

Kentucky Economic Analysis PY 2023

Prepared for



U.S. Department of Labor
Employment and Training Administration

Prepared in Accordance with
Training and Employment Guidance Letter (TEGL) No. 20-22

Prepared by



Kentucky Center for Statistics (KYSTATS)
Workforce Intelligence Branch
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601
www.kystats.ky.gov

August 2024

Table of Contents

Introduction.....	1
Impact of COVID-19.....	3
Gross Domestic Product (GDP).....	4
Personal Income.....	9
Population Estimates and Projections.....	10
Educational Attainment.....	15
Civilian Labor Force.....	17
Labor Force Participation.....	20
Unemployment Insurance Claims.....	21
Covered Employment and Wages.....	23
Occupational Employment and Wage Estimates.....	32
Occupational Projections.....	43

This workforce product was funded by a grant awarded by the U.S. Department of Labor’s Employment and Training Administration. The product was created by the recipient and does not necessarily reflect the official position of the U.S. Department of Labor. The U.S. Department of Labor makes no guarantees, warranties, or assurances of any kind, express or implied, with respect to such information, including any information on linked sites and including, but not limited to, accuracy of the information or its completeness, timeliness, usefulness, adequacy, continued availability, or ownership. This product is copyrighted by the institution that created it. Internal use by an organization and/or personal use by an individual for non-commercial purposes is permissible. All other uses require the prior authorization of the copyright owner.

The federal government reserves a paid-up, nonexclusive and irrevocable license to reproduce, publish, or otherwise use and to authorize others to use for federal purposes: i) the copyright in all products developed under the grant, including a subgrant or contract under the grant or subgrant; and ii) any rights of copyright to which the recipient, subrecipient, or a contractor purchases ownership under an award (including but not limited to curricula, training models, technical assistance products, and any related materials). Such uses include, but are not limited to, the right to modify and distribute such products worldwide by any means, electronically or otherwise. Federal funds may not be used to pay any royalty or license fee for use of a copyrighted work, or the cost of acquiring by purchase a copyright in a work, where the Department has a license or rights of free use in such work, although they may be used to pay costs for obtaining a copy which is limited to the developer/seller costs of copying and shipping. If revenues are generated through selling products developed with grant funds, including intellectual property, these revenues are program income. Program income must be used in accordance with the provisions of this grant award and 2 CFR 200.307.



List of Tables

Table 1 - Covered Employment by Major Industry Sector in Kentucky, 2013, 2018, & 2023	25
Table 2 - Comparison of Median Hourly Earnings by Major Occupational Group.....	33
Table 3 - Largest Occupations in Kentucky by Typical Education Required for Entry, 2024.....	35
Table 4 - Est. Employment and Median Hourly Wage by Occupational Group and LWA, 2024	39
Table 5 - Top Five Occupations by Estimated Employment in Each LWA, 2024.....	41
Table 6 - Most Job Openings by Skill Classification.....	47
Table 7 - Job Openings by LWA.....	48

List of Figures

Figure 1 - Kentucky’s Local Workforce Areas (LWA)	2
Figure 2 - Gross Domestic Product in Kentucky (in billions USD).....	4
Figure 3 - Over-The-Year Change in Gross Domestic Product.....	4
Figure 4 - Kentucky Quarterly GDP, 2018-2023 (in billions).....	5
Figure 5 - U.S. and Kentucky GDP for Public and Private Sectors, 2013-2023	6
Figure 6 - Share of Kentucky GDP by Industry, 2013 and 2023	8
Figure 7 - Per Capita Personal Income for Kentucky and U.S.	9
Figure 8 - Per Capita Personal Income by LWA, 2022	9
Figure 9 - Change in Population by Decade, Kentucky and the U.S., 1910 - 2020.....	10
Figure 10 - Kentucky Population, 1910-2020	10
Figure 11 - Population by LWA, 2013-2023	11
Figure 12 - Kentucky Population by Age Group, 2013 to 2023.....	12
Figure 13 - Population by Age Group by LWA, 2013 to 2023	13
Figure 14 - Population Projections to 2050	14
Figure 15 - Population Projections to 2050 by LWA	14
Figure 16 - Educational Attainment Adults Age 25 - 64.....	15
Figure 17 - Share of Kentucky Adults (25-64) with at least a High School Diploma by LWA.....	16
Figure 18 - Share of Kentucky Adults (25-64) with at least a Bachelor’s Degree by LWA.....	16
Figure 19 - Annual Unemployment Rates, U.S. and KY, 2008-2023 (not seasonally adjusted).....	17
Figure 20 - Monthly Unemployment Rates for KY, 2021-2023 (not seasonally adjusted)	18
Figure 21 - Kentucky Civilian Labor Force, 2013 to 2023 (not seasonally adjusted)	18
Figure 22 - Unemployment Rates in Kentucky LWAs, April 2020 (not seasonally adjusted)	19
Figure 23 - Average Civilian Labor Force and Unemployment Rates in Kentucky LWAs, 2023 (not seasonally adjusted)	19
Figure 24 - Annual Labor Force Participation Rate (not seasonally adjusted)	20
Figure 25 - Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims in Kentucky, 2013-2023	21
Figure 26 - Share of Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims by Quarter in Kentucky, 2019-2023	21
Figure 27 - Initial and Continuing Unemployment Insurance Claims in Kentucky by Month, 2023	22
Figure 28 - Initial and Continuing Unemployment Insurance Claims by LWA Relative to Total Kentucky Claims, 2023.....	22
Figure 29 - Average Annual Covered Employment in Kentucky, 2013-2023	23
Figure 30 - Change in Average Annual Covered Employment from Prior Year, 2014 to 2023	23
Figure 31 - Change in Covered Employment by Quarter, 2022 to 2023	24
Figure 32 - Share of Covered Employment by LWA, 2013, 2018, & 2023	26
Figure 33 - Change in Covered Employment by LWA, 2013-2023.....	26
Figure 34 - Share of Covered Employment by Major Industry Groups, 2013 and 2023	28
Figure 35 - Average Annual Wages, 2013 to 2023.....	29
Figure 36 - Average Annual Wages by Industry Sector, 2013, 2018, and 2023	30
Figure 37 - Average Annual Wages by LWA, 2013, 2018, and 2023	31
Figure 38 - Share of Occupational Employment by Median Hourly Wage in Kentucky, 2024.....	32
Figure 39 - Employment by Level of Education	34



Figure 40 - Median Hourly Wage by Level of Education, 34
Figure 41 - Median Hourly Wage for All Occupations by LWA, 2024..... 38
Figure 42 - Projected Job Openings in Kentucky by Event Type..... 43
Figure 43 - Total Job Openings by Major Occupational Group, 2021 to 2031..... 44
Figure 44 - Projected Job Openings by Required Education..... 45
Figure 45 - Change in Employment by Required Education, 2021-2031 46
Figure 46 - Projected Job Openings by LWA, 2021 to 2031..... 48
Figure 47 - Kentucky Occupational Outlook by LWA, 2021 to 2031 50



The Program Year (PY) 2023 Kentucky Economic Analysis report is produced by the Workforce Intelligence Branch of the Kentucky Center for Statistics (KYSTATS) to provide a detailed analysis of the economy and workforce of the Commonwealth and its ten Local Workforce Areas (LWAs). This report is compiled in accordance with Training and Employment Guidance Letter (TEGL) No. 20-22, issued by the U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration (ETA).

This analysis provides an in-depth review of Kentucky's labor market conditions and economy, including population, demographics, workforce, and industrial and occupational employment trends and activities. The report also compares the state's economic outcomes relative to the nation as a whole.

The primary focus of this report includes the years 2013 to 2023. Projection estimates for occupations covers the years 2021 to 2031.

To better understand the diversity of Kentucky's economy, this report also provides demographic and economic information on the Commonwealth's ten LWAs, shown in Figure 1 below. The designation of LWAs was mandated in the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act of 2014 (WIOA).

Like the counties that comprise them, these ten LWAs can vary significantly in terms of unemployment, occupational employment and growth, population, and educational attainment. Generally speaking, the more populous and urban LWAs have higher educational levels, greater employment growth, and lower unemployment rates when compared to the more rural LWAs.

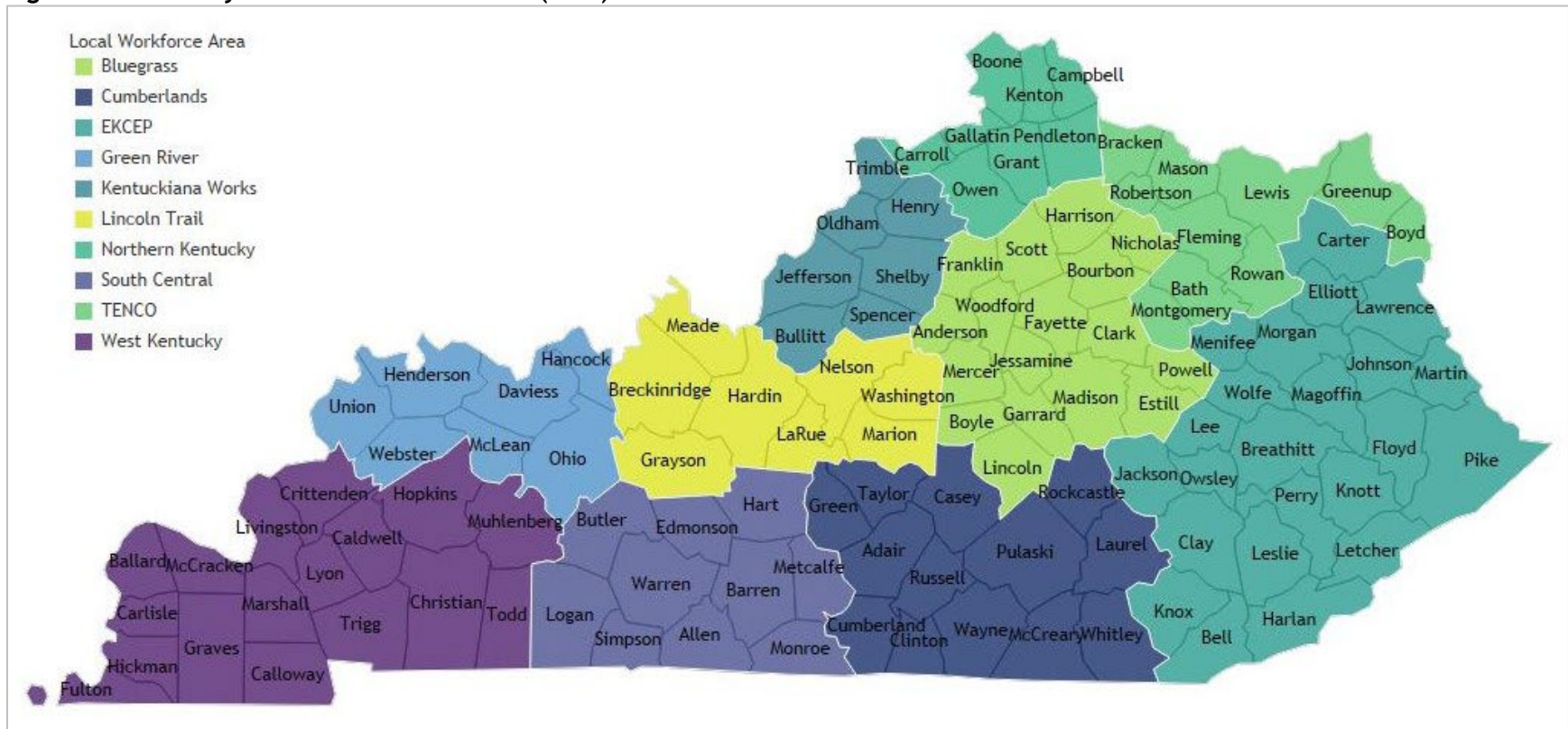
Multiple data sources are used in this report. Measures of the overall economy include Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and personal income, which come from the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA). Population and population projections are from the Kentucky State Data Center at the University of Louisville. Other demographic information is from the U.S. Census Bureau's 2020 Census and the American Community Survey (ACS). ACS 5-year estimates (2018-2022) provide information on economic and demographic characteristics at the county level. Data for all 120 counties are aggregated to provide estimates at the LWA level.

Labor force data are from Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) programs. Information on the United States labor force comes from the Current Population Survey (CPS). Additional labor force data for Kentucky and the ten LWAs come from the Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program administered by the Workforce Intelligence Branch at KYSTATS.

Data from the BLS Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program are used to measure covered industry employment and wage growth over time.

Occupational estimates are available for more than 700 detailed occupations produced by the BLS Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics (OEWS) program and KYSTATS.

Figure 1 - Kentucky's Local Workforce Areas (LWA)



Impact of COVID-19

At the beginning of 2020, key economic indicators reflected economic growth (see GDP and Personal Income), rising employment, and unemployment rates at their lowest in 20 years (see Civilian Labor Force). However, in March, the global COVID-19 pandemic disrupted economic growth, triggering a subsequent economic recession. Though many workers were able to work remotely, many others were laid off as businesses closed or suspended operations to slow the spread of the virus. There were an unprecedented number of initial unemployment claims filed during 2020 (see Unemployment Insurance Claims). Though every sector of the state economy experienced job loss during 2020, the effects were not even across industries or regions (see Covered Employment and Wages).

Though dramatic, the recession itself was short and the economic recovery began almost as quickly. Similar to the initial COVID downturn, Kentucky's post-COVID recovery has been uneven across industries and Local Workforce Areas. Economic indicators have been mixed as well. In 2022 and 2023, Kentucky's annual unemployment rates of 4.0% and 4.2% were the lowest and 4th-lowest years in history. In 2020, the Kentucky Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR) reached the lowest rate ever recorded at 57.0%. However, in the years since the pandemic the LFPR has continued to flounder, and at 57.1% in 2023, the LFPR has yet to return to pre-pandemic levels.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Gross Domestic Product (GDP), produced by the BEA, measures the value of the goods and services produced in the U.S., states, and Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA). GDP estimates are also available by industry.

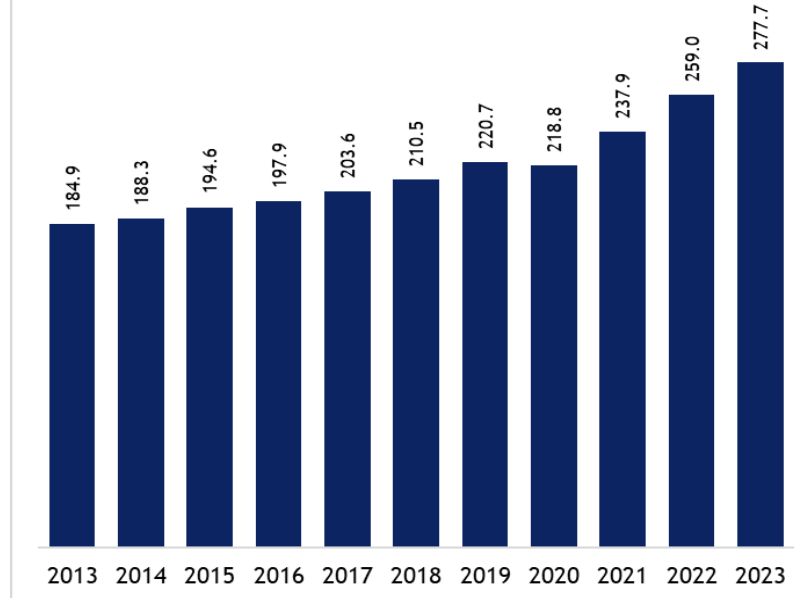
As shown in figure 2, Kentucky's GDP was \$277.7 billion in 2023, a 7.2 percent increase from 2022.

The growth rate of GDP is an indicator of a region's overall economic health. Figure 3 compares the annual change in GDP for the U.S. and Kentucky. In the period from 2013 to 2019, (prior to the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic)

Kentucky's GDP grew at a slower

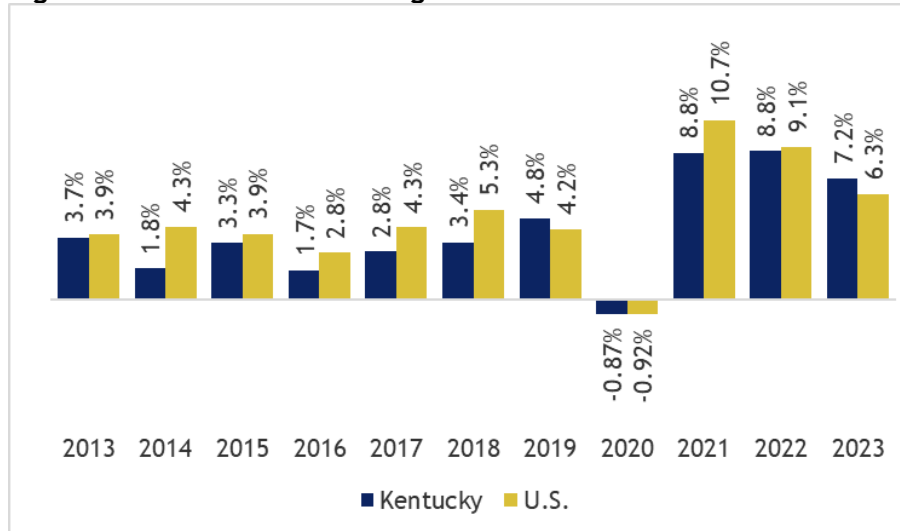
compound annual rate than the U.S.: 3.0% vs. 4.1%. In 2020, the GDP of Kentucky fell 0.87 percent from 2019, slightly less than the U.S. decrease of 0.92 percent. However, from 2021 through 2023, Kentucky's GDP grew at a compound annual rate more than twice that of the pre-COVID years (8.0%), and also exceeded the U.S. post-COVID-19 GDP compound annual growth rate of 7.7%.

Figure 2 - Gross Domestic Product in Kentucky (in billions USD)



Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, "Annual Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by State," (accessed May 2024)

Figure 3 - Over-The-Year Change in Gross Domestic Product

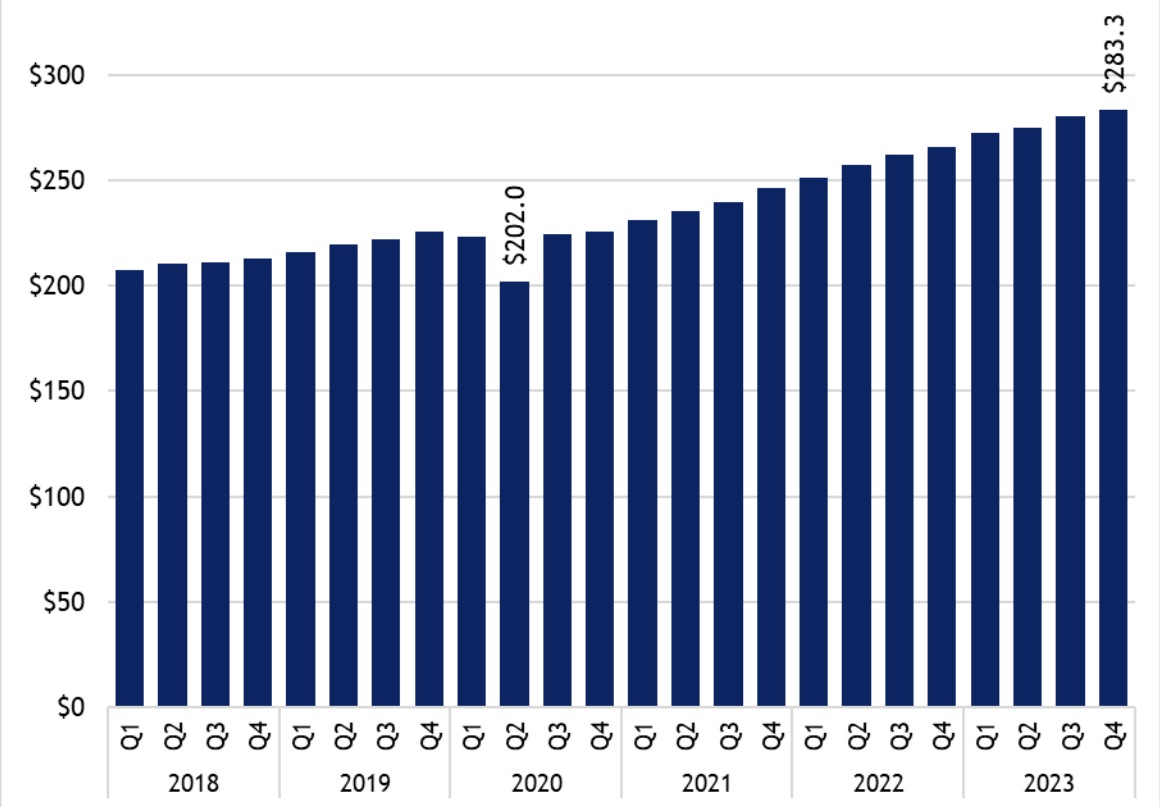


Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, "Annual Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by State," (accessed May 2024)



Kentucky’s GDP dropped sharply in the second quarter of 2020 as businesses closed in response to the coronavirus; GDP fell below 2018 levels but rose just as sharply in the third quarter. By the first quarter of 2021, GDP exceeded pre-COVID levels and has continued to rise to \$283.3 billion in the fourth quarter of 2023.

