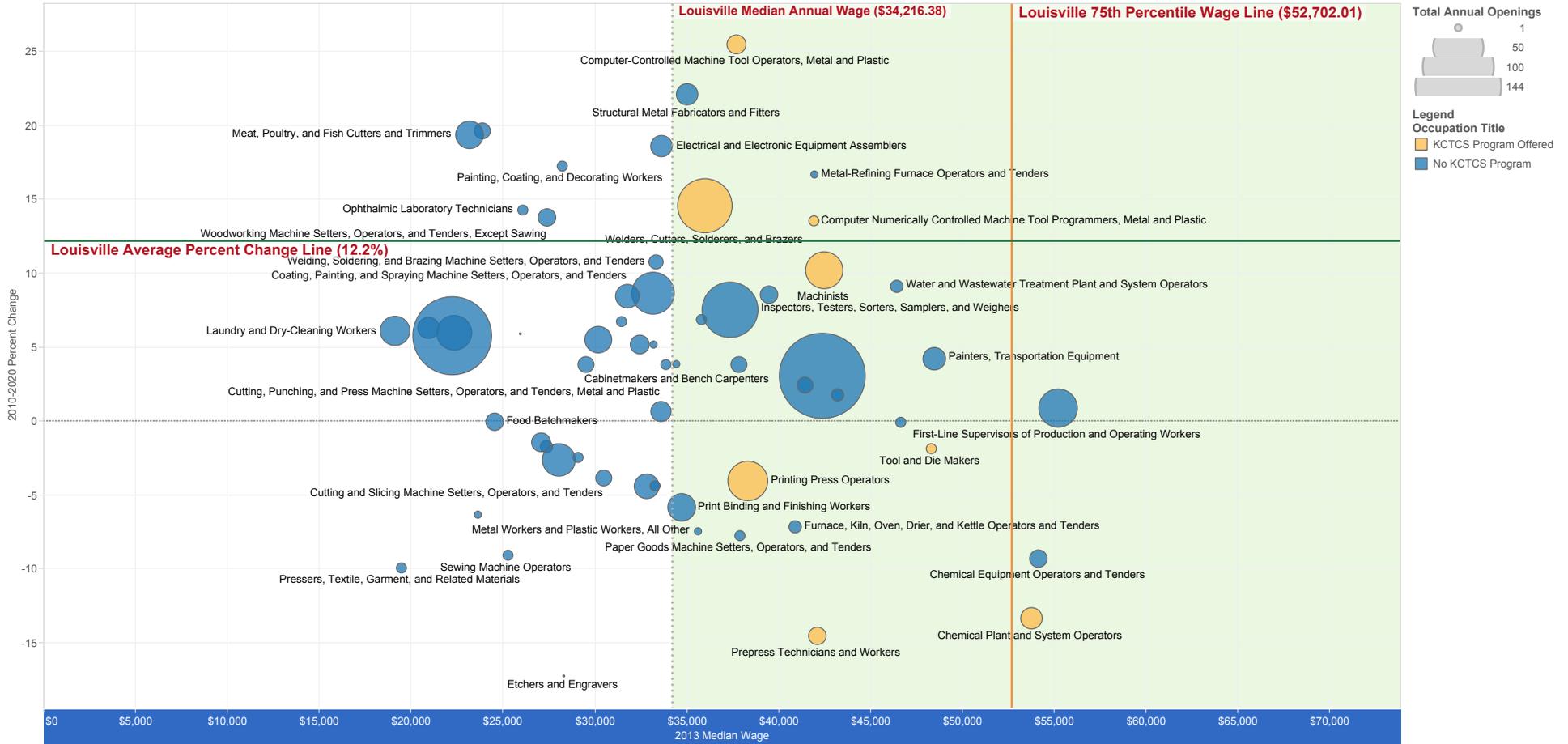
- 87,455 - Employed in Selection Area, Live Outside
- 38,748 - Live in Selection Area, Employed Outside
- 86,499 - Employed and Live in Selection Area

Inflow/Outflow Job Counts (All Jobs)