Figure 4 - Kentucky Quarterly GDP, 2018-2023 (in billions)

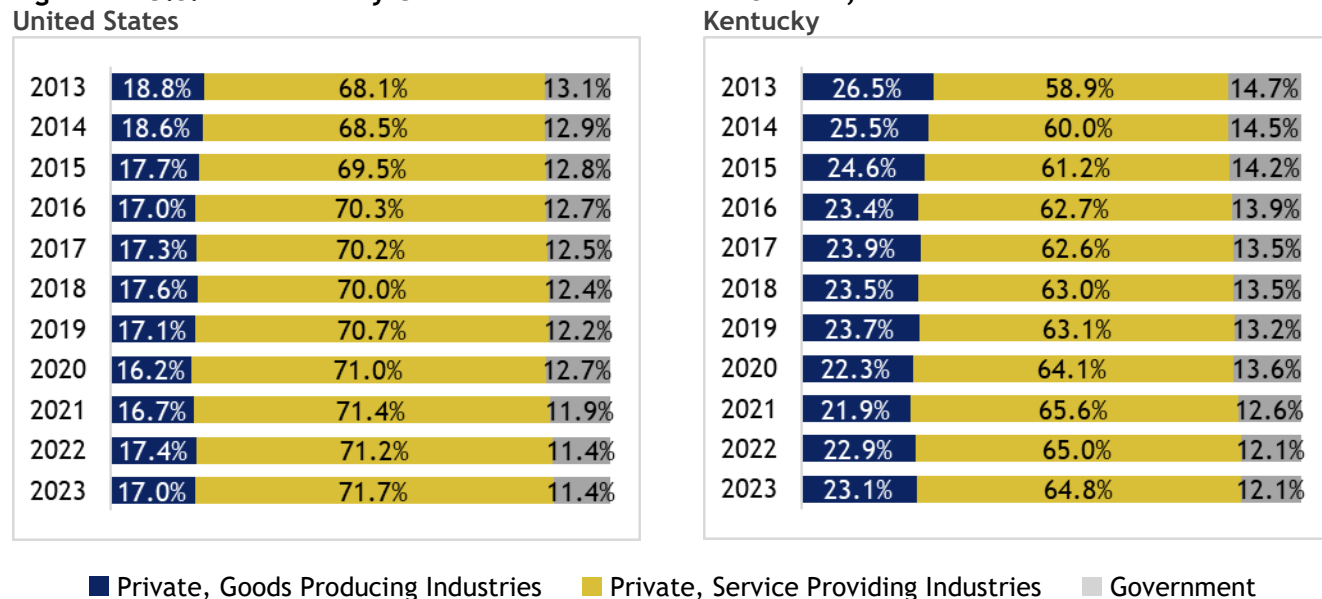


Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, “Quarterly Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by State,” (accessed May 2024)



GDP is classified into three major categories: Private Goods Producing, Private Service Providing, and Government. Compared to the U.S., a larger percentage of Kentucky’s economy is made up of private, goods producing industries and government, while private, service providing industries comprise a smaller percentage of total GDP. Further examination of the data at this level shows the shift between Goods Producing Sectors and Service Providing Sectors. As shown in Figure 5, 68.1 percent of U.S. GDP in 2013 was from private service providing industries. This increased to 71.7 percent in 2023. In Kentucky, 64.8 percent of the state’s GDP was attributed to private service providing industries in 2023, an increase of 5.9 percentage points from the 58.9 percent recorded in 2013, but still below the U.S. percentage (71.7%).

Figure 5 - U.S. and Kentucky GDP for Public and Private Sectors, 2013-2023



Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, “Annual Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by State,” (accessed May 2024). Yearly percentages may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

As mentioned above, Kentucky’s economy relies more heavily on private, goods producing industries than does the U.S. economy. In 2023, nearly one-quarter of the state’s GDP was attributed to private, goods producing industries at 23.1 percent, which was down from a peak of 26.5 percent (2013) in the years between 2013 and 2023. The U.S. share declined from 18.8 percent to 17.0 percent between 2013 and 2023, and the gap between the U.S. and Kentucky narrowed. The difference of the share in the private, goods producing industries between the U.S. and KY was 7.7 percentage points in 2013 and 6.2 percentage points in 2023.

Government as a share of GDP was also higher in Kentucky than in the U.S., 12.1 percent in 2023 compared to 11.4 percent in the U.S. This share declined for both the U.S. and Kentucky, but Kentucky experienced a larger drop, 2.6 percentage points, since 2013.

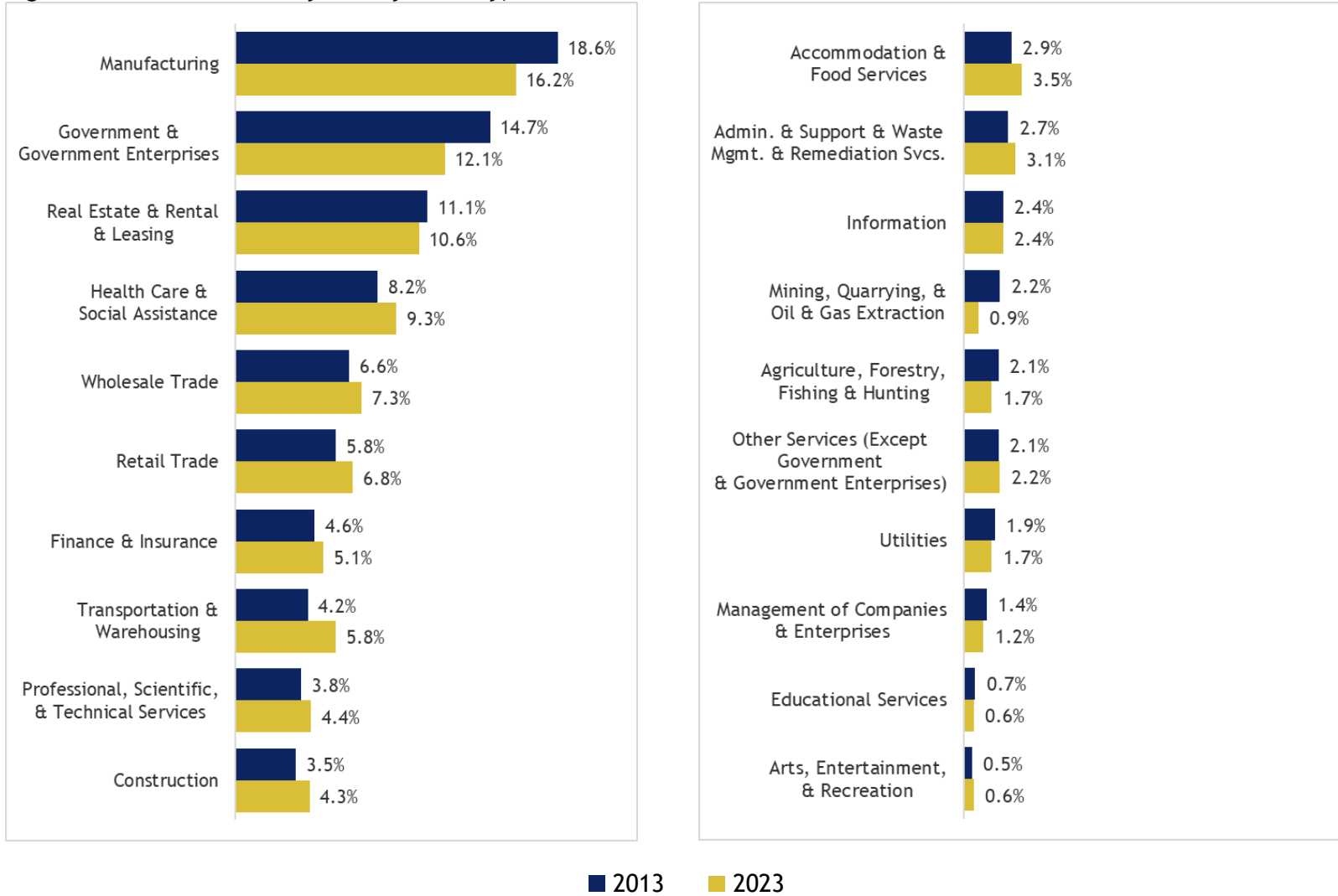
Figure 6 examines the contribution individual economic sectors made towards the state GDP in 2013 and 2023. In 2013, 4 sectors made up just over half of the state’s GDP; Manufacturing, Government, Real Estate and Rental and Leasing, and Health Care and Social Assistance together accounted for 52.6% of Kentucky’s GDP. By 2023, the combined share of GDP for these four sectors had fallen to 48.2%. During this period, the largest gains in GDP on a percentage basis were found in the Transportation and Warehousing (1.6%), Health Care and Social Assistance (1.1%), Retail Trade (1.0%), and Construction (0.8%) sectors.



Manufacturing was the largest contributor to state GDP in both 2013 and 2023, decreasing from 18.6 percent to 16.2 percent of total GDP over that period. Nationally, manufacturing decreased its contribution to GDP from 11.7 percent to 10.3 percent over this same period. The second largest contributor to Kentucky GDP was Government, which also made up a declining share of state GDP as discussed above.

In addition to Manufacturing and Government, several other sectors experienced a declining share of GDP since 2013, but the Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction sector was the only sector in which GDP decreased over that period. In 2013, this sector contributed \$4.12 billion to state GDP, 2.2 percent of total GDP. In 2023, this dropped to \$2.49 billion, 0.9 percent of state GDP.

Figure 6 - Share of Kentucky GDP by Industry, 2013 and 2023



Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, “Annual Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by State,” (accessed May 2024). Totals may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

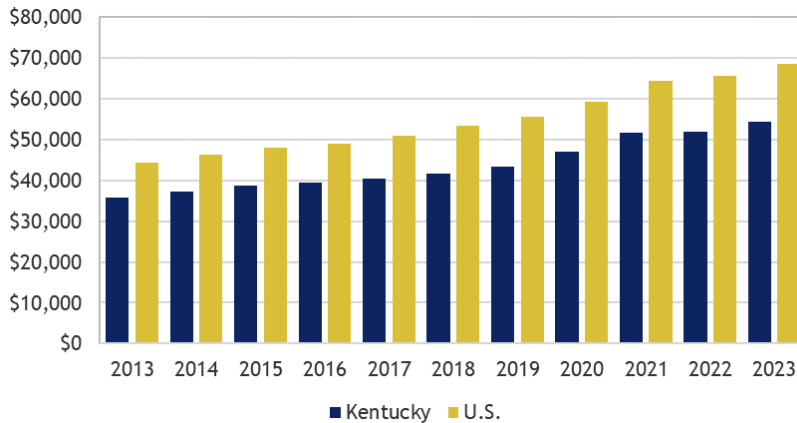


Personal Income

While GDP is a measure of the economic health of the state, a metric that measures the economic well-being of its residents is personal income. Personal income includes wages, employer provided supplements such as insurance, proprietors' income, dividends, interest, rents, and government benefits. Personal income does not include capital gains or losses from investments. Per capita personal income allows for comparison across states or with the U.S.

Kentucky residents received \$246 billion in personal income in 2023, an increase of 5.0 percent from 2022, slightly lower than the national increase of 5.2 percent. Personal income has grown at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 4.5 percent per year in Kentucky since 2013 compared to U.S. growth of 5.0 percent over the same period.

Figure 7 - Per Capita Personal Income for Kentucky and U.S.



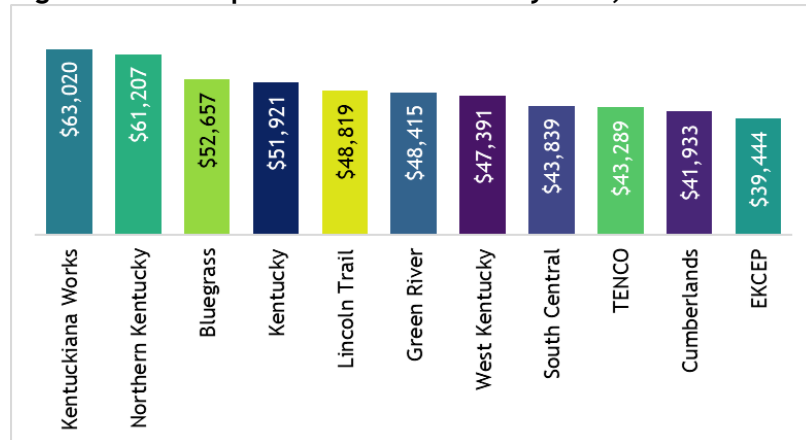
A comparison of per capita income in the U.S. and Kentucky is shown in Figure 7. In 2023, Kentucky's per capita income reached \$54,326. For the U.S., per capita income was \$68,531. For most of the last decade, the gap has widened. In

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, "Personal Income Summary," (accessed May 2024)

2023, Kentucky's per capita personal income was 79.3 percent of the U.S. average, down from 80.5 percent in 2013. While per capita income is growing in Kentucky at a compound annual rate of 4.3 percent, it remains lower than the U.S. average and is growing at a slower rate (U.S. CAGR of 4.4 percent).

Personal income, population, and per capita personal income data are available at the county level through 2022. As shown in Figure 8, when these 2022 estimates are aggregated by LWA, Kentuckiana Works, Northern Kentucky, and Bluegrass LWAs had higher per capita personal income than the state overall.

Figure 8 - Per Capita Personal Income by LWA, 2022

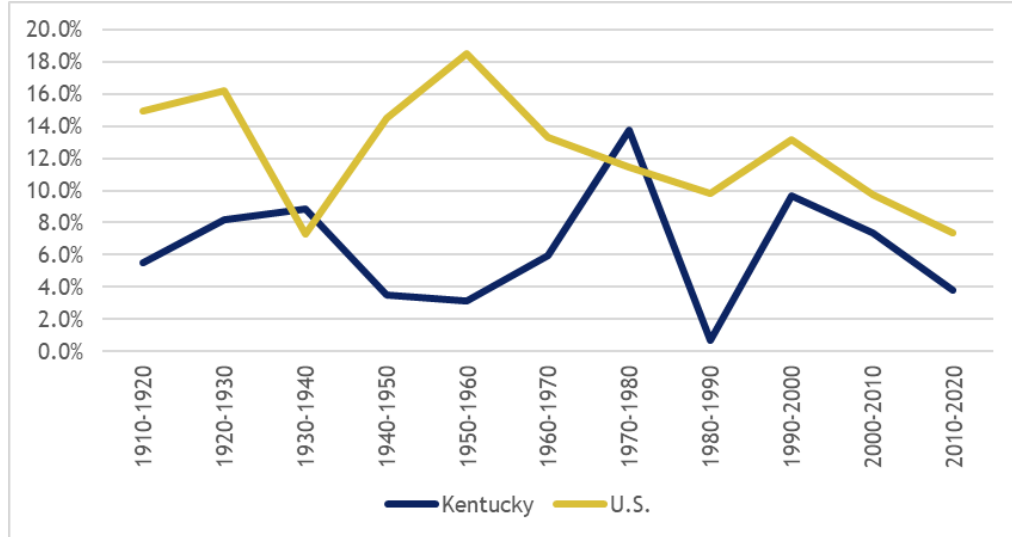


Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, "Personal Income Summary," (accessed May 2024)



In 2020, Kentucky’s population surpassed 4.5 million residents. However, population growth in the Commonwealth has lagged national rates for decades. Between 1910 and 2020, Kentucky’s population growth rate exceeded the national average twice, first between 1930 to 1940 and most recently between 1970 and 1980. In 2020, Kentucky’s population increased 3.8 percent since 2010, about half of the national rate (7.4%).

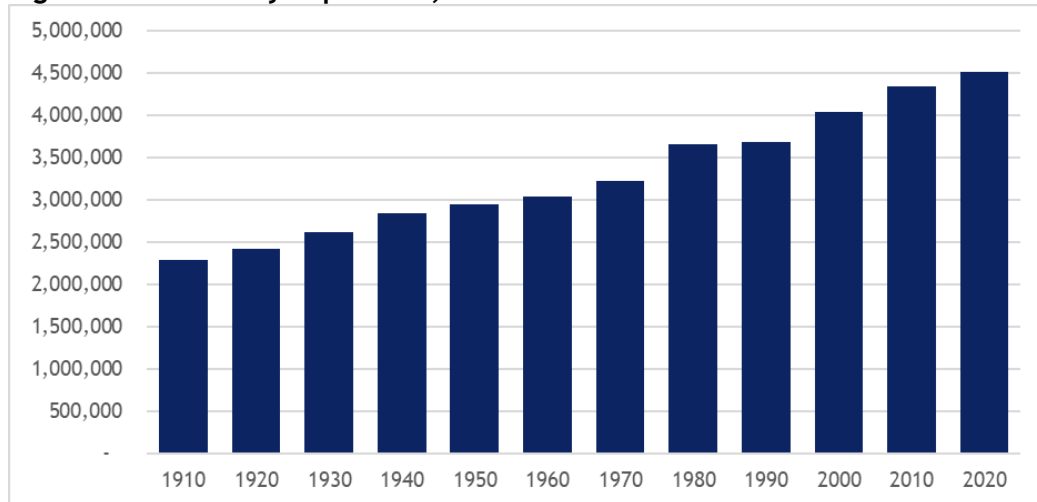
Figure 9 - Change in Population by Decade, Kentucky and the U.S., 1910 - 2020



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, “Historical Population Change Data (1910-2020)”, (accessed June 2024)

Between 1970 and 1980, the state added 442,071 residents, the most growth in any decade between 1910 and 2020. The next largest growth occurred between 1990 and 2000 with 356,473 additional residents. Between 2010 and 2020, Kentucky’s population grew by an additional 166,469 residents, the smallest population increase since the ten-year period from 1980 to 1990.

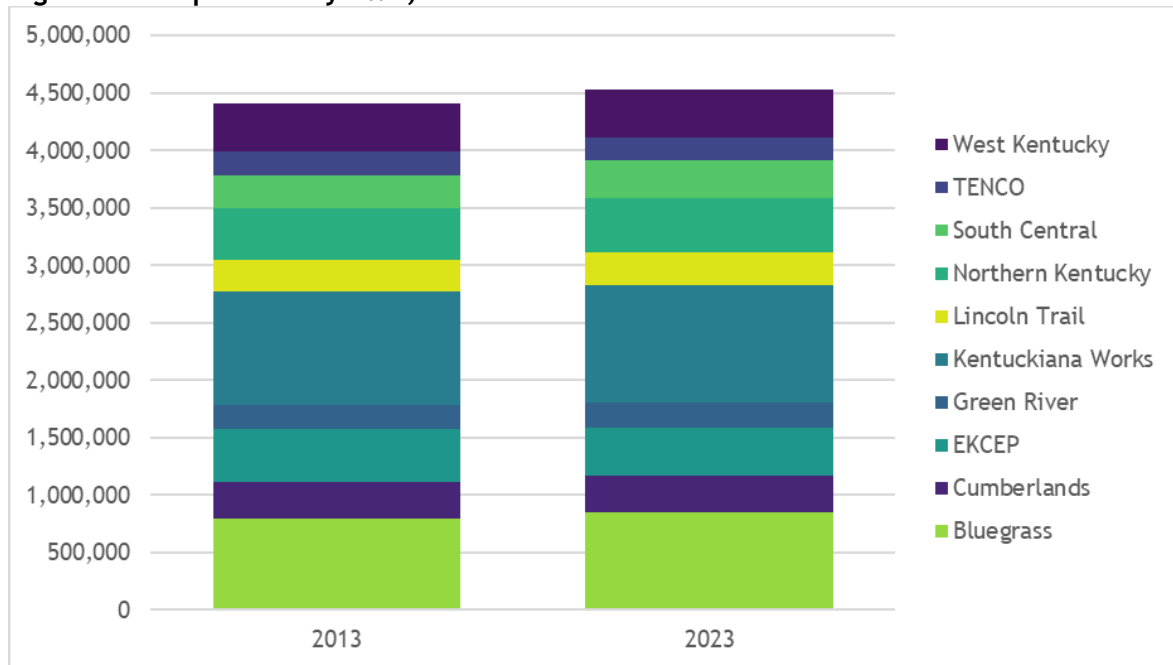
Figure 10 - Kentucky Population, 1910-2020



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, “Historical Population Change Data (1910-2020)”, (accessed June 2024)

Four of the 10 LWAs in Kentucky lost population between 2013 and 2023 with the largest decrease occurring in EKCEP with 38,475 fewer residents. West Kentucky, Green River, and TENCO also lost population over this time frame. The largest population increase occurred in the Bluegrass LWA with 50,513 additional residents. More than half of Kentucky’s population is concentrated in three LWAs: Bluegrass (18.6 percent), Kentuckiana Works (22.6 percent), and Northern Kentucky (10.5 percent).

Figure 11 - Population by LWA, 2013-2023



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, “County Population by Characteristics:” 2010-2020 and 2020-2023, (accessed June 2024)

Counties with the largest absolute growth were:

- Warren (+ 22,589 residents)
- Boone (+ 15,413)
- Jefferson (+ 12,717)
- Madison (+ 10,766)
- Scott (+ 10,161)

The five counties with the largest absolute decreases were:

- Pike County (- 7,907 residents)
- Bell County (- 4,717)
- Floyd County (- 4,064)
- Harlan County (- 3,170)
- Letcher County (- 3,113)



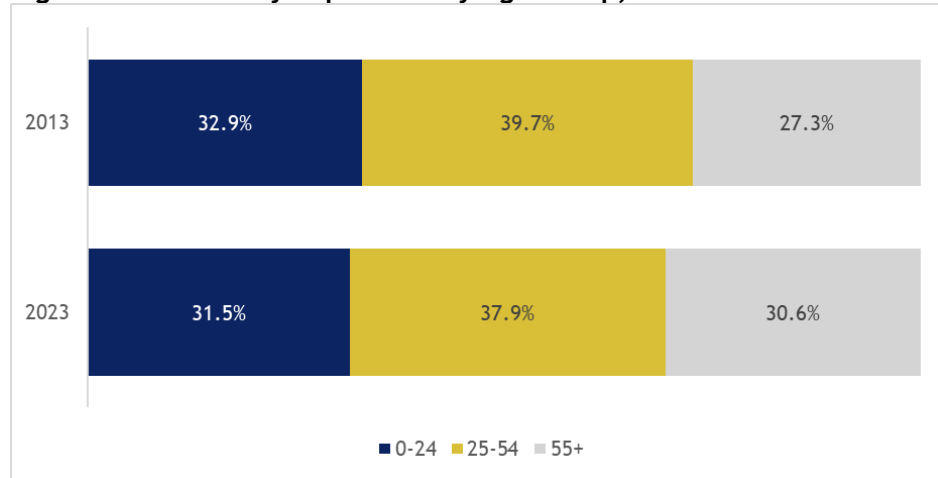
Age

Kentucky's population is slightly older than the nation as a whole. In 2023, the median age of the Kentucky population was 39.4 while the U.S. median age was 39.1.

A closer look at population by age group shows that the share of the Kentucky population that is between the ages of 25 and 54

(gold bars in Figure 12), considered prime age workers, has declined. In 2013, 39.7 percent of Kentucky's population was between the ages of 25 and 54. This fell to 37.9 percent by 2023, a decrease of 35,695 prime age workers (a 2.0 percent decrease). The share of Kentucky's population over the age of 55 increased over this same period, up to 30.6 percent in 2023 from 27.3 percent in 2013, an additional 181,406 residents. The share of young people, those under the age of 25, decreased slightly since 2013. In 2023, there were 1,424,321 residents under the age of 25, compared to 1,450,784 people under 25 in 2013 (-1.8%).

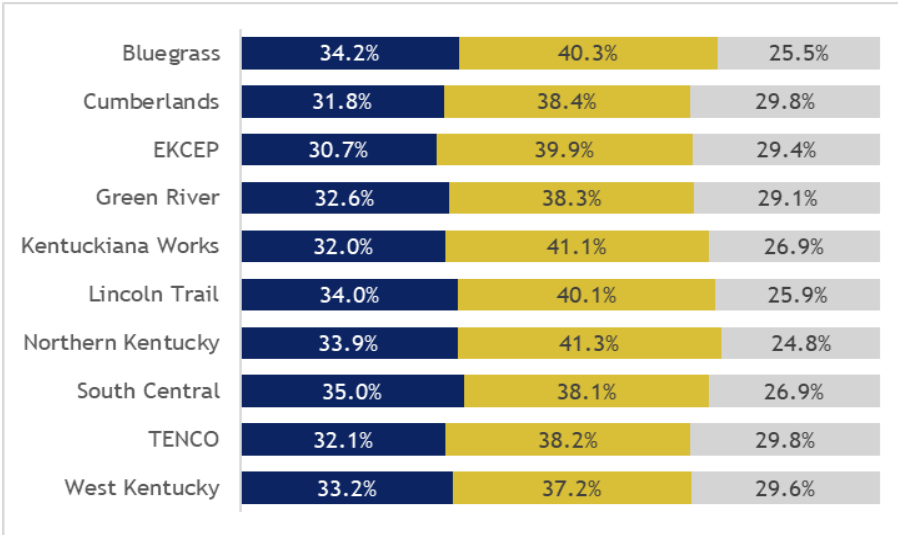
Figure 12 - Kentucky Population by Age Group, 2013 to 2023



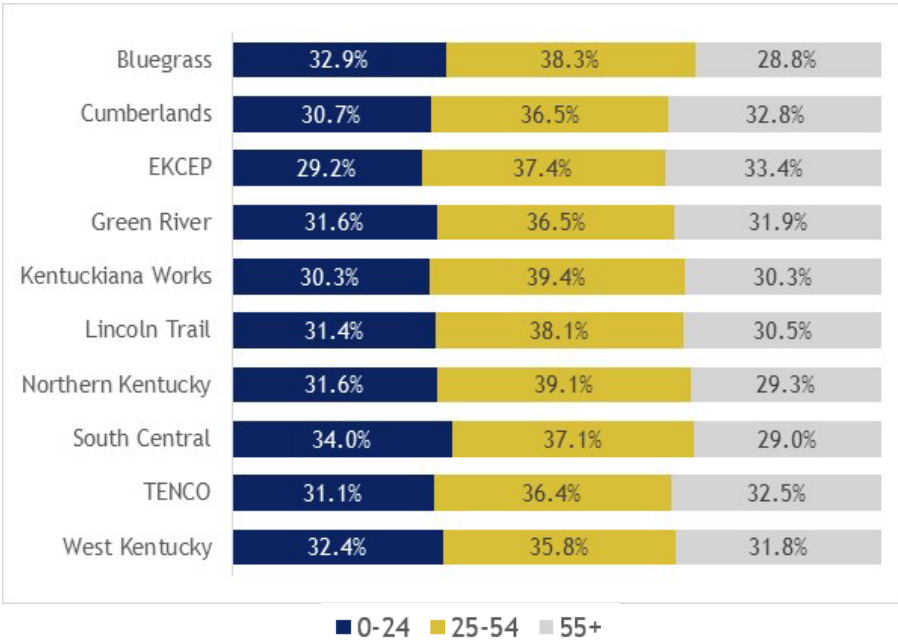
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, "County Population by Characteristics:" 2010-2020 and 2020-2023 (accessed June 2024)

Figure 13 - Population by Age Group by LWA, 2013 to 2023

2013



2023



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, "County Population by Characteristics:" 2010-2020 and 2020-2023 (accessed June 2024)

In all the LWAs, the share of the population over the age of 54 grew between 2013 and 2023. Growth in this group was highest in the Lincoln Trail and Northern Kentucky LWAs. In 2013, 25.9 percent of the Lincoln Trail LWA population was over the age of 54. This increased 4.6 percentage points to 30.5 percent in 2023. Northern Kentucky experienced a 4.5 percentage point increase, up to 29.3 percent in 2023 from 24.8 percent in 2013. The LWA with the highest share of its population over the age of 54 in 2023 was EKCEP at 33.4 percent.

The prime working-age population was 37.9 percent in the state in 2023, down from 39.7 percent in 2013. The EKCEP LWA experienced the largest decline in share for this population group, down 2.5 percentage points between 2013 and 2023.

There were four LWAs where the share of their population between the ages of 25 and 54 exceeded the state share of 37.9 percent in 2023 - Kentuckiana Works (39.4 percent), Northern Kentucky (39.1 percent), Bluegrass (38.3 percent), and Lincoln Trail (38.1 percent).

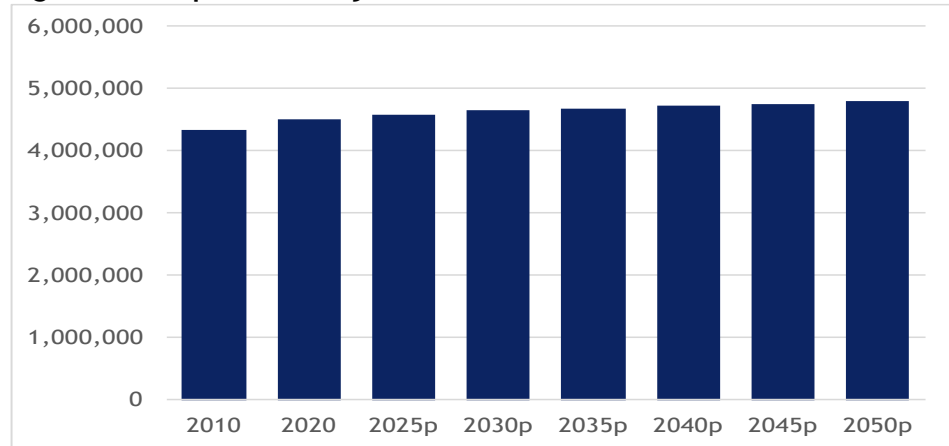


South Central LWA had the largest share of residents younger than 25 in 2023, 34.0 percent, as compared to 31.5 percent for the state.

Population Projections

According to the Kentucky State Data Center, the state population is projected to reach nearly 4.8 million residents by 2050. As shown in Figure 14, this is an increase of more than 279,000 residents between 2020 and 2050, a CAGR of 0.2 percent per year.

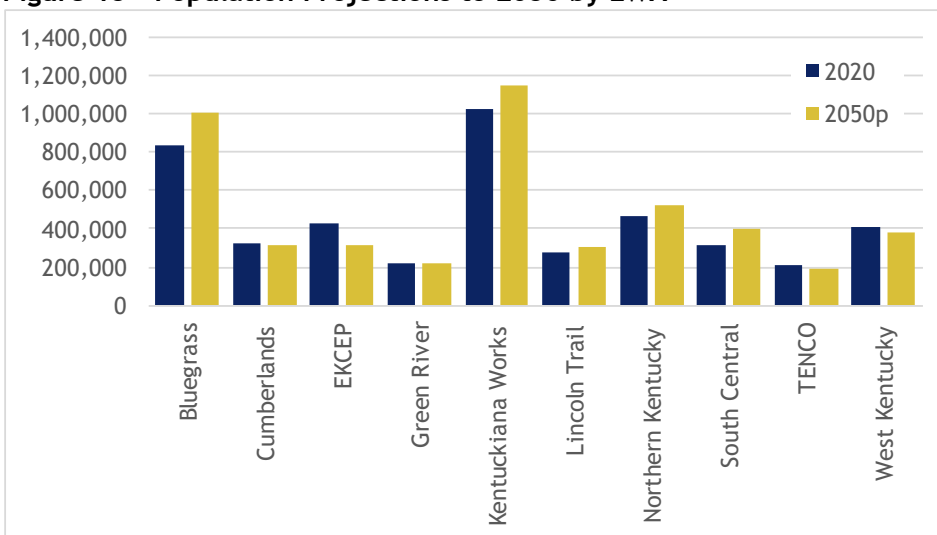
Figure 14 - Population Projections to 2050



p = projection

Source: Kentucky State Data Center, "Population Projections by Sex and Five-Year Age Group," (accessed August 2022)

Figure 15 - Population Projections to 2050 by LWA



p = projection

Source: Kentucky State Data Center, "Population Projections by Sex and Five-Year Age Group," (accessed August 2022)

Similar to recent trends, the majority of the population growth through 2050 is projected to occur within the two largest LWAs: Bluegrass and Kentuckiana Works. The South Central LWA is also expected to experience strong growth, surpassing growth in the Northern Kentucky LWA. Population growth will outpace the state CAGR (0.2 percent)

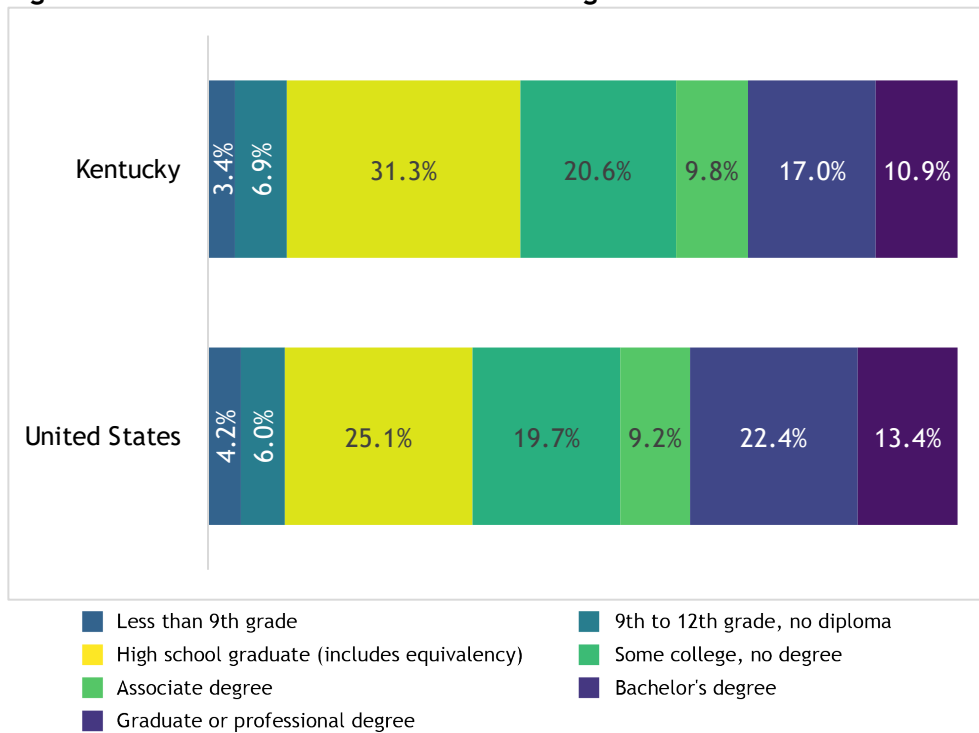
in these areas with 0.6 percent annual growth in the Bluegrass LWA, 0.4 percent growth in Kentuckiana Works LWA, and 0.8 percent per year growth in South Central LWA. Four LWAs are projected to experience population declines between 2020 and 2050: Cumberlands (-0.1 percent per year), EKCEP (-1.1 percent per year), TENCO (-0.2 percent per year), and West Kentucky (-0.3 percent per year).

Educational Attainment

The educational attainment of the adult working-age population (those between the ages of 25 and 64) is often used as an indicator of the skills of the workforce. For example, the share of the population with at least a bachelor’s degree shows the potential supply of workers for occupations requiring those credentials for entry.

According to the 2018-2022 American Community Survey, when comparing the educational attainment of Kentucky residents in this age range, the largest group is comprised of those who have attained a high school diploma or equivalent (31.3 percent), with the second largest group being those who have attended some college but did not earn a degree (20.6 percent). A little over one-quarter of Kentucky adults (28.0 percent) have at least a bachelor’s degree compared to 35.8 percent in the U.S. The share of adults that have not completed high school was 10.4 percent in Kentucky compared to 10.1 percent in the U.S.

Figure 16 - Educational Attainment Adults Ages 25 - 64



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2018-2022 Five-Year Estimates, “Educational Attainment,” (accessed May 2024)

Figure 17 - Share of Kentucky Adults (25-64) With at Least a High School Diploma by LWA

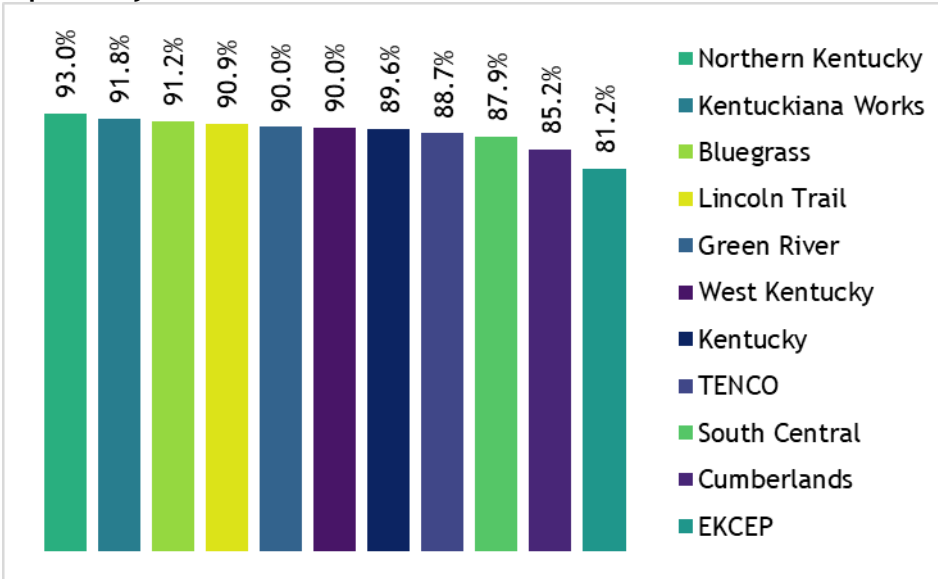
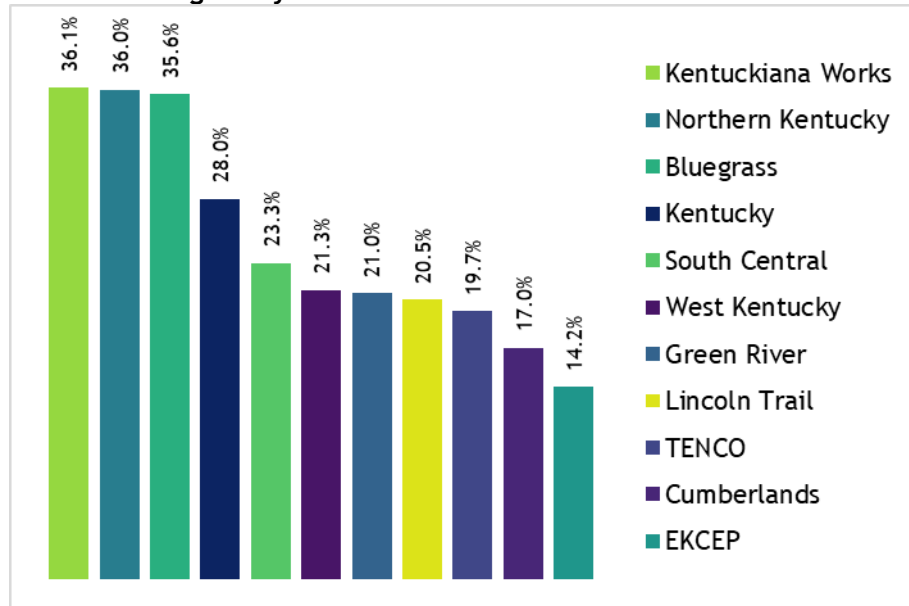


Figure 17 shows the percentage of Kentucky adults with at least a high school degree by LWA. Six LWAs have a larger share than the state average of 89.6 percent.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2018-2022 Five-Year Estimates, "Educational Attainment," (accessed May 2024)

There are three LWAs with a higher share of the adult population with at least a bachelor's degree than the state average of 28.0 percent: Kentuckiana Works (36.1%), Northern Kentucky (36.0%), and Bluegrass (35.6%). The remaining seven LWAs have lower percentages of bachelor's degree completers, the lowest being EKCEP with 14.2 percent of the adult population with at least a bachelor's degree.