	2010	
	Count	Share
Employed in the Selection Area	173,954	100.0%
Employed in the Selection Area but Living Outside	87,455	50.3%
Employed and Living in the Selection Area	86,499	49.7%
Living in the Selection Area	125,247	100.0%
Living in the Selection Area but Employed Outside	38,748	30.9%
Living and Employed in the Selection Area	86,499	69.1%

Louisville Occupational Wage and Demand Matrix

MANUFACTURING SECTOR

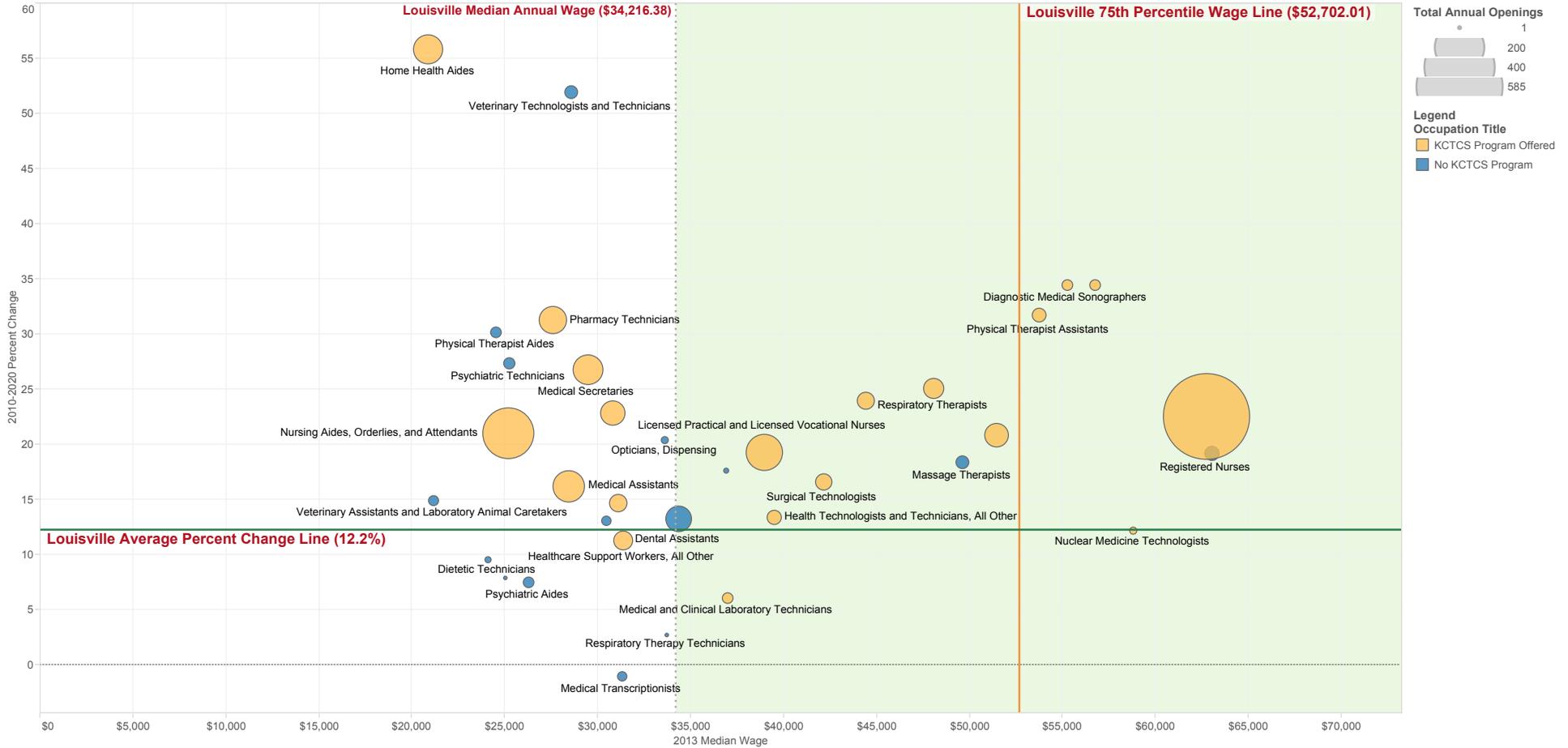


Note: The size of the circles varies depending on the annual job openings, circles are to scale.