Figure 18 - Share of Kentucky Adults (25-64) With at Least a Bachelor's Degree by LWA



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2018-2022 Five-Year Estimates, "Educational Attainment," (accessed May 2024)

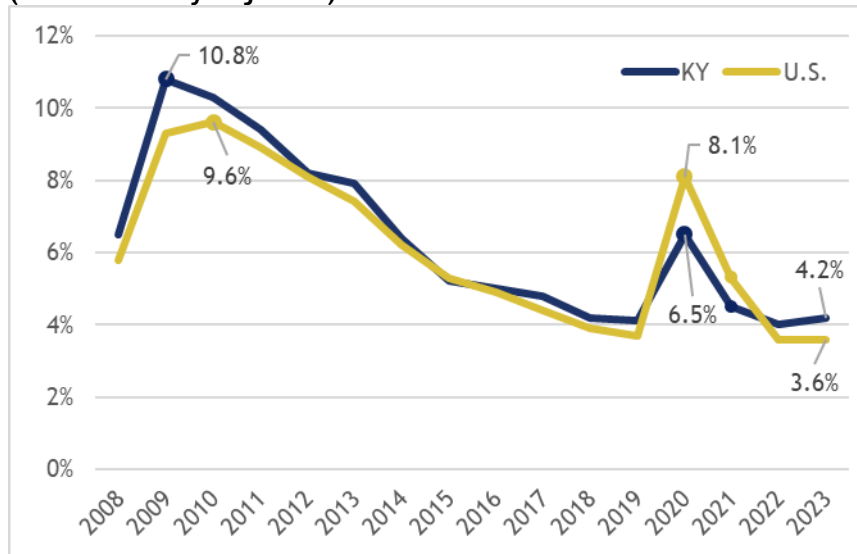
Civilian Labor Force

LAUS defines the civilian labor force as the civilian non-institutional population over the age of 16 that is either working or actively looking for work. Retirees and students without jobs, for example, are not included. The civilian non-institutional population includes those residing in the 50 states and the District of Columbia who do not live in institutions (for example, correctional facilities, long-term care hospitals, or nursing homes) and who are not on active duty in the Armed Forces. Persons are classified as unemployed if they do not have a job, have actively looked for work in the prior four weeks, and are currently available to work. Persons who were waiting to be recalled to a job from which they had been laid off need not have been looking for work to be classified as unemployed.

The LAUS program produces monthly and annual estimates of the civilian labor force, employment, unemployment, and unemployment rate for the state and substate areas. The unemployment rate is calculated as the unemployed percent of the civilian labor force. Employment estimates include agricultural workers, self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, private household workers, and those temporarily absent from work for reasons such as illness, vacation, or labor management disputes. National unemployment rates are from the Current Population Survey program, which is conducted by the Bureau of Census for the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

During the 2008 recession, Kentucky’s unemployment rate peaked in 2009 at 10.8 percent. The U.S. rate peaked at 9.6 percent in 2010, 1.2 percentage points lower. During the 2020 economic downturn, Kentucky’s unemployment rate of 6.5 percent was 1.6 percentage points lower than the U.S. average of 8.1 percent. Unemployment rates were lower each year after 2020, falling to 3.6 percent in the U.S. and 4.2 percent in Kentucky in 2023.

Figure 19 - Annual Unemployment Rates, U.S. and KY, 2008-2023 (not seasonally adjusted)

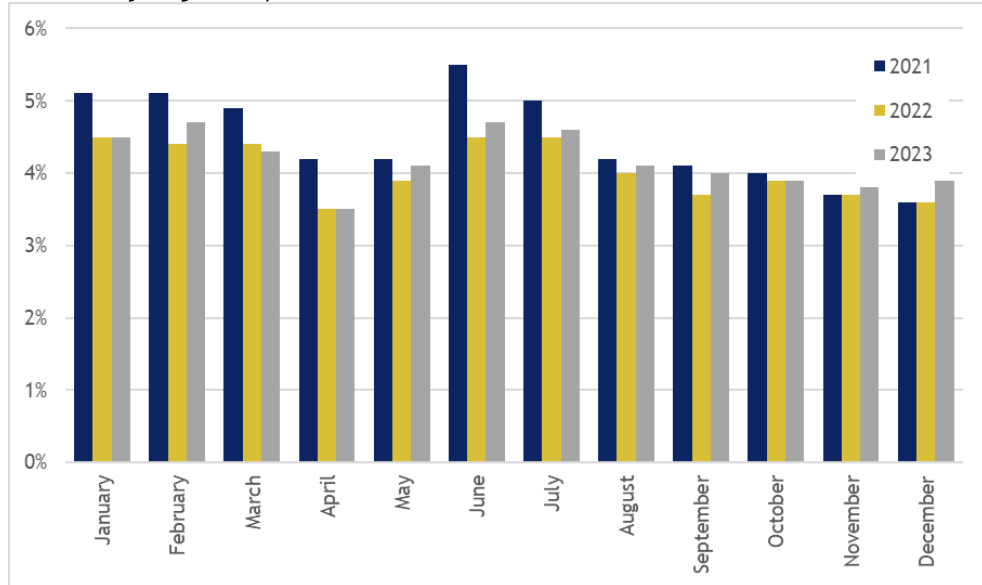


Source: KYSTATS, Labor Market Information Branch, Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) Report, (accessed May 2024)



Looking at annual averages masks the turbulence experienced in the economy each month as Kentucky recovered from the pandemic after 2020. Figure 20 shows monthly unemployment rates from 2021 to 2023. The Kentucky monthly unemployment rates from January 2021 through October 2021 were

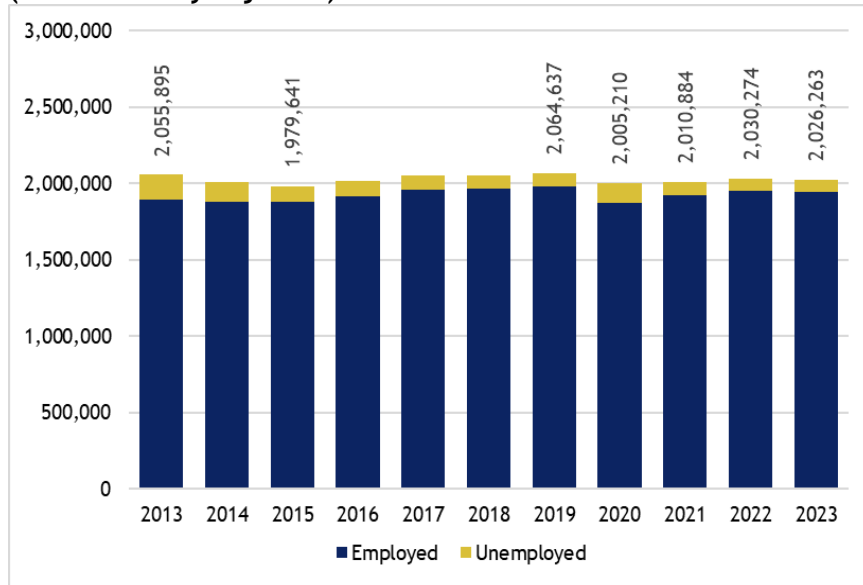
Figure 20 - Monthly Unemployment Rates for KY, 2021-2023 (not seasonally adjusted)



Source: KYSTATS, Labor Market Information Branch, Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) Report, (accessed May 2024)

higher than those of the corresponding months in both of the two succeeding years. After that point, monthly rates fell to more typical levels, though 2023 monthly unemployment levels were for the most part slightly higher than those of 2022.

Figure 21 - Kentucky Civilian Labor Force, 2013 to 2023 (not seasonally adjusted)

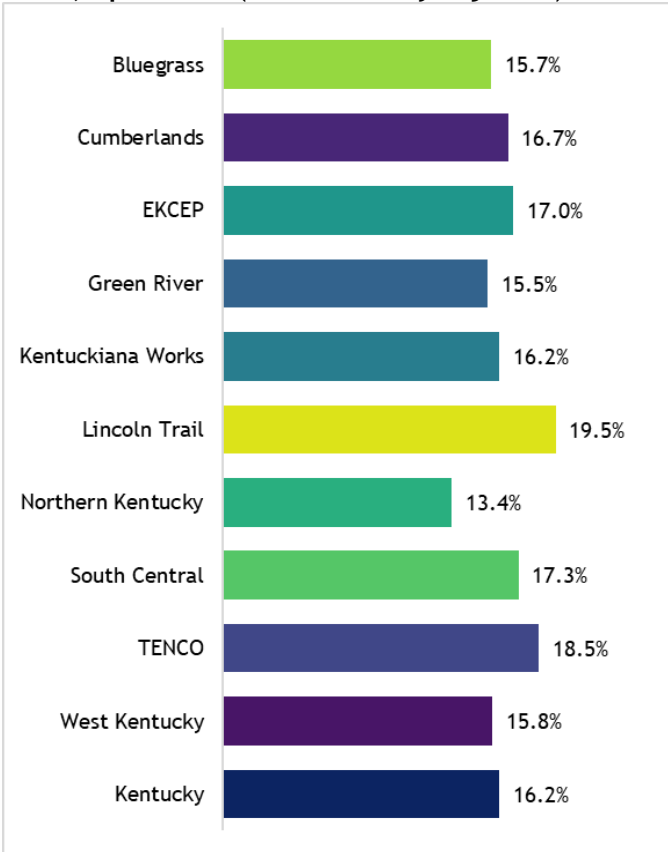


Source: KYSTATS, Labor Market Information Branch, Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) Report, (accessed May 2024)

The civilian labor force (CLF) includes the employed and the unemployed. Between 2013 and 2015, the labor force declined, losing over 76,000 people. By 2019, the labor force had added back approximately 85,000 people, reaching 2,064,637. However, the impacts of COVID-19 reduced the workforce to 2,005,210 in 2020. By 2023, the civilian labor force had yet to fully recover to pre-COVID levels, as the CLF was approximately 38,000 people lower than in 2019.



Figure 22 - Unemployment Rates in Kentucky LWAs, April 2020 (not seasonally adjusted)



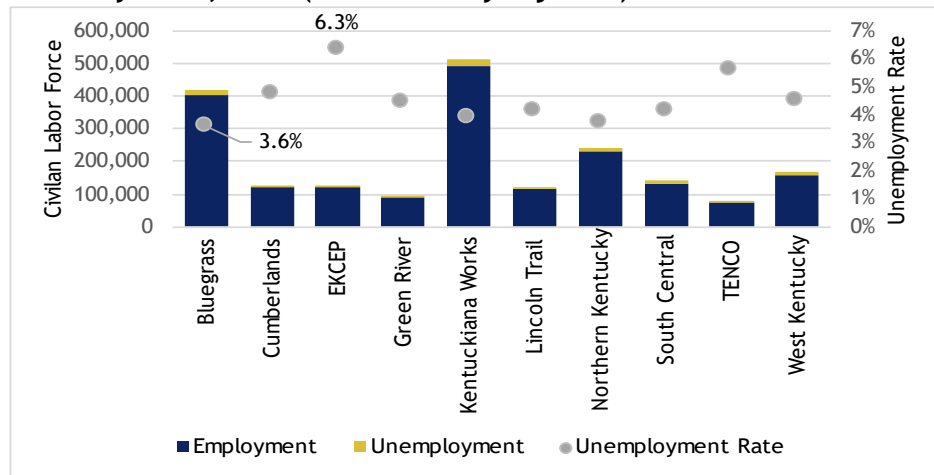
Source: KYSTATS, Labor Market Information Branch, Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) Report, (accessed August 2023)

The impact of the pandemic, as measured by unemployment rates, was not uniform across the state. The three LWAs with the largest civilian labor forces - Bluegrass, Kentuckiana Works, and Northern Kentucky - made up 57.4 percent of the average annual employment in Kentucky during 2020, but had a disproportionately smaller share of the unemployed, 54.9 percent, indicating that unemployment hit the smaller LWAs harder.

Lincoln Trail had the highest unemployment rate in April 2020 at 19.5 percent, 3.3 percentage points higher than the state. Northern Kentucky's unemployment rate was 2.8 percentage points lower than the state average of 16.2 percent.

The scale of recovery also varied by region. As shown in Figure 23, the average annual unemployment rate in 2023 ranged from a low of 3.6 percent in the Bluegrass LWA (a 12.1 percentage point difference from April 2020) to a high of 6.3 percent in the EKCEP LWA (a 10.7 percentage point difference from April 2020).

Figure 23 - Average Civilian Labor Force and Unemployment Rates in Kentucky LWAs, 2023 (not seasonally adjusted)



Source: KYSTATS, Labor Market Information Branch, Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) Report, (accessed May 2024)

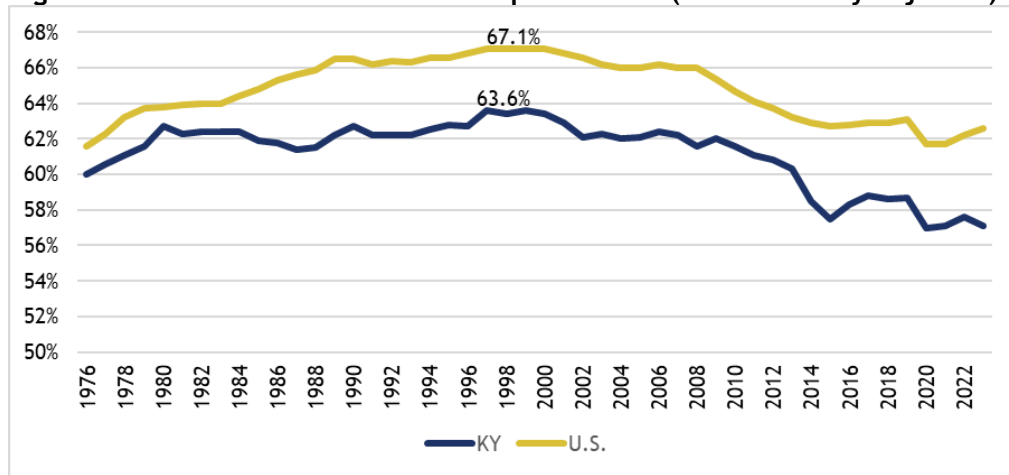


Labor Force Participation

The Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR) is a key measure of the labor market - providing information on the share of the overall population in the labor force. The LFPR is the civilian labor force (employed plus unemployed) as a percent of the civilian non-institutional population.

The annual U.S. LFPR peaked from 1997 to 2000 at 67.1 percent, (not seasonally adjusted). By 2020, the U.S. rate had dropped to 61.7 percent. In Kentucky, the not seasonally adjusted LFPR peaked in 1997, and again in 1999, at 63.6 percent. Similar to U.S. trends, the LFPR in Kentucky decreased over the last decade, dropping to its lowest point of 57.0 percent in 2020. As of 2023, it has not returned to pre-COVID levels, and stands at 57.1%.

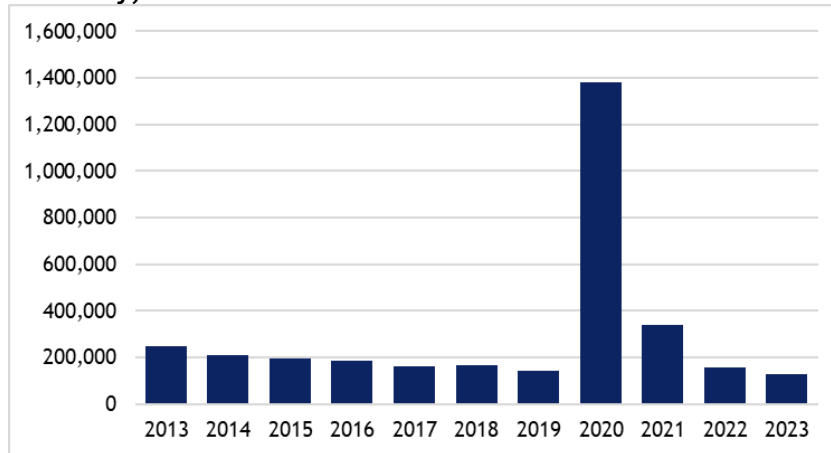
Figure 24 - Annual Labor Force Participation Rate (not seasonally adjusted)



Source: KYSTATS, Labor Market Information Branch, Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) Report, "Labor Force Participation Rate," (accessed May 2024)

Although Unemployment Insurance (UI) claims are not a representation of total unemployment, they are another way to assess the labor market. Initial claims can be an indicator of emerging unemployment, whereas continued claims indicate the level of difficulty the unemployed encounter finding a new job.

Figure 25 - Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims in Kentucky, 2013-2023



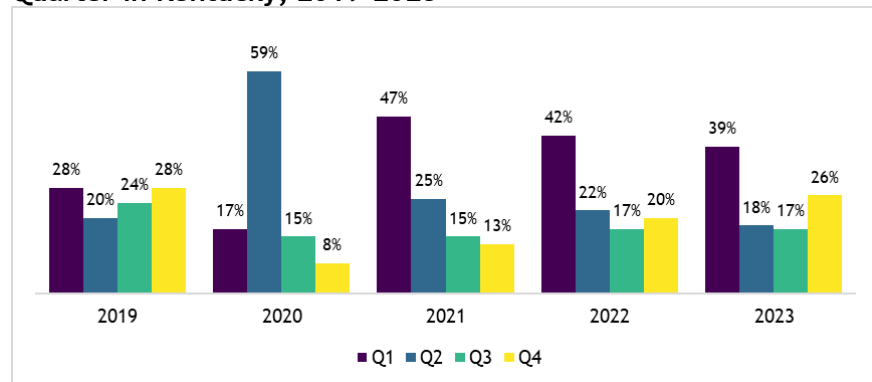
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, “ETA 5159, Claims and Payment Activities” (accessed May 2024)

As shown in Figure 25, the number of initial UI claims filed in 2020 reached nearly 1.4 million. UI initial claims fell by more than a million in 2021 to 338,002, then back to pre-COVID levels in 2023 at 125,598. There was a change in UI eligibility adopted in response to the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020. Unemployment

benefits were expanded to include individuals typically not covered by UI including the self-employed, independent contractors, freelance workers, substitute teachers, and childcare workers employed by religious affiliated organizations and non-profits. In addition, workers that left employment due to risk of exposure or the need to care for a family member affected by COVID-19 were also eligible.