Source: KCTCS; Kentucky Occupational Outlook to 2020; 2013 Occupational Wages (Office of Employment and Training, Kentucky Education Cabinet).
Compiled by: KCTCS Office of Research and Policy Analysis

Updated: 4/22/2014

Louisville Occupational Wage and Demand Matrix
HEALTHCARE SECTOR



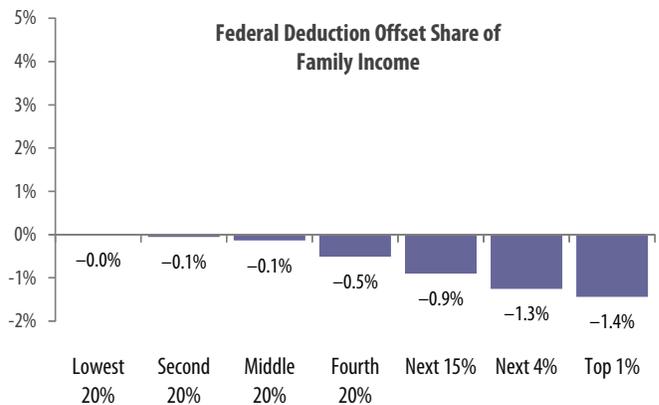
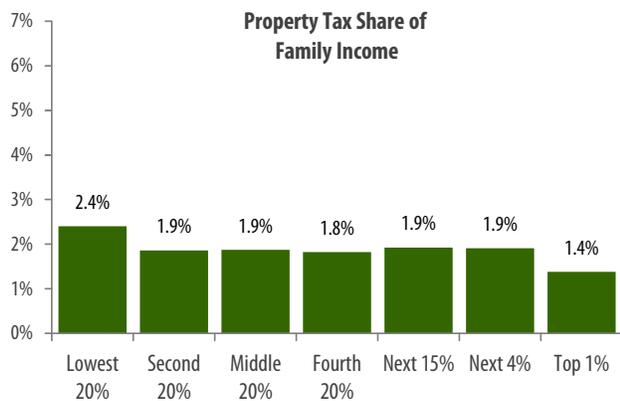
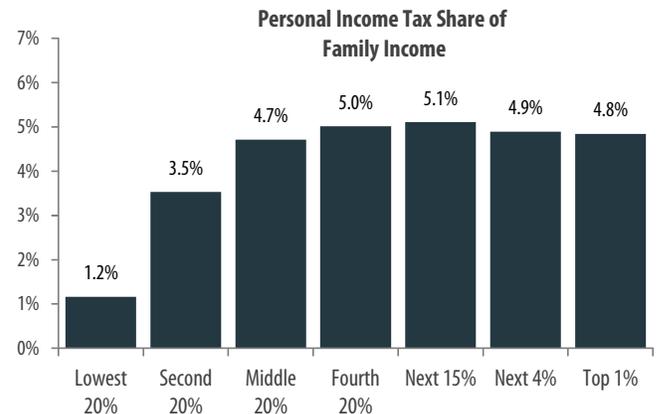
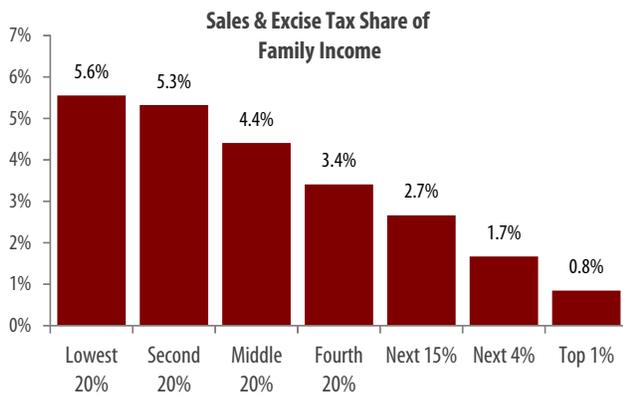
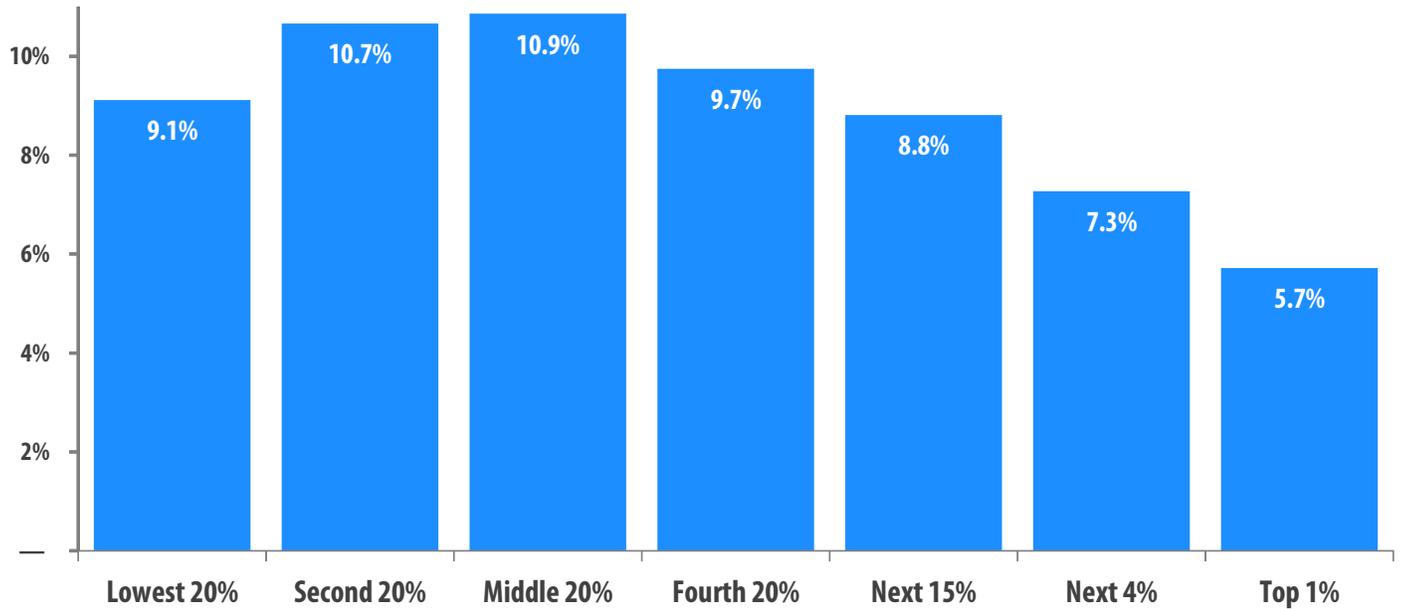
Note: The size of the circles varies depending on the annual job openings, circles are to scale.