During 2020, the largest share of initial claims in Kentucky were filed in the second quarter (April through June) at 59 percent. In contrast, in 2023, the largest share of initial claims were filed in the

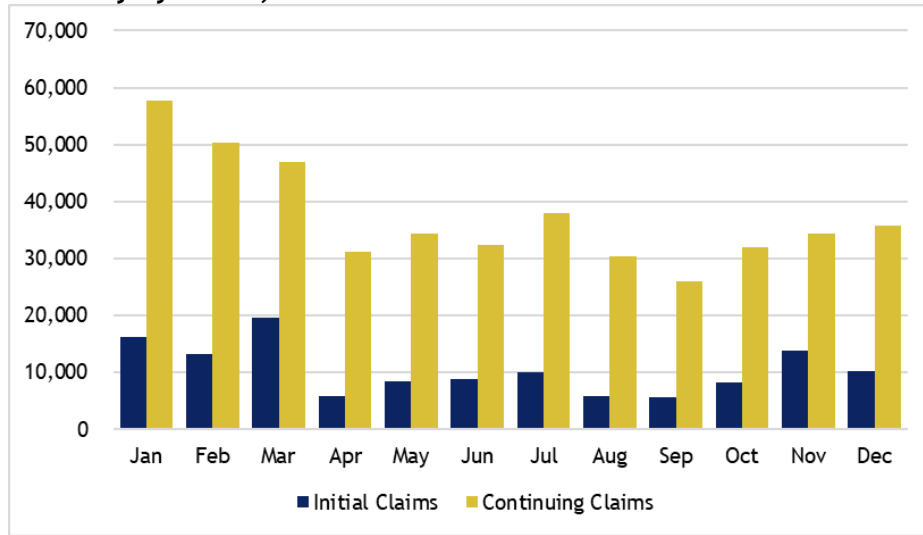
Figure 26 - Share of Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims by Quarter in Kentucky, 2019-2023



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, “ETA 5159, Claims and Payment Activities” (accessed May 2024). Totals may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

first quarter (January through March) at 39 percent, continuing a pattern that began in 2021. The percentage of claims filed in the first quarter of 2023 was significantly larger than in any other quarter that year and was 11 percentage points higher than the share of initial claims in the first quarter during 2019. This pattern did not occur in the U.S. after 2021; U.S. initial claims in 2022 and 2023 returned to pre-COVID-19 levels and the initial claims were similar across all four quarters.

Figure 27 - Initial and Continuing Unemployment Insurance Claims in Kentucky by Month, 2023

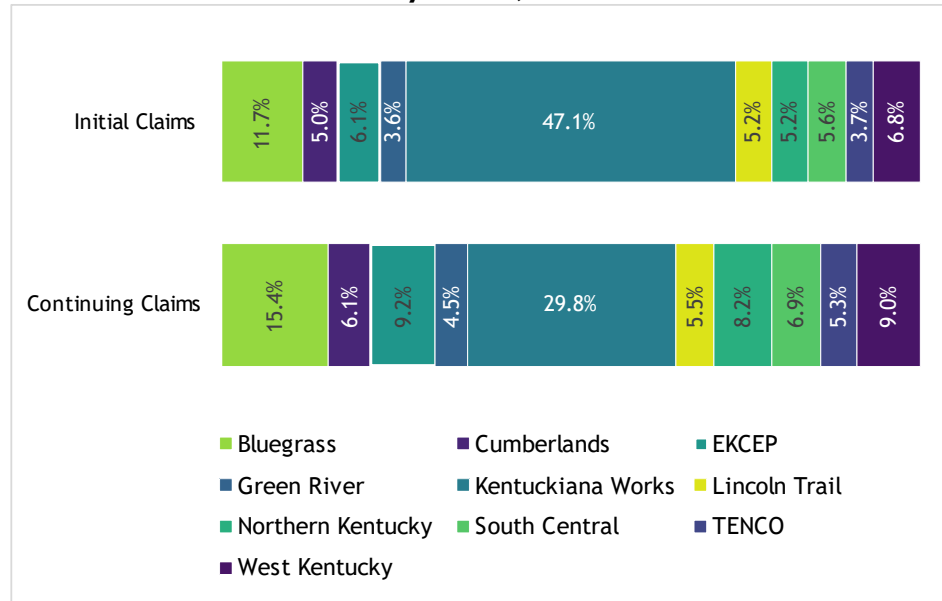


In March 2023, initial unemployment insurance claims in Kentucky peaked with 19,676 claims. Continuing claims peaked in January at 57,732 and remained above 46,900 claims through March. Continuing claims ebbed and flowed during the remainder of 2023, staying between 26,000 and 38,000 claims per month.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, “ETA 5159, Claims and Payment Activities” (accessed May 2024)

Among Kentucky’s regions, UI claims in 2023 were concentrated in the larger LWAs. Over 47 percent of all initial claims were made in the Kentuckiana Works LWA, followed by 11.7 percent in the Bluegrass LWA. Just under 30 percent of continuing claims were made in the Kentuckiana Works LWA. The fewest initial claims were made in the Green River LWA (3.6 percent of the total, or 4,318 initial claims).

Figure 28 - Initial and Continuing Unemployment Insurance Claims by LWA Relative to Total Kentucky Claims, 2023

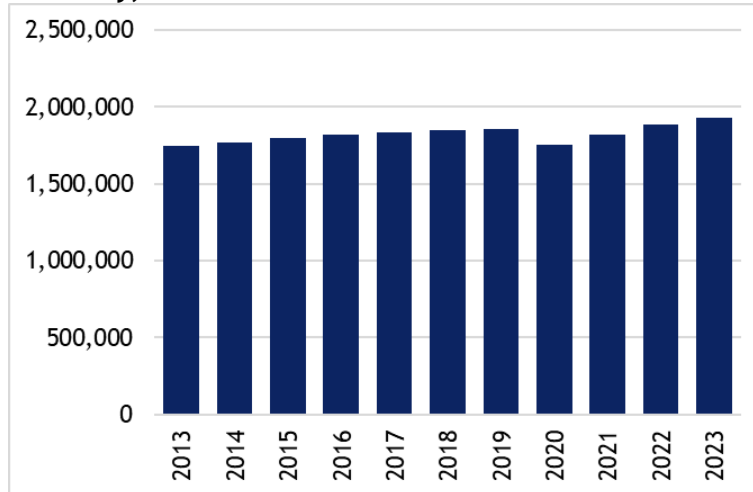


Source: Kentucky Unemployment Insurance (UI), Office of Employment and Training, UI Quality Control Branch, Unemployment claims data (accessed May 2024). Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Green River also had the fewest continuing claims during 2023 (4.5 percent of the statewide total in each LWA with 14,856 continuing claims).

The QCEW program publishes quarterly employment and wages by industry sector for employers covered by the UI program. Data are aggregated from single establishments into industries organized by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

Figure 29 - Average Annual Covered Employment in Kentucky, 2013-2023



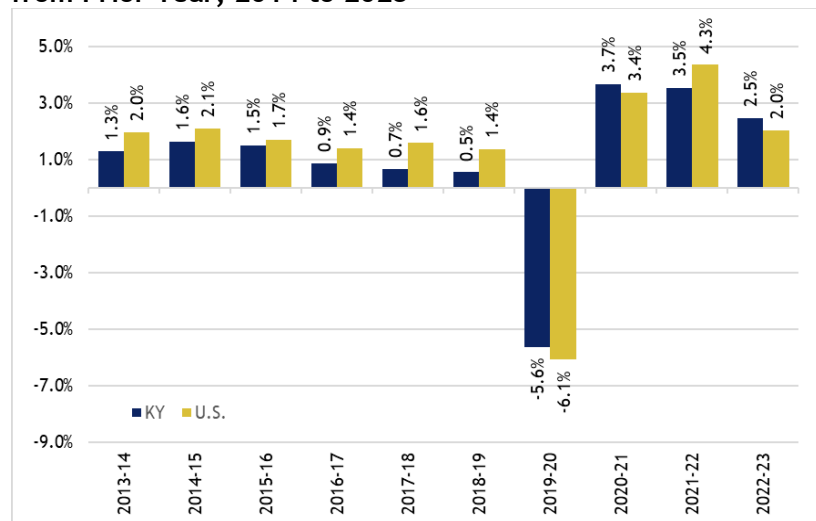
Source: KYSTATS, Labor Market Information Branch, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW), “Employment and Wages by Industry,” (accessed June 2024)

In 2023, the average annual employment in Kentucky increased 2.5 percent, slowing from the pace set in 2021 (+3.7%) and 2022 (+3.5%), but higher than the annual job growth rate of any of the eight years prior to 2021. Following the 2020 decrease of almost 105,000 jobs in Kentucky, about 64,000 jobs were added in both 2021 and 2022 followed by 46,000 in 2023,

for a combined three-year total increase of nearly 175,000 jobs in Kentucky.

Between 2014 and 2019, job growth in the U.S., measured by year-over-year changes in employment in the QCEW program, was higher than the rate of job growth in Kentucky. The rate of job loss in the U.S. between 2019 and 2020 was also greater, 6.1 percent compared to 5.6 percent in Kentucky. However, the post-pandemic recovery was stronger in Kentucky in two of

Figure 30 - Change in Average Annual Covered Employment from Prior Year, 2014 to 2023

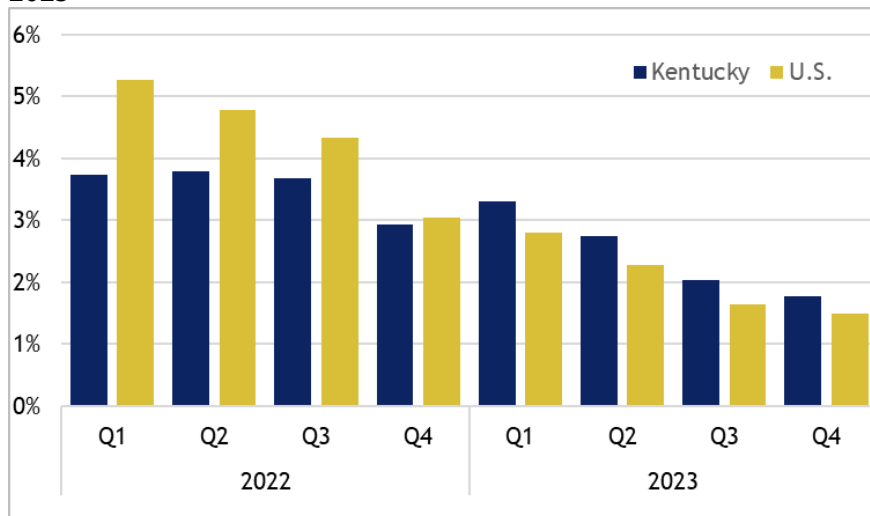


Sources: KYSTATS, Labor Market Information Branch, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW), “Employment and Wages by Industry,” (accessed June 2024) and U.S. Bureau Labor Statistics, QCEW for the U.S., (accessed June 2024)

the three years following 2020; in 2021 Kentucky experienced a 3.7 percent increase compared to 3.4 percent in the U.S., and in 2023, Kentucky’s 2.5 percent increase

again outpaced the U.S. job growth of 2.0 percent. 2022 was the exception during which Kentucky’s 3.5 percent growth fell behind the U.S. (4.3%).

Figure 31 - Change in Covered Employment by Quarter, 2022 to 2023



Levels of employment typically change from quarter to quarter due to seasonality, among other factors. Figure 31 compares quarterly employment changes in Kentucky and the U.S. from 2022 to 2023. The pace of job growth in each year generally decreased from quarter 1 to quarter 4 for both Kentucky and the U.S., with the U.S. leading each quarter in 2022 and Kentucky leading during each quarter of 2023.

Sources: KYSTATS, Labor Market Information Branch, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW), “Employment and Wages by Industry,” (accessed June 2024) and U.S. Bureau Labor Statistics, QCEW for the U.S., (accessed June 2024)

Table 1 shows employment by the 20 major industry sectors in Kentucky in five-year increments from 2013 to 2023. There was no change over this period in the ranking of sectors with the largest number of jobs: Government, Health Care and Social Assistance, Manufacturing, and Retail Trade remain at the top of the list. However, the largest sector, Government (287,294 jobs), experienced a decline of 16,701 jobs over this decade. Over this same period, Health Care and Social Assistance gained the largest number of jobs of any sector (45,652), narrowing the gap with Government for the highest overall employment, and followed closely in job gains by Transportation and Warehousing, which added 44,776 jobs. Other sectors with significant job gains included Manufacturing (26,491), Construction (22,835), and Accommodation and Food Services (18,440).

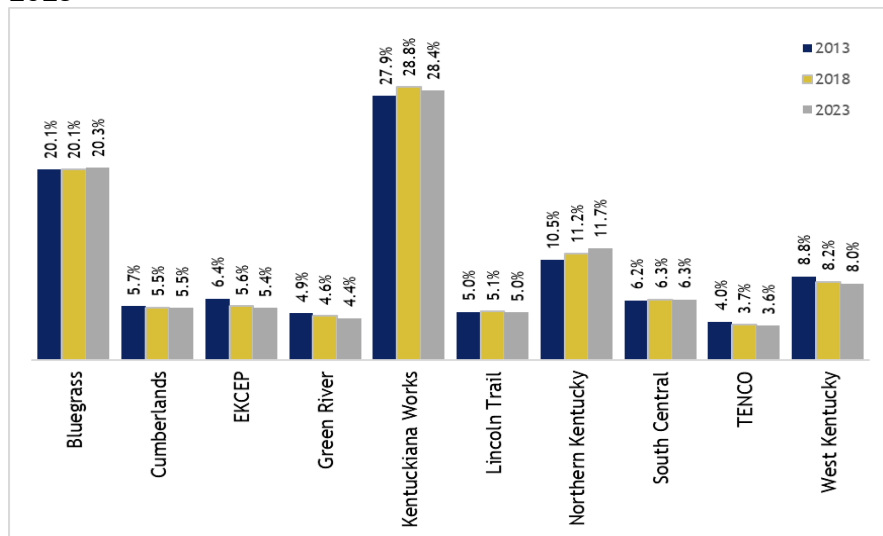
Eleven of the twenty sectors experienced stronger growth than the state (CAGR of 1.0%). Two sectors experienced a compound annual growth rate over 4 percent: the Utilities sector increased at a CAGR of 7.8 percent between 2013 and 2023, increasing to 4,185 jobs in the sector, and the Transportation and Warehousing sector saw jobs increase at a CAGR of 4.7 percent. Only four sectors experienced a declining number of jobs since 2013. Besides Government (as discussed above), Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction lost 8,601 jobs between 2013 and 2023 (-9.0% CAGR), Information saw a decrease of 4,091 jobs (-1.7% CAGR), and Other Services except Public Administration fell by 1,012 jobs (-0.2% CAGR).

Table 1 - Covered Employment by Major Industry Sector in Kentucky, 2013, 2018, & 2023

Industry Sector	Employment			Change Since 2013		
	2013	2018	2023	Absolute	Percent	CAGR
Accommodation and Food Services	159,210	174,360	177,650	18,440	11.6%	1.1%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	106,636	117,433	116,394	9,758	9.2%	0.9%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	7,420	8,145	8,556	1,136	15.3%	1.4%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	18,996	22,247	24,930	5,934	31.2%	2.8%
Construction	65,939	76,995	88,774	22,835	34.6%	3.0%
Educational Services	12,254	12,788	14,483	2,229	18.2%	1.7%
Finance and Insurance	69,757	72,788	72,486	2,729	3.9%	0.4%
Government	303,995	292,560	287,294	-16,701	-5.5%	-0.6%
Health Care and Social Assistance	226,752	247,639	272,404	45,652	20.1%	1.9%
Information	25,395	20,679	21,304	-4,091	-16.1%	-1.7%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	19,196	19,128	19,856	660	3.4%	0.3%
Manufacturing	225,483	247,573	251,974	26,491	11.7%	1.1%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	14,116	7,102	5,515	-8,601	-60.9%	-9.0%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	47,739	45,919	46,727	-1,012	-2.1%	-0.2%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	67,920	74,656	84,977	17,057	25.1%	2.3%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	17,834	19,056	21,398	3,564	20.0%	1.8%
Retail Trade	203,123	213,578	208,619	5,496	2.7%	0.3%
Transportation and Warehousing	77,460	98,886	122,236	44,776	57.8%	4.7%
Utilities	1,974	3,658	4,185	2,211	112.0%	7.8%
Wholesale Trade	70,021	71,717	76,915	6,894	9.8%	0.9%
Total All Industries	1,741,546	1,847,252	1,927,153	185,607	10.7%	1.0%

Source: KYSTATS, Labor Market Information Branch, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW), "Employment and Wages by Industry," (accessed June 2024)

Figure 32 - Share of Covered Employment by LWA, 2013, 2018, & 2023



Source: KYSTATS, Labor Market Information Branch, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW), “Employment and Wages by Industry,” (accessed June 2024)

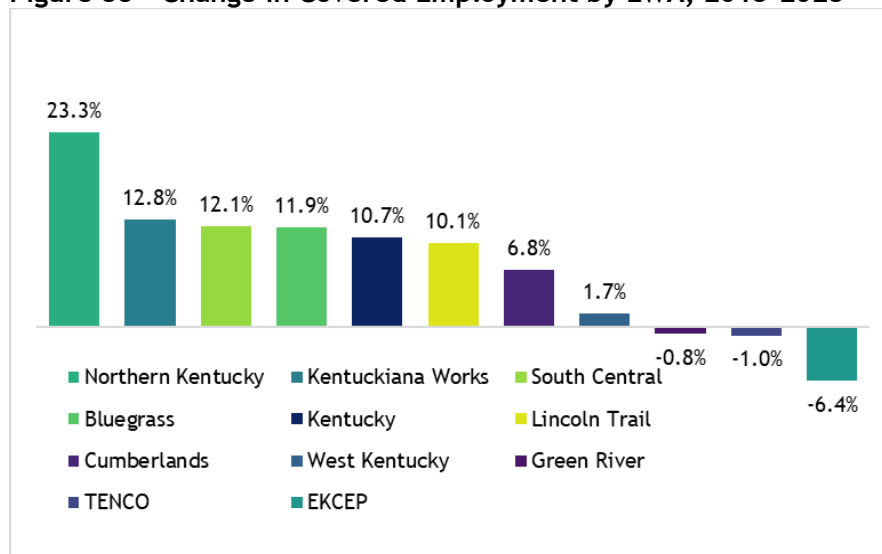
As with civilian labor force statistics, QCEW data indicate that employment in Kentucky is concentrated in the LWAs with the largest population base: Kentuckiana Works, Bluegrass, and Northern Kentucky. This concentration is also growing as illustrated in Figure 32. In 2013, 27.9 percent of Kentucky’s overall employment was in the Kentuckiana Works LWA. This increased to 28.4 percent in 2023. Over the same ten-year period, Northern

Kentucky and Bluegrass also increased their employment share. Northern Kentucky had the largest percentage share gain of the three, from 10.5 percent to 11.7 percent. Together, these three areas comprised 60.4 percent of the overall covered employment in the Commonwealth in 2023, up from 58.5 percent in 2013. Several LWAs experienced declining concentrations of employment over the same period. EKCEP suffered the largest drop in employment (7,122 jobs) as well as employment concentration, dropping from 6.4 percent in 2013 to 5.4 percent in 2023.

Between 2013 and 2023, employment grew 10.7 percent throughout Kentucky, increasing by 185,607 jobs. Four of the LWAs experienced growth rates higher than the state as a whole. The areas with the largest growth were Northern Kentucky at 23.3 percent (42,685 jobs) and Kentuckiana Works at 12.8 percent (62,155 jobs).