Source: KCTCS; Kentucky Occupational Outlook to 2020; 2013 Occupational Wages (Office of Employment and Training, Kentucky Education Cabinet).
 Compiled by: KCTCS Office of Research and Policy Analysis

Updated: 4/22/2014

Kentucky State & Local Taxes

Shares of family income for non-elderly taxpayers



Note: Figures show permanent law in Kentucky enacted through January 2, 2013 at 2010 income levels. Top figure represents total state and local taxes as a share of personal income, post-federal offset.

Kentucky State & Local Taxes

Details, Tax Code Features, & Recent Developments

Income Group	Lowest 20%	Second 20%	Middle 20%	Fourth 20%	Top 20%		
					Next 15%	Next 4%	TOP 1%
Income Range	Less than \$15,000	\$15,000 – \$29,000	\$29,000 – \$47,000	\$47,000 – \$77,000	\$77,000 – \$137,000	\$137,000 – \$309,000	\$309,000 or more
Average Income in Group	\$8,500	\$21,800	\$36,400	\$60,300	\$97,500	\$190,300	\$759,000
Sales & Excise Taxes	5.6%	5.3%	4.4%	3.4%	2.7%	1.7%	0.8%
General Sales—Individuals	2.5%	2.6%	2.3%	1.8%	1.5%	1.0%	0.5%
Other Sales & Excise—Ind.	1.3%	1.0%	0.8%	0.5%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%
Sales & Excise on Business	1.8%	1.7%	1.3%	1.0%	0.8%	0.5%	0.3%
Property Taxes	2.4%	1.9%	1.9%	1.8%	1.9%	1.9%	1.4%
Property Taxes on Families	2.4%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%	1.6%	0.8%
Other Property Taxes	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.6%
Income Taxes	1.2%	3.5%	4.7%	5.0%	5.1%	4.9%	4.9%
Personal Income Tax (State and Local)	1.2%	3.5%	4.7%	5.0%	5.1%	4.9%	4.8%
Corporate Income Tax	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Total Taxes	9.1%	10.7%	11.0%	10.3%	9.7%	8.5%	7.2%
Federal Deduction Offset	0.0%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.5%	-0.9%	-1.3%	-1.4%
OVERALL TOTAL	9.1%	10.7%	10.9%	9.7%	8.8%	7.3%	5.7%

Note: Table shows detailed breakout of data on previous page.

Progressive Features

- ✓ Income tax uses a graduated rate structure
- ✓ Offers an income tax credit for child and dependent care expenses
- ✓ Provides a low-income tax credit linked to the federal poverty level
- ✓ Sales tax base excludes groceries

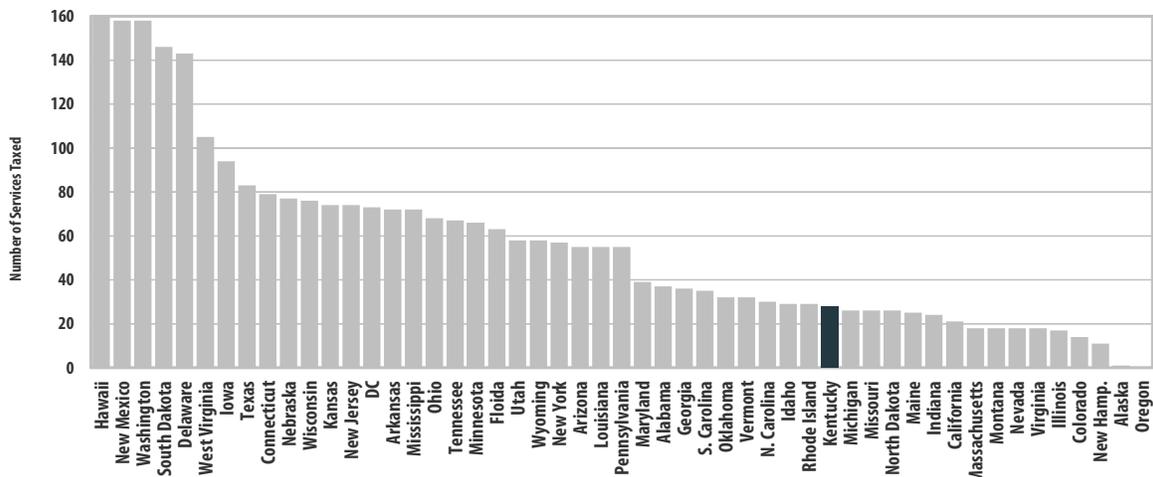
Regressive Features

- ✗ Fails to provide refundable income tax credits to offset impact of sales and property taxes

Recent Developments

- ▲ Increased cigarette taxes

Sales Taxation of Services



Source: Federation of Tax Administrators Taxation of Services Survey, 2007.