Of the remaining six LWAs, three showed declining employment over this period, but even though overall employment decreased, there were still sectors in those LWAs that experienced growth. For

Figure 33 - Change in Covered Employment by LWA, 2013-2023



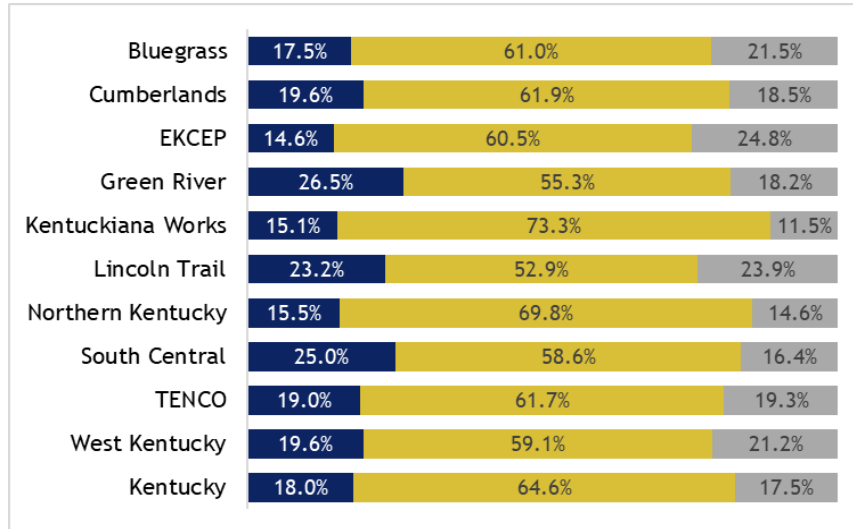
Source: KYSTATS, Labor Market Information Branch, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW), “Employment and Wages by Industry,” (accessed June 2024)



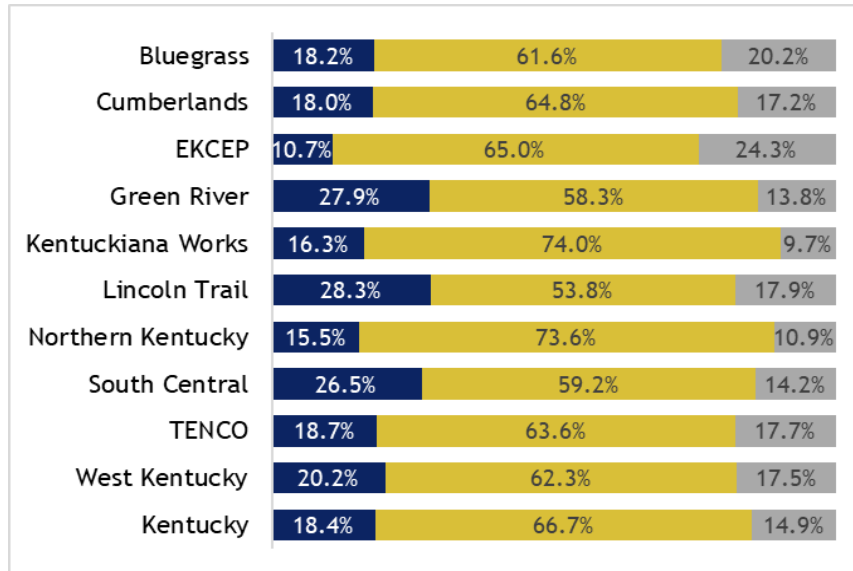
example, in EKCEP, which saw the largest decline in overall employment, the following sectors saw growth between 2013 and 2023: Health Care and Social Assistance, Manufacturing, Educational Services, and Utilities. Employment in the Accommodation and Food Services and the Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation industries stayed relatively flat during that period.

Figure 34 - Share of Covered Employment by Major Industry Groups, 2013 and 2023

2013



2023



■ Goods producing ■ Service providing ■ Government

Source: KYSTATS, Labor Market Information Branch, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW), "Employment and Wages by Industry," (accessed June 2024)

In 2013, 18.0 percent of all Kentucky employment was in Goods Producing sectors. This includes:

- Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting
- Construction
- Manufacturing
- Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction.

The LWAs with more than 20 percent of employment in this major industry group in 2013 were Green River, Lincoln Trail, and South Central. By 2023, the share of goods producing employment had increased in each of these LWAs and West Kentucky also exceeded 20 percent.

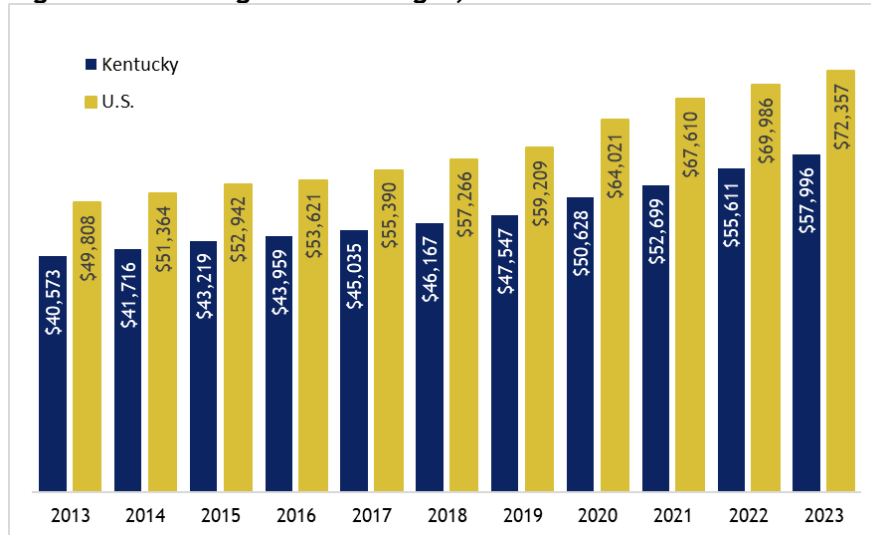
Service Providing sectors include all other sectors except for Government. This major group makes up most of the employment in all LWAs. From 2013 to 2023, employment in Service Providing industries in Kentucky grew from 64.6 percent to 66.7 percent. The LWA with the lowest share of employment in this supersector during 2023 was Lincoln Trail (53.8 percent of

employment), while Kentuckiana Works had the largest share of employment in this group (74.0 percent).

Employment in Government decreased from 17.5 percent in 2013 throughout Kentucky to 14.9 percent by 2023. LWAs with more than 20 percent of 2023 employment in Government were Bluegrass and EKCEP.



Figure 35 - Average Annual Wages, 2013 to 2023



Source: KYSTATS, Labor Market Information Branch, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW), “Employment and Wages by Industry,” (accessed June 2024)

The average annual wage for covered workers in Kentucky grew 4.3 percent in 2023, reaching \$57,996. This compares to an average annual wage for U.S. covered workers of \$72,357 which was an increase of 3.4 percent from 2022. The gap between the average wage in Kentucky and the U.S. overall widened during this ten-year span. In 2013, the average annual wage for Kentucky covered workers was 81.5 percent of the U.S. average. By 2023, this

had fallen to 80.2 percent. Average annual wages are growing faster in the U.S. (3.8%/year) than they are in Kentucky (3.6%/year).

As shown in Figure 36, the highest average annual wage for covered workers during 2023 in Kentucky was \$117,563 in the Management of Companies and Enterprises sector followed by Utilities at \$111,211. Combined, employment in these two industries made up 1.2 percent of total covered employment. Industries with the lowest average annual wages were Accommodation and Food Services (\$22,972) and Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation (\$33,019). Combined, these two sectors accounted for 10.5 percent of jobs in 2023.

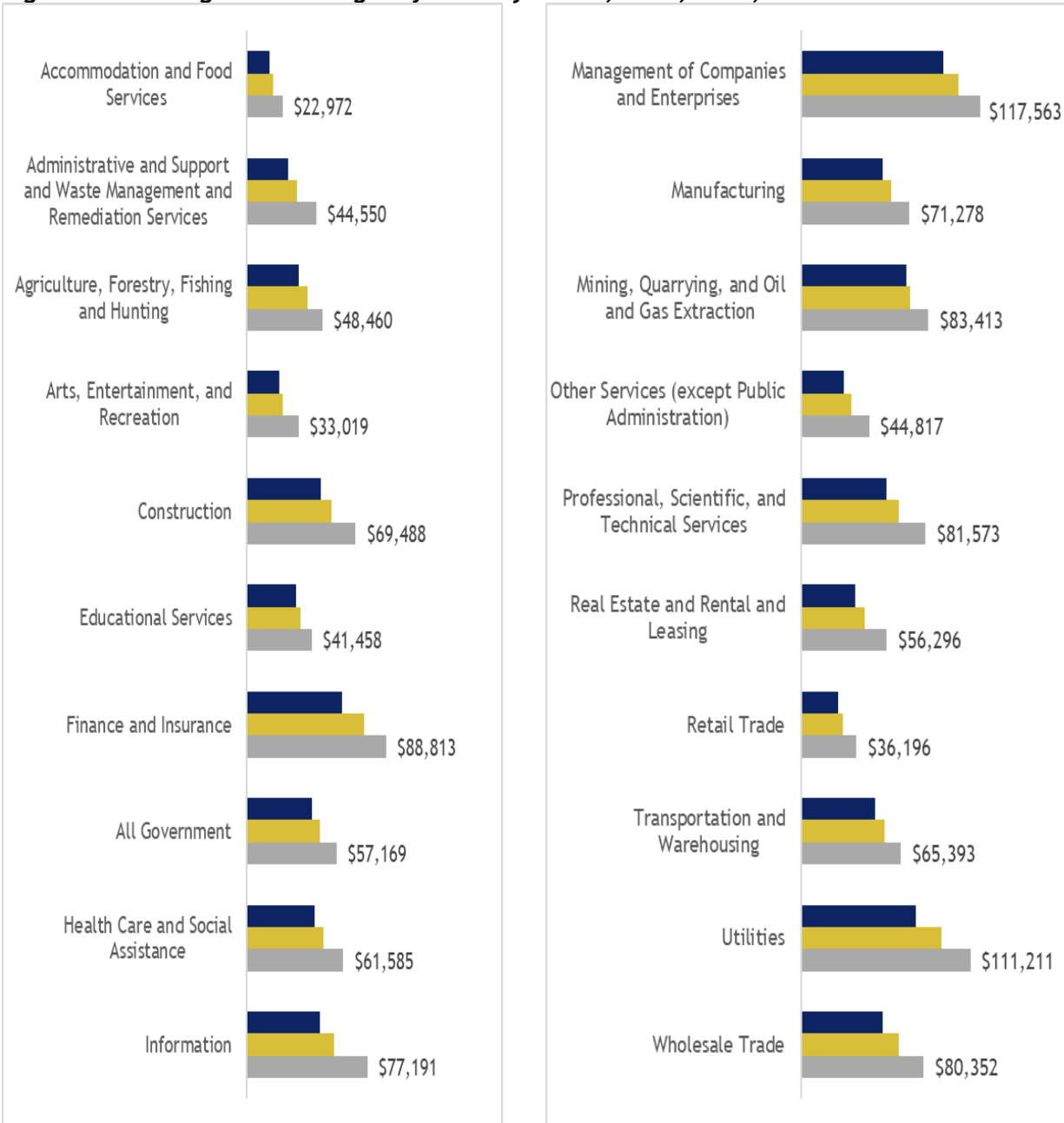
Industry sectors paying higher wages than the state average (\$57,996) in 2023 include:

- Construction
- Finance and Insurance
- Health Care and Social Assistance
- Information
- Management of Companies and Enterprises
- Manufacturing
- Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction
- Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services
- Transportation and Warehousing
- Utilities
- Wholesale Trade

Sectors that experienced faster wage growth than the state between 2013 and 2023 (42.9 percent) include:

- Accommodation and Food Services (59.6%)
- Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services (67.7%)
- Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting (46.0%)
- Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation (58.2%)
- Construction (47.5%)
- Finance and Insurance (46.3%)
- Information (65.5%)
- Other Services (except Public Administration) (60.1%)
- Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services (45.5%)
- Real Estate and Rental and Leasing (58.7%)
- Retail Trade (46.0%)
- Utilities (47.3%)
- Wholesale Trade (49.3%)

Figure 36 - Average Annual Wages by Industry Sector, 2013, 2018, and 2023

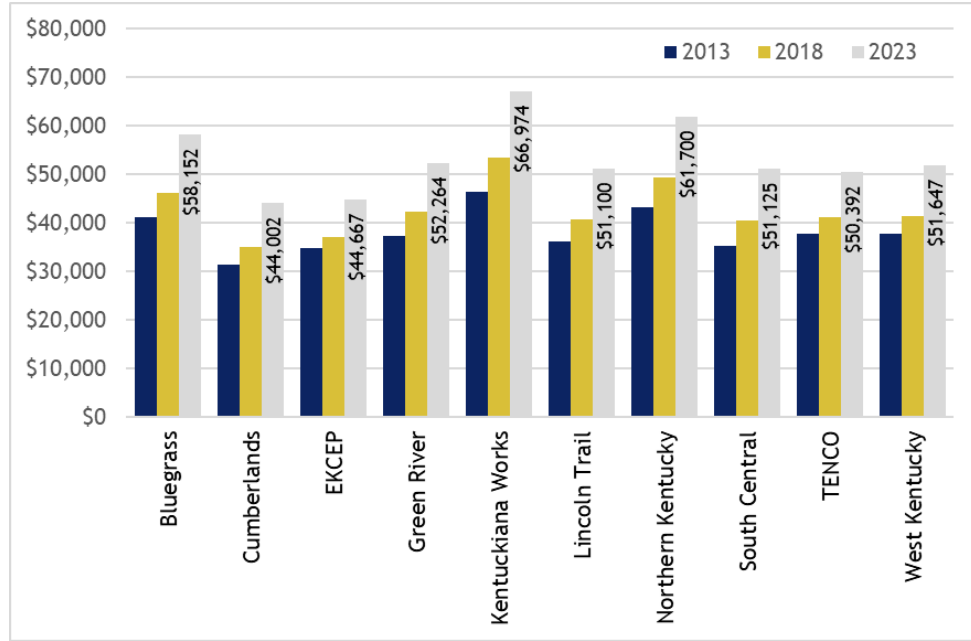


■ 2013 ■ 2018 ■ 2023

Source: KYSTATS, Labor Market Information Branch, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW), "Employment and Wages by Industry," (accessed June 2024)

Average annual wages grew in all LWAs between 2013 and 2023. The highest wages were paid in Kentuckiana Works, reaching \$66,974 in 2023, a 44.9 percent increase from 2013. The next highest wage was paid in Northern Kentucky at \$61,700 per year, a 43.1 percent increase from 2013. These two LWAs as well as South Central, had higher growth rates than the state

Figure 37 - Average Annual Wages by LWA, 2013, 2018, and 2023

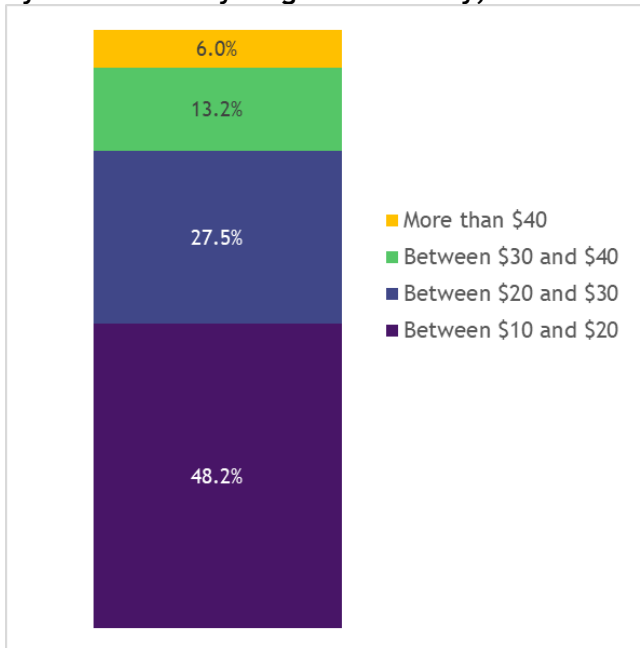


Source: KYSTATS, Labor Market Information Branch, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW), "Employment and Wages by Industry," (accessed June 2024)

growth of 42.9 percent between 2013 and 2023. The lowest average annual wages were paid in the Cumberlandds LWA, averaging \$44,002 in 2023 and EKCEP, with an average of \$44,667. Wage growth was also the slowest in EKCEP over this time frame, 28.3 percent since 2013.

In addition to understanding employment and wages by industry sector, similar estimates are available by more than 700 detailed occupations produced by the OEWS program and KYSTATS. The OEWS survey is designed to create detailed, cross-sectional, employment and wage estimates, providing a “snapshot” of occupational employment and wages for a particular area and time. It is not designed to be used as a time series.

Figure 38 - Share of Occupational Employment by Median Hourly Wage in Kentucky, 2024



Note: Total does not sum to 100 percent since several occupations did not have a median hourly wage.
 Source: KYSTATS, Labor Market Information Branch, Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics “2024 Statewide Wage & Employment” (accessed June 2024)

According to occupational employment and wage estimates, Kentucky’s median wage across all occupations was \$21.02 per hour compared to the U.S. median hourly wage across all occupations of \$23.11.

Figure 38 displays the distribution of wage estimates across all occupations in the Kentucky labor market. Of the nearly 2 million estimated jobs in Kentucky, the majority, 48.2 percent, are paid between \$10 and \$20 per hour. In addition, 27.5 percent of all jobs paid between \$20 and \$30 per hour and another 19.2 percent paid more than \$30 per hour.

The OEWS estimates categorize occupations into 22 major groups. As shown in Table 2 below, the median wage was higher in Kentucky than the same group nationally for three

groups: Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations (\$17.78 per hour in Kentucky compared to \$17.08 in the U.S.), Transportation and Material Moving Occupations (\$19.55 per hour in Kentucky compared to \$19.26 in the U.S.), and Production Occupations (\$21.24 per hour in Kentucky compared to \$20.98 in the U.S.).

In those occupational groups where the United States had a higher median hourly wage, the largest differences were seen in Legal Occupations, Management Occupations, and Computer and Mathematical Occupations.

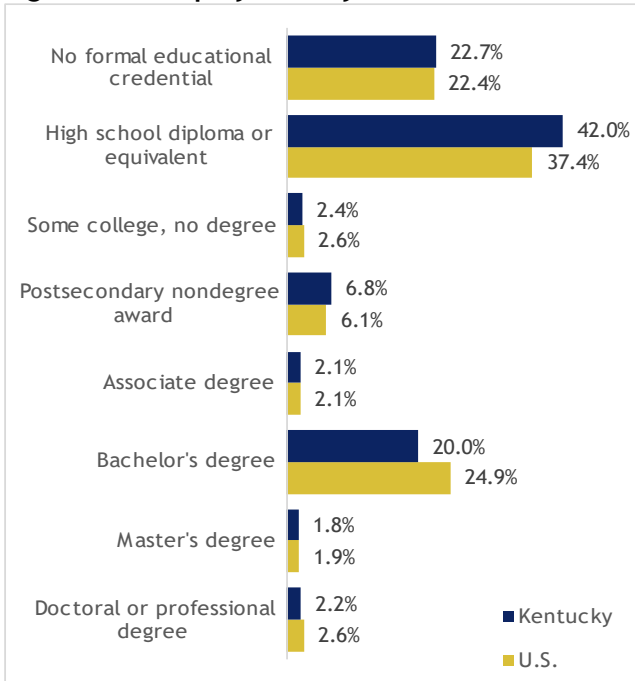
Table 2 - Comparison of Median Hourly Earnings by Major Occupational Group

SOC Code	Major Occupational Group	Median Hourly Wage		Estimated Employment in Kentucky
		U.S.	Kentucky	
00-0000	Total	\$23.11	\$21.02	1,963,060
11-0000	Management	\$56.19	\$43.86	116,200
13-0000	Business and Financial Operations	\$38.00	\$31.25	87,220
15-0000	Computer and Mathematical	\$50.10	\$38.28	35,970
17-0000	Architecture and Engineering	\$43.95	\$37.66	28,310
19-0000	Life, Physical and Social Science	\$37.63	\$30.15	13,590
21-0000	Community and Social Services	\$25.00	\$21.87	31,740
23-0000	Legal	\$47.70	\$33.75	9,740
25-0000	Education, Training and Library	\$28.82	\$24.98	100,440
27-0000	Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports and Media	\$28.33	\$20.95	17,250
29-0000	Healthcare Practitioners and Technical	\$38.86	\$35.16	140,350
31-0000	Healthcare Support	\$17.38	\$17.27	73,830
33-0000	Protective Service	\$22.96	\$17.91	41,080
35-0000	Food Preparation and Serving-Related	\$15.50	\$13.12	172,860
37-0000	Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance	\$17.30	\$14.67	53,060
39-0000	Personal Care and Service	\$16.47	\$13.84	38,890
41-0000	Sales and Related	\$17.67	\$15.19	160,650
43-0000	Office and Administrative Support	\$21.39	\$18.62	255,100
45-0000	Farming, Fishing and Forestry	\$17.08	\$17.78	2,300
47-0000	Construction and Extraction	\$26.77	\$23.65	71,850
49-0000	Installation, Maintenance and Repair	\$25.92	\$24.48	90,750
51-0000	Production	\$20.98	\$21.24	188,160
53-0000	Transportation and Material Moving	\$19.26	\$19.55	233,730

Source: KYSTATS, Labor Market Information Branch, Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics “2024 Statewide Wage & Employment” (accessed June 2024)

The occupational groups in Kentucky with the largest estimated employment were Office and Administrative Support, Transportation and Material Moving, Production, Food Preparation and Serving Related, and Sales and Related Occupations.

Figure 39 - Employment by Level of Education



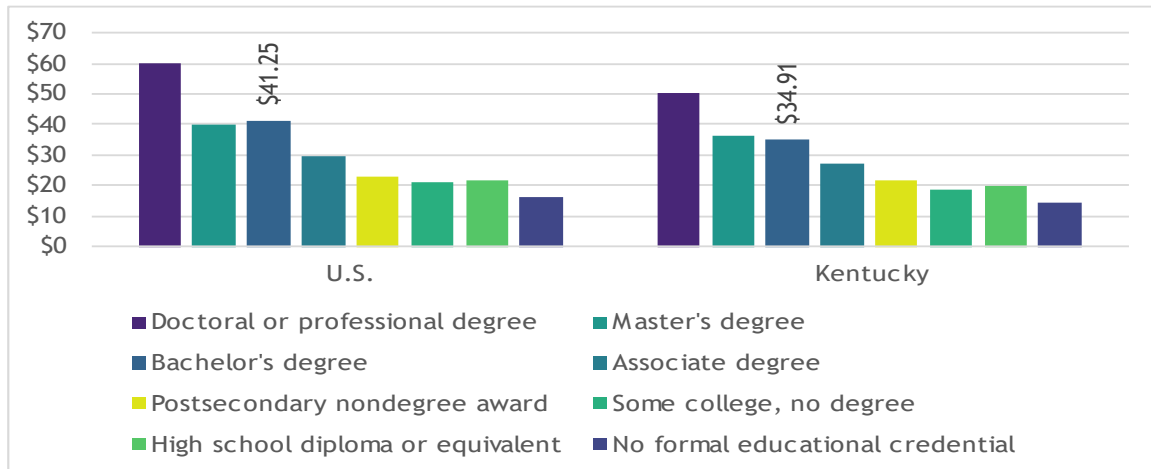
Sources: KYSTATS, Labor Market Information Branch, Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics “2024 Statewide Wage & Employment” and BLS, “U.S. Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics, May 2023” and “Typical Entry-Level Educational Requirement Data, May 2023,” (accessed June 2024)

The BLS publication, “Typical Entry-Level Educational Requirement Data, May 2023” presents employment and wage data for occupations by the typical education required for entry. As shown in Figure 39, 42.0 percent of Kentucky employment is in occupations that require a high school diploma or equivalent for entry. This compares to 37.4 percent in the U.S. At the same time, the share of employees in occupations that require a bachelor’s degree is lower in Kentucky (20.0 percent) than in the U.S. (24.9 percent).

The median hourly wage by level of education (Figure 40) shows that Kentucky employees make less per hour than U.S. employees with the same education. An employee in an occupation that requires a high school diploma for entry level employment in Kentucky earns 90.7 percent of the wages earned by U.S. workers with the same entry requirements. For occupations requiring a bachelor’s degree, Kentucky employees with a median hourly wage of \$34.91, earn 84.6 percent of the median U.S. wage (\$41.25 per hour). In the U.S., employees in jobs requiring a bachelor’s degree have a median hourly

wage 1.9 times higher than those employed in jobs requiring a high school diploma (\$21.65 per hour). In Kentucky, that ratio is lower at 1.8 (\$19.64 per hour).

Figure 40 - Median Hourly Wage by Level of Education



Sources: KYSTATS, Labor Market Information Branch, Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics “2024 Statewide Wage & Employment” and BLS “Typical Entry-Level Educational Requirement Data, May 2023,” (accessed June 2024)

Table 3 provides information on the five largest occupations in Kentucky by education typically required for entry.



Table 3 - Largest Occupations in Kentucky by Typical Education Required for Entry, 2024

SOC Code	Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Title	Estimated Employment	Hourly Wage				
			Entry	25 th Percentile	Median	75 th Percentile	Experienced
Less than high school							
53-7062	Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	61,050	\$13.89	\$16.50	\$18.85	\$22.35	\$22.84
41-2011	Cashiers	44,890	\$9.03	\$10.50	\$12.71	\$14.01	\$16.26
41-2031	Retail Salespersons	44,870	\$10.16	\$11.57	\$14.12	\$17.03	\$22.15
35-3023	Fast Food and Counter Workers	43,150	\$9.03	\$10.50	\$11.30	\$13.39	\$15.01
35-3031	Waiters and Waitresses	27,160	\$7.65	\$8.34	\$10.27	\$17.26	\$27.20
High school diploma or equivalent							
53-7065	Stockers and Order Fillers	52,180	\$12.52	\$14.38	\$17.08	\$21.65	\$29.01
51-2090	Miscellaneous Assemblers and Fabricators	48,070	\$14.71	\$17.31	\$19.62	\$24.04	\$28.91
43-4051	Customer Service Representatives	43,940	\$12.94	\$14.36	\$17.47	\$21.44	\$25.47
43-9061	Office Clerks, General	27,140	\$10.57	\$13.71	\$16.72	\$20.25	\$24.81
31-1120	Home Health and Personal Care Aides	25,700	\$11.13	\$13.03	\$14.60	\$18.10	\$21.24
Postsecondary non-degree award							
53-3032	Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	28,630	\$17.70	\$21.91	\$24.40	\$29.55	\$36.60
31-1131	Nursing Assistants	19,910	\$13.55	\$14.86	\$17.56	\$18.83	\$21.24
31-9092	Medical Assistants	12,460	\$13.73	\$15.85	\$17.86	\$20.00	\$21.87
49-3023	Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics	10,590	\$12.88	\$14.54	\$18.31	\$26.91	\$31.60
29-2061	Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses	9,290	\$21.02	\$23.42	\$26.94	\$29.06	\$31.15



SOC Code	Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Title	Estimated Employment	Hourly Wage				
			Entry	25 th Percentile	Median	75 th Percentile	Experienced
Some college, no degree							
43-3031	Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	22,790	\$13.82	\$17.20	\$20.87	\$25.00	\$30.50
25-9045	Teaching Assistants, Except Postsecondary	14,240	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
15-1232	Computer User Support Specialists	6,460	\$17.41	\$20.70	\$24.62	\$29.80	\$37.18
43-4151	Order Clerks	1,210	\$11.29	\$12.75	\$17.07	\$21.06	\$24.44
49-2011	Computer, Automated Teller, and Office Machine Repairers	1,000	\$16.18	\$18.22	\$19.85	\$23.04	\$28.92
Associate degree							
25-2011	Preschool Teachers, Except Special Education	3,760	\$11.39	\$13.39	\$16.32	\$23.80	\$29.56
29-2034	Radiologic Technologists and Technicians	3,570	\$22.79	\$25.32	\$30.05	\$36.03	\$38.81
29-1126	Respiratory Therapists	2,720	\$24.33	\$27.94	\$30.49	\$36.49	\$37.54
23-2011	Paralegals and Legal Assistants	2,590	\$18.12	\$21.94	\$23.94	\$28.74	\$35.81
29-1292	Dental Hygienists	2,230	\$27.64	\$31.52	\$36.15	\$37.59	\$44.77
Bachelor's degree							
11-1021	General and Operations Managers	50,500	\$17.67	\$25.21	\$37.93	\$58.90	\$83.10
29-1141	Registered Nurses	48,710	\$29.58	\$32.44	\$37.42	\$44.47	\$48.93
25-2021	Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	18,370	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
25-2031	Secondary School Teachers, Except Special and Career/Technical Education	12,600	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
13-2011	Accountants and Auditors	11,890	\$21.73	\$26.81	\$32.31	\$41.55	\$52.73

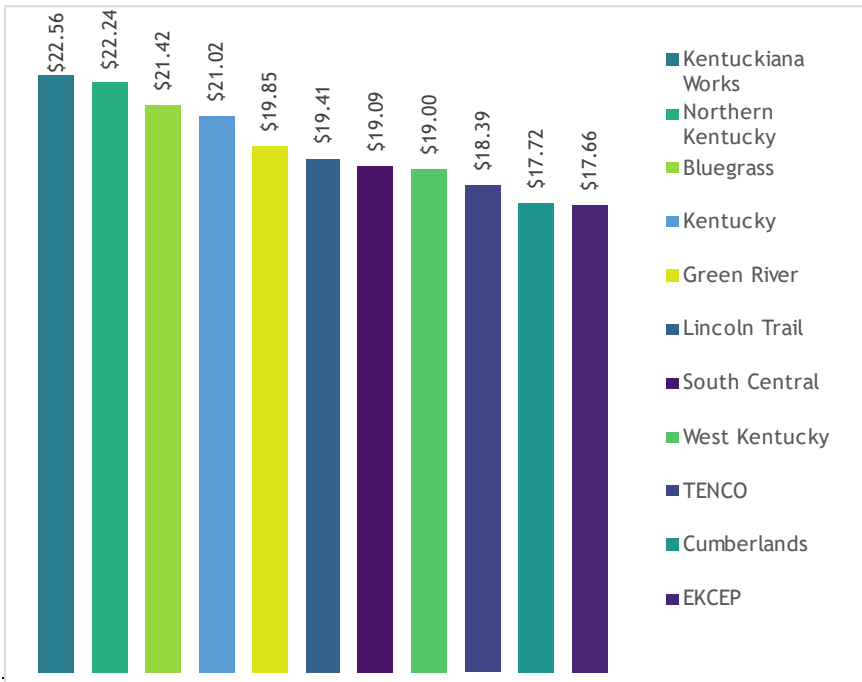
SOC Code	Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Title	Estimated Employment	Hourly Wage				
			Entry	25 th Percentile	Median	75 th Percentile	Experienced
Master's degree							
29-1171	Nurse Practitioners	4,830	\$37.27	\$47.04	\$52.66	\$60.53	\$64.53
21-1012	Educational, Guidance, and Career Counselors and Advisors	4,800	\$17.55	\$22.09	\$28.12	\$35.28	\$39.31
11-9032	Education Administrators, Kindergarten through Secondary	4,620	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
25-9031	Instructional Coordinators	2,720	\$21.61	\$24.01	\$29.41	\$38.27	\$47.52
29-1127	Speech-Language Pathologists	2,580	\$29.10	\$31.42	\$37.87	\$47.72	\$53.20
Doctoral or professional degree							
23-1011	Lawyers	5,680	\$23.58	\$30.77	\$40.77	\$66.35	\$97.06
29-1051	Pharmacists	5,480	\$47.78	\$59.00	\$63.41	\$71.37	\$76.94
25-1199	Postsecondary Teachers, All Other	4,160	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
29-1123	Physical Therapists	3,530	\$21.68	\$35.95	\$42.62	\$49.69	\$57.78
29-1229	Physicians, All Other	2,170	\$76.39	\$103.26	>\$115.0	>\$115.00	>\$115.00

N/A = Not available

Sources: KYSTATS, Labor Market Information Branch, Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics (OEWS), "2024 Statewide Wage & Employment" and BLS, "Typical Entry-Level Educational Requirement Data, May 2023," (accessed June 2024)



Figure 41 - Median Hourly Wage for All Occupations by LWA, 2024



Source: KYSTATS, Labor Market Information Branch, “2024 LWA Wage & Employment,” (accessed July 2024)

The median hourly wage for all occupations by LWA ranged from a low of \$17.66 to a high of \$22.56, as shown in Figure 41. For most LWAs the median hourly wage fell into a range from roughly \$18 to \$22. However, at the upper end of the spectrum, two LWAs, Kentuckiana Works and Northern Kentucky, each had a median hourly wage that exceeded \$22. Conversely, the lowest median hourly wage for all occupations was \$17.66 in the EKCEP LWA followed by Cumberlands LWA at \$17.72 per hour.

Table 4 provides estimated employment and median hourly wages for the major occupation groups for each LWA. The five occupations with the highest estimated employment for each LWA are presented in Table 5.

Table 4 - Est. Employment and Median Hourly Wage by Occupational Group and LWA, 2024

SOC Code	Major Occupational Group	Bluegrass		Cumberlands		EKCEP		Green River		Kentuckiana Works	
		Est. Emp.	Median Hourly Wage	Est. Emp.	Median Hourly Wage	Est. Emp.	Median Hourly Wage	Est. Emp.	Median Hourly Wage	Est. Emp.	Median Hourly Wage
00-0000	Total	392,400	\$21.42	113,200	\$17.72	109,980	\$17.66	84,620	\$19.85	550,790	\$22.56
11-0000	Management	24,640	\$42.61	5,350	\$37.69	6,070	\$36.62	4,370	\$41.62	35,310	\$48.72
13-0000	Business and Financial Operations	19,370	\$30.62	3,020	\$27.06	3,010	\$26.62	2,710	\$30.08	29,730	\$32.61
15-0000	Computer and Mathematical	8,430	\$37.66	1,060	\$27.60	960	\$26.06	650	\$32.24	13,290	\$40.51
17-0000	Architecture and Engineering	7,410	\$38.42	920	\$30.77	1,110	\$26.13	1,050	\$36.05	8,210	\$38.65
19-0000	Life, Physical, and Social Science	3,970	\$28.97	550	\$26.78	790	\$28.97	570	\$29.75	3,200	\$31.10
21-0000	Community and Social Service	6,810	\$22.89	2,400	\$21.19	3,860	\$19.84	1,310	\$21.32	7,440	\$23.03
23-0000	Legal	2,710	\$33.44	350	\$32.51	560	\$31.11	300	\$27.51	3,180	\$36.15
25-0000	Educational Instruction and Library	21,990	\$27.99	7,440	\$25.17	9,680	\$24.46	4,600	\$23.87	20,720	\$29.38
27-0000	Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media	4,250	\$22.73	760	\$15.83	730	\$17.28	590	\$19.08	5,390	\$23.30
29-0000	Healthcare Practitioners and Technical	30,760	\$36.13	8,700	\$30.55	10,470	\$29.71	5,890	\$35.12	40,390	\$36.95
31-0000	Healthcare Support	14,390	\$17.69	5,800	\$16.66	5,490	\$14.24	3,890	\$16.95	19,850	\$18.08
33-0000	Protective Service	9,350	\$18.05	2,590	\$17.58	3,890	\$16.26	1,660	\$17.37	9,930	\$18.52
35-0000	Food Preparation and Serving Related	36,740	\$13.21	9,630	\$11.21	10,710	\$11.23	7,160	\$12.83	44,290	\$13.70
37-0000	Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance	11,030	\$15.00	3,390	\$13.15	2,780	\$13.01	2,370	\$14.46	14,650	\$16.26
39-0000	Personal Care and Service	10,340	\$14.03	2,050	\$12.68	1,750	\$12.50	1,590	\$13.22	11,130	\$14.47
41-0000	Sales and Related	30,590	\$15.26	9,340	\$13.78	9,990	\$13.01	6,720	\$14.33	42,930	\$17.08
43-0000	Office and Administrative Support	48,880	\$18.71	16,080	\$16.50	14,930	\$16.48	9,840	\$18.47	72,320	\$20.07
45-0000	Farming, Fishing, and Forestry	640	\$18.00	170	\$15.91	110	\$13.98	180	\$17.08	280	\$18.06
47-0000	Construction and Extraction	13,650	\$23.52	3,030	\$21.66	4,880	\$22.75	3,670	\$23.87	18,820	\$25.79
49-0000	Installation, Maintenance, and Repair	16,280	\$23.87	4,890	\$21.57	4,730	\$21.75	4,710	\$26.76	24,060	\$26.44
51-0000	Production	35,410	\$22.50	11,750	\$17.65	4,940	\$17.23	11,810	\$21.27	49,820	\$22.36
53-0000	Transportation and Material Moving	34,730	\$18.39	13,930	\$17.46	8,530	\$16.36	9,010	\$18.08	75,860	\$21.99



SOC Code	Major Occupational Group	Lincoln Trail		Northern Kentucky		South Central		TENCO		West Kentucky	
		Est. Emp.	Median Hourly Wage	Est. Emp.	Median Hourly Wage	Est. Emp.	Median Hourly Wage	Est. Emp.	Median Hourly Wage	Est. Emp.	Median Hourly Wage
00-0000	Total	95,550	\$19.41	226,010	\$22.24	123,100	\$19.09	70,930	\$18.39	157,390	\$19.00
11-0000	Management	5,210	\$41.36	13,140	\$48.14	6,490	\$40.16	3,710	\$38.29	8,530	\$39.67
13-0000	Business and Financial Operations	4,690	\$34.24	10,320	\$34.78	3,890	\$29.71	2,010	\$28.94	5,410	\$29.83
15-0000	Computer and Mathematical	1,830	\$39.31	4,110	\$42.99	1,130	\$33.75	610	\$33.65	1,820	\$33.60
17-0000	Architecture and Engineering	1,350	\$35.39	2,960	\$39.31	1,800	\$35.88	710	\$33.66	2,400	\$37.32
19-0000	Life, Physical, and Social Science	520	\$31.60	1,250	\$31.11	720	\$30.19	340	\$27.47	1,370	\$33.13
21-0000	Community and Social Service	1,530	\$21.39	2,360	\$23.09	1,910	\$21.06	1,570	\$19.93	2,310	\$20.58
23-0000	Legal	350	\$31.10	880	\$34.60	510	\$35.14	260	\$31.34	560	\$29.30
25-0000	Educational Instruction and Library	5,470	\$24.69	9,610	\$24.72	7,160	\$24.33	4,690	\$24.50	8,330	\$24.49
27-0000	Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media	580	\$19.26	1,730	\$22.58	1,030	\$18.34	440	\$17.02	1,180	\$17.99
29-0000	Healthcare Practitioners and Technical	5,070	\$32.22	12,070	\$37.85	7,820	\$30.47	6,400	\$32.50	10,930	\$31.32
31-0000	Healthcare Support	3,490	\$17.02	5,890	\$18.02	4,790	\$16.79	3,870	\$15.66	5,700	\$16.33
33-0000	Protective Service	1,740	\$18.00	4,290	\$20.78	2,270	\$17.55	1,680	\$17.61	3,130	\$19.28
35-0000	Food Preparation and Serving Related	8,630	\$12.20	21,050	\$13.77	11,790	\$12.70	7,060	\$11.38	14,990	\$11.39
37-0000	Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance	2,290	\$14.53	5,810	\$16.79	2,920	\$14.28	1,910	\$13.77	4,250	\$14.18
39-0000	Personal Care and Service	1,650	\$13.74	4,290	\$14.56	2,080	\$13.13	1,350	\$11.45	2,460	\$13.22
41-0000	Sales and Related	7,860	\$14.07	18,700	\$17.29	10,450	\$14.25	6,270	\$13.69	13,780	\$13.91
43-0000	Office and Administrative Support	11,610	\$17.93	31,030	\$21.24	14,240	\$17.59	8,330	\$17.23	19,770	\$17.47
45-0000	Farming, Fishing, and Forestry	80	\$16.94	100	\$15.73	240	\$20.70	130	\$17.63	280	\$18.91
47-0000	Construction and Extraction	4,010	\$22.79	6,850	\$24.58	4,540	\$22.58	2,980	\$23.13	7,440	\$23.21
49-0000	Installation, Maintenance, and Repair	4,560	\$23.22	11,610	\$28.68	6,000	\$23.65	3,070	\$22.52	8,770	\$24.92
51-0000	Production	14,210	\$19.52	19,080	\$21.92	17,770	\$20.48	6,880	\$20.64	14,610	\$20.01
53-0000	Transportation and Material Moving	8,820	\$17.98	38,850	\$21.38	13,560	\$17.78	6,630	\$17.14	19,380	\$18.30

Source: KYSTATS, Labor Market Information Branch, "2024 LWA Wage & Employment," (accessed July 2024)