CP/GDP
WASCUR/GDP



Shaded areas indicate US recessions.
2012 research.stlouisfed.org

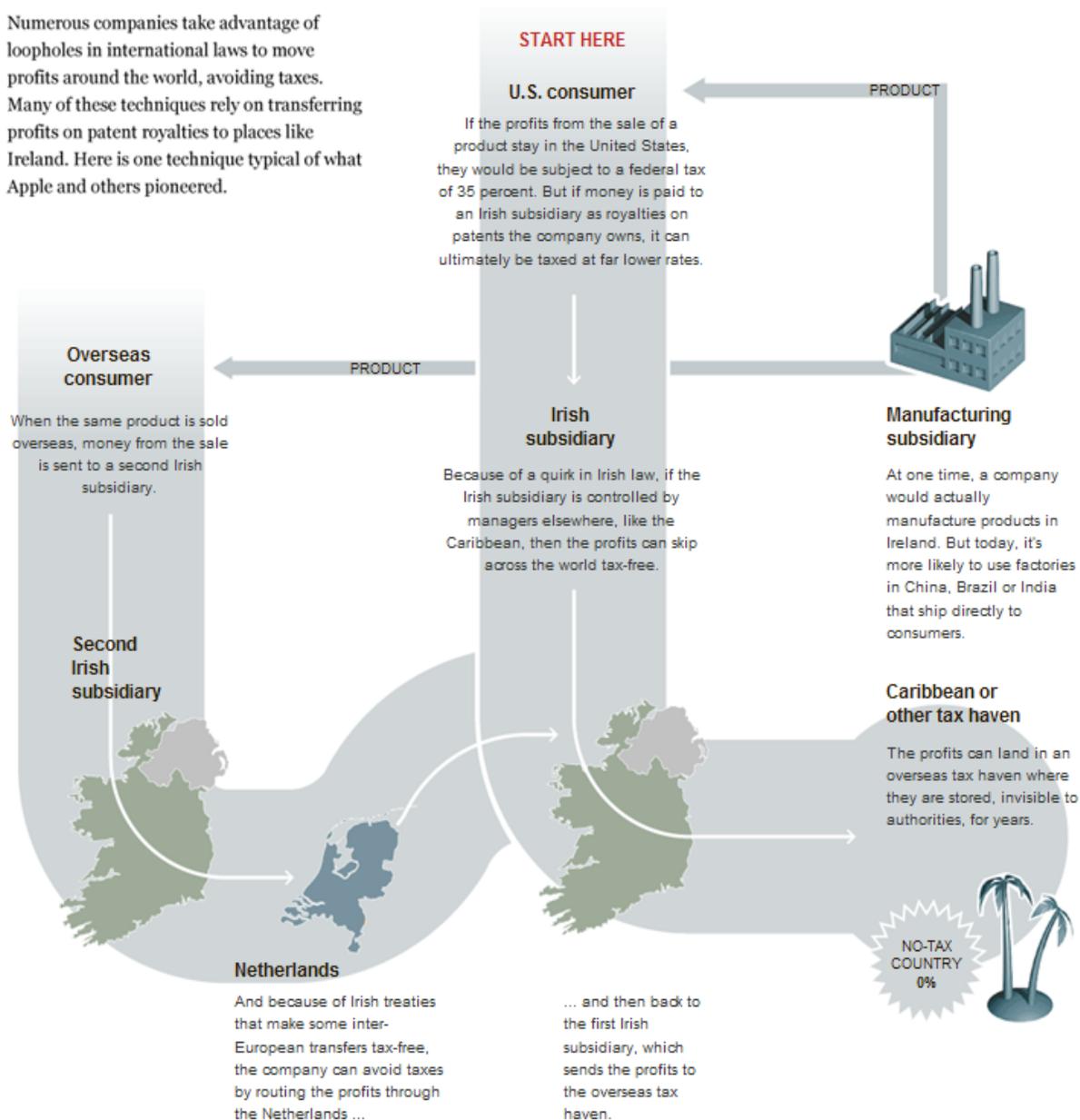


— CP/GDP (Left)
— WASCUR/GDP (Right)

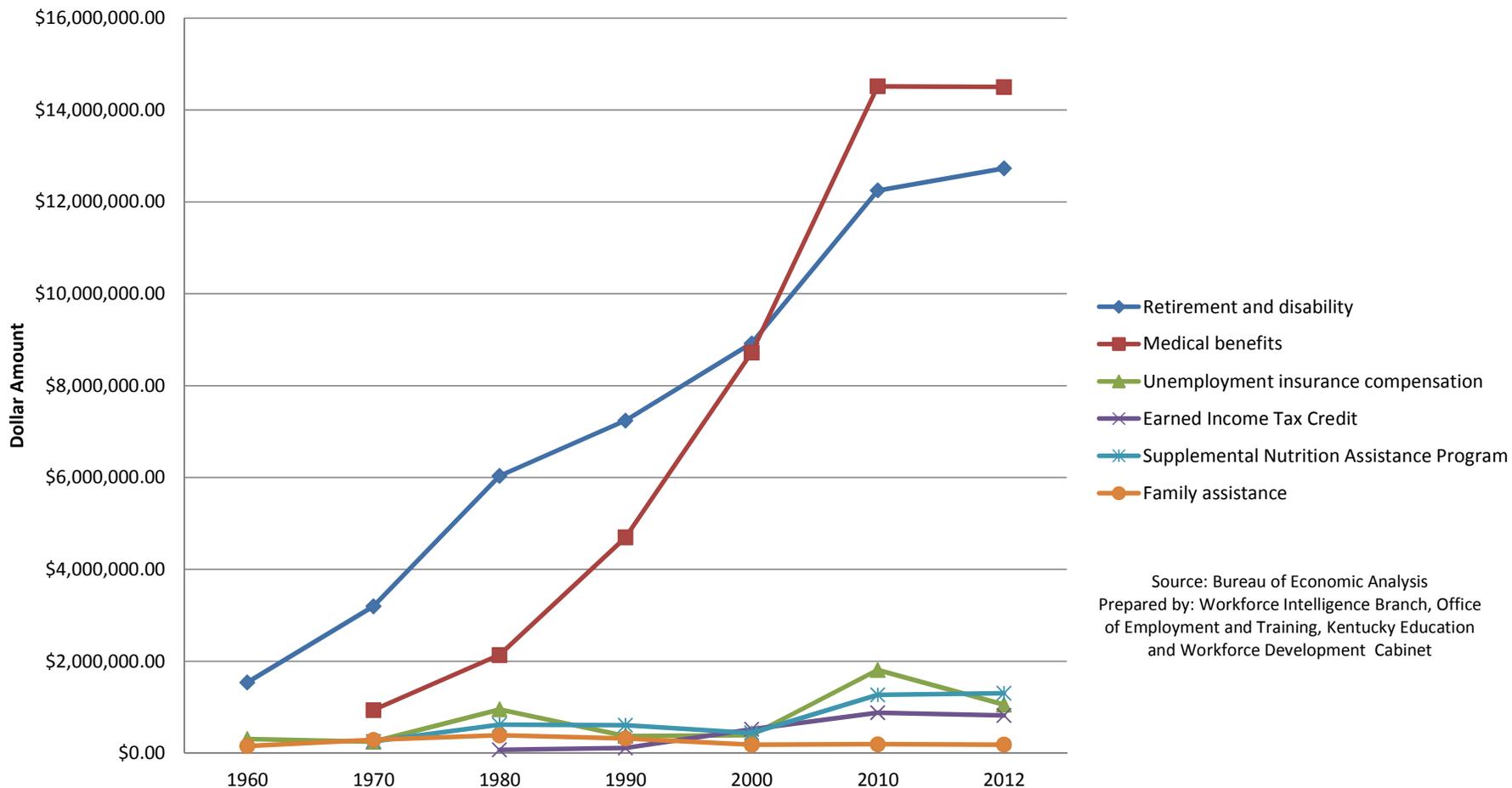
'Double Irish With a Dutch Sandwich'

Related Article »

Numerous companies take advantage of loopholes in international laws to move profits around the world, avoiding taxes. Many of these techniques rely on transferring profits on patent royalties to places like Ireland. Here is one technique typical of what Apple and others pioneered.



Personal Current Transfer Receipts in Constant (2012) Dollars: Kentucky



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