Table 5 - Top Five Occupations by Estimated Employment in Each LWA, 2024

SOC Code	Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Title	Est. Emp.	Median Hourly Wage
Bluegrass			
00-0000	Total all occupations	392,400	\$21.42
11-1021	General and Operations Managers	10,500	\$37.50
29-1141	Registered Nurses	10,500	\$37.67
35-3023	Fast Food and Counter Workers	8,910	\$11.41
41-2031	Retail Salespersons	8,890	\$14.06
51-2090	Miscellaneous Assemblers and Fabricators	8,590	\$21.79
Cumberlands			
00-0000	Total all occupations	113,200	\$17.72
53-7065	Stockers and Order Fillers	3,730	\$17.50
43-4051	Customer Service Representatives	3,110	\$14.86
41-2011	Cashiers	3,100	\$11.08
29-1141	Registered Nurses	2,680	\$34.91
35-3023	Fast Food and Counter Workers	2,680	\$10.73
EKCEP			
00-0000	Total all occupations	109,980	\$17.66
41-2011	Cashiers	4,120	\$10.31
29-1141	Registered Nurses	3,200	\$33.00
35-3023	Fast Food and Counter Workers	2,800	\$10.50
11-1021	General and Operations Managers	2,670	\$32.05
41-2031	Retail Salespersons	2,470	\$13.75
Green River			
00-0000	Total all occupations	84,620	\$19.85
29-1141	Registered Nurses	2,240	\$36.75
41-2011	Cashiers	2,170	\$11.36
53-7062	Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	2,160	\$17.38
41-2031	Retail Salespersons	2,010	\$13.98
11-1021	General and Operations Managers	1,930	\$36.72
Kentuckiana Works			
00-0000	Total all occupations	550,790	\$22.56
53-7062	Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	26,290	\$21.77
51-2090	Miscellaneous Assemblers and Fabricators	18,870	\$22.26
29-1141	Registered Nurses	15,420	\$38.11
11-1021	General and Operations Managers	14,170	\$41.68
53-7065	Stockers and Order Fillers	13,860	\$18.55



SOC Code	Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Title	Est. Emp.	Median Hourly Wage
Lincoln Trail			
00-0000	Total all occupations	95,550	\$19.41
51-2090	Miscellaneous Assemblers and Fabricators	3,950	\$18.43
41-2011	Cashiers	2,540	\$12.44
11-1021	General and Operations Managers	2,350	\$35.36
41-2031	Retail Salespersons	2,250	\$13.86
35-3023	Fast Food and Counter Workers	2,140	\$10.89
Northern Kentucky			
00-0000	Total all occupations	226,010	\$22.24
53-7062	Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	10,690	\$20.10
53-7065	Stockers and Order Fillers	10,380	\$18.44
11-1021	General and Operations Managers	6,030	\$41.96
35-3023	Fast Food and Counter Workers	5,270	\$13.36
41-2031	Retail Salespersons	4,850	\$14.96
South Central			
00-0000	Total all occupations	123,100	\$19.09
51-2090	Miscellaneous Assemblers and Fabricators	4,250	\$19.25
53-7065	Stockers and Order Fillers	3,260	\$15.44
35-3023	Fast Food and Counter Workers	3,240	\$11.07
41-2031	Retail Salespersons	3,110	\$13.42
11-1021	General and Operations Managers	2,970	\$34.51
TENCO			
00-0000	Total all occupations	70,930	\$18.39
41-2011	Cashiers	2,360	\$11.31
29-1141	Registered Nurses	2,010	\$37.69
35-3023	Fast Food and Counter Workers	1,880	\$10.78
41-2031	Retail Salespersons	1,810	\$13.78
11-1021	General and Operations Managers	1,750	\$34.27
West Kentucky			
00-0000	Total all occupations	157,390	\$19.00
41-2011	Cashiers	4,510	\$11.47
53-7065	Stockers and Order Fillers	4,370	\$15.14
41-2031	Retail Salespersons	4,150	\$13.75
11-1021	General and Operations Managers	3,950	\$35.21
29-1141	Registered Nurses	3,620	\$36.25

Source: KYSTATS, Labor Market Information Branch, "2024 LWA Wage & Employment," (accessed July 2024)

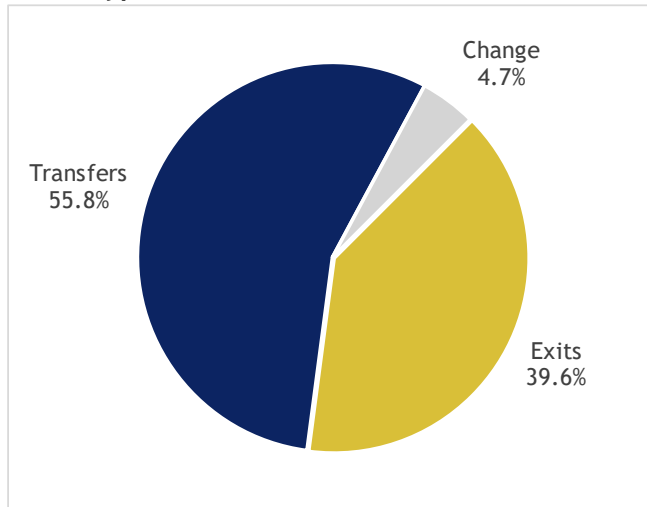


Long-term occupational employment projections reflect predicted employer demand for labor over a ten-year period. Projections are available at the major and specific SOC levels. Occupational employment projections include estimates on projected job openings resulting from three events:

- Transfers: Individuals transferring among occupations (e.g., a career change)
- Exits: Individuals exiting the workforce (e.g., retirement)
- Change: Economic growth (or decline)

The projections also include information on the typical education, training, and experience needed for entry and on-the-job training typically needed to reach competency in the occupation from the BLS publication “Education and Training Assignments by Detailed Occupation.”

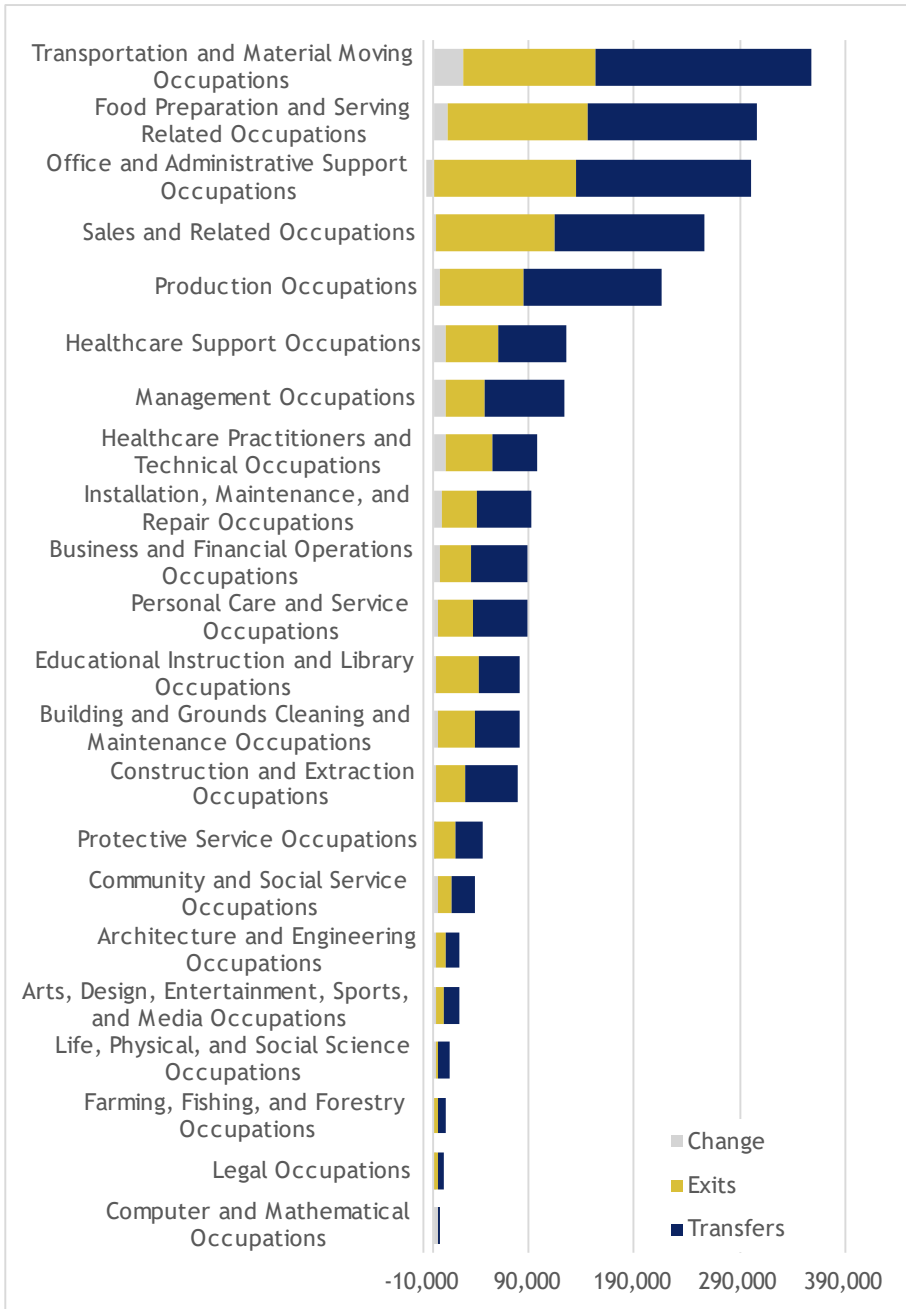
Figure 42 - Projected Job Openings in Kentucky by Event Type



Source: KYSTATS, Labor Market Information Branch, “2021-2031 KY Occupational Outlook,” (accessed May 2024)

In Kentucky, the job market is expected to experience almost 2.5 million job openings between 2021 and 2031, with most openings attributed to workers transferring between occupations. These transfers are expected to account for almost 56 percent of the total job openings between 2021 and 2031, 1.37 million openings. An estimated 976,229 exits are projected to occur over this period as individuals leave the labor force. Economic growth accounts for the remaining 4.7 percent of projected openings (114,877 openings) between 2021 and 2031.

Figure 43 - Total Job Openings by Major Occupational Group, 2021 to 2031



The most projected job openings between 2021 and 2031 are in Transportation and Material Moving occupations. This occupational group is projected to have 358,205 projected openings. This group also has the most anticipated growth with 27,722 jobs.

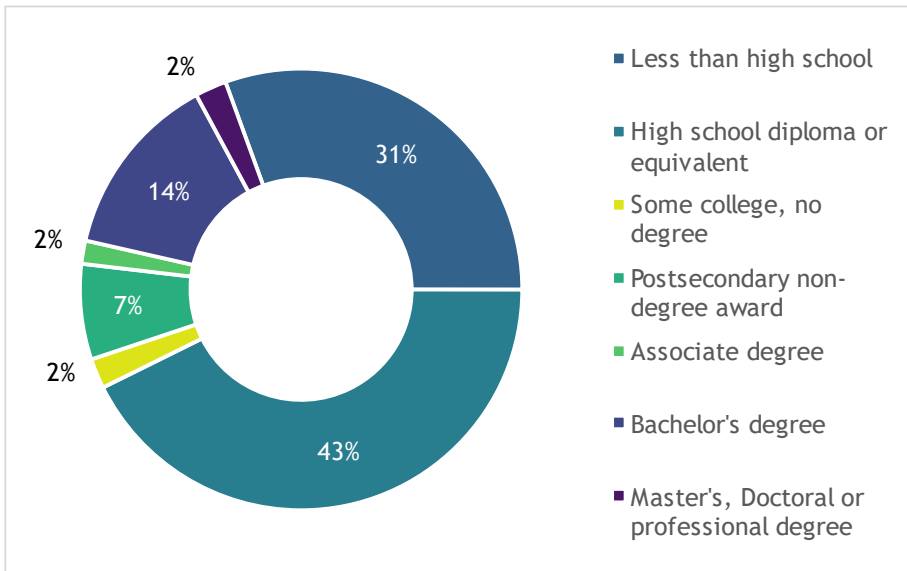
Food Preparation and Serving Related occupations are estimated to have the next largest number of openings (306,401 jobs).

Only one occupation group is expected to have negative growth (decline) between 2021 and 2031: Office and Administrative Support occupations (-6,788 jobs).

Source: KYSTATS, Labor Market Information Branch, "2021-2031 KY Occupational Outlook," (accessed May 2024)



Figure 44 - Projected Job Openings by Required Education



Source: KYSTATS, Labor Market Information Branch, “2021-2031 KY Occupational Outlook,” (accessed May 2024)

Compared to current requirements, there will be more job openings in the next decade for those with lower levels of educational attainment. One-quarter (27 percent) of all projected job openings in Kentucky from 2021 to 2031 will require an education beyond a high school diploma or equivalent award. Among all projected openings, 30.6 percent typically require less than high school completion,

and 42.7 percent require only a high school diploma or equivalent award. This is partially explained by the high numbers of exits from the workforce and high numbers of transfers to other occupations expected among occupations requiring these levels of education.

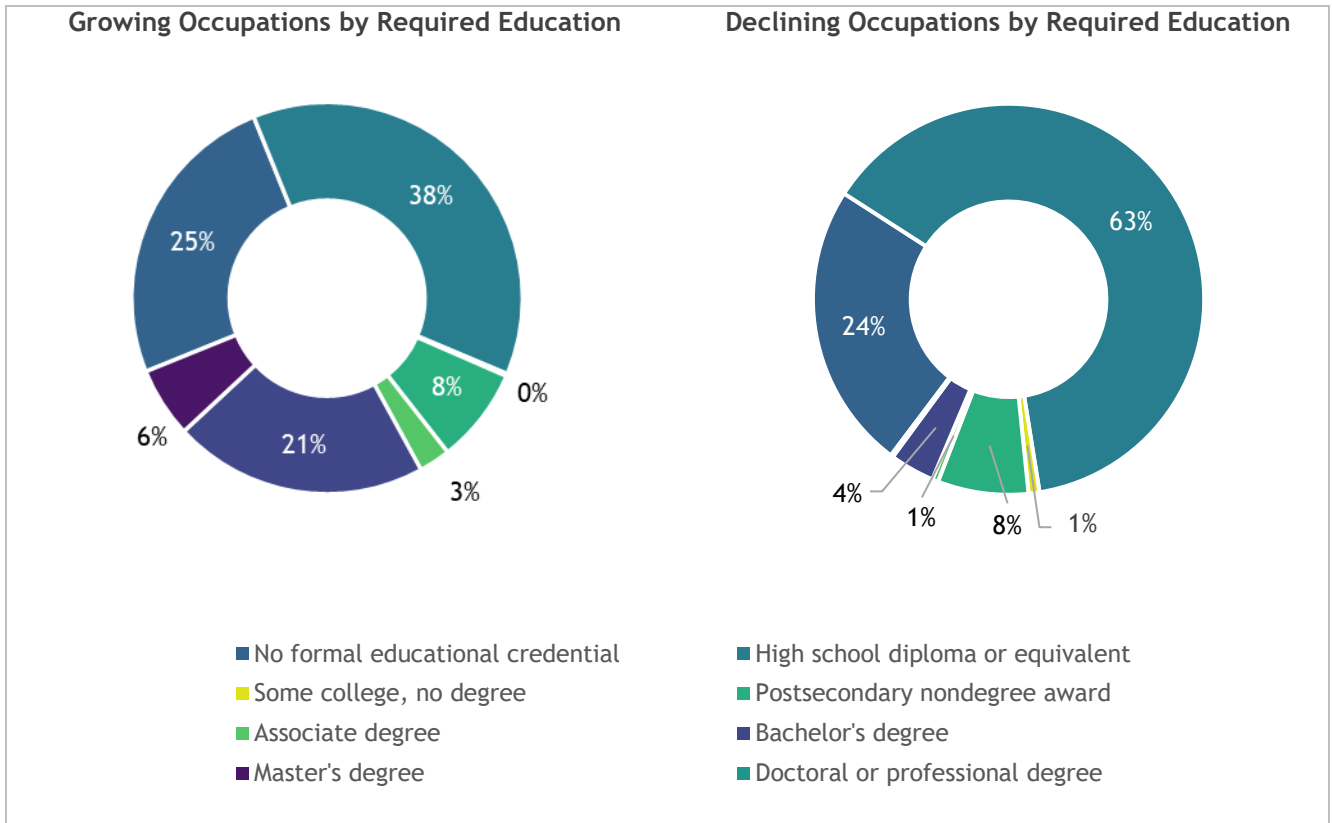
Every occupation in Kentucky is expected to have openings between 2021 and 2031. Recall that job openings come from people transferring between jobs, exiting the labor force, or growth in the occupation. There are 519 occupations that are projected to grow between 2021 and 2031, resulting in a total increase of 126,273 openings. While 27 percent of the employment growth will be in occupations requiring a bachelor’s degree or higher for entry, 63 percent will require a high school diploma or less. Occupations that have the largest projected growth include:

- Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand (7,348)
- Home Health and Personal Care Aides (7,218)
- Stockers and Order Fillers (5,839)
- Cooks, Restaurant (5,321)
- General and Operations Managers (3,857)

There are 158 occupations that will have fewer jobs in 2031 than 2021. In total, employment (not accounting for exits or transfers) is projected to decrease by 16,945 in these occupations, the majority of which require a high school diploma or less education. The occupations expected to experience the largest declines include:

- Cashiers (-1,034)
- Office Clerks, General (-1,201)
- Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks (-1,206)
- Cooks, Fast Food (-1,578)
- Secretaries and Administrative Assistants, except Legal, Medical, and Executive (-2,291)

Figure 45 - Change in Employment by Required Education, 2021-2031



Source: KYSTATS, Labor Market Information Branch, “2021-2031 KY Occupational Outlook,” (accessed May 2024)

High school diplomas and bachelor’s degrees are the two levels of educational attainment that typically grant workers entry to the widest variety of occupations, with the former qualifying workers for 269 unique occupations across the state, and the latter granting access to 152 additional occupations. Advanced postsecondary degrees (Master’s, Doctoral, and other professional degrees) grant access to 96 occupations that lower levels of educational attainment do not.

Occupations can be classified as high, moderate, or basic skill by typical education required for entry.

- High skill occupations consist of those occupations requiring a bachelor’s degree, master’s degree or a doctoral or professional degree.
- Moderate skill occupations include occupations requiring an associate degree, postsecondary non-degree award, or some college with no degree.
- Basic skill occupations include occupations requiring either a high school diploma or equivalent or no formal education.

The occupations with the most projected job openings for each skill group are shown in Table 6. Among high skill occupations, the most openings will occur in General and Operations Managers with an expected 46,955 openings by 2031. The median wage for this occupation was \$78,890 in 2024.

Table 6 - Most Job Openings by Skill Classification

SOC Code	SOC Title (Code)	Est. Emp.	Job Openings				Median Wage
			Exits	Transfers	Change	Total	
Basic Skill							
53-7062	Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	55,588	28,718	54,325	7,348	90,391	\$39,210
41-2031	Retail Salespersons	51,823	33,774	42,589	1,472	77,835	\$29,370
51-2090	Miscellaneous Assemblers and Fabricators	48,493	21,734	35,684	2,413	59,831	\$40,820
41-2011	Cashiers	46,811	44,465	42,850	-1,034	86,281	\$26,440
53-7065	Stockers and Order Fillers	46,127	31,424	52,117	5,839	89,380	\$35,520
Moderate Skill							
53-3032	Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	29,799	14,500	22,073	2,809	39,382	\$50,740
43-3031	Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	27,844	18,249	15,266	-1,206	32,309	\$43,410
31-1131	Nursing Assistants	19,694	13,200	17,070	942	31,212	\$36,510
25-9045	Teaching Assistants, Except Postsecondary	13,056	7,826	7,474	150	15,450	\$29,620
31-9092	Medical Assistants	12,657	6,249	12,519	1,762	20,530	\$37,140
High Skill							
11-1021	General and Operations Managers	47,798	11,422	31,676	3,857	46,955	\$78,890
29-1141	Registered Nurses	46,105	15,228	11,794	2,784	29,806	\$77,830
25-2021	Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	16,611	5,600	6,477	154	12,231	\$59,150
13-2011	Accountants and Auditors	12,603	3,968	7,239	851	12,058	\$67,210
25-2031	Secondary School Teachers, Except Special and Career/Technical Education	11,463	3,306	4,471	146	7,923	\$62,040

Source: KYSTATS, Labor Market Information Branch, “2021-2031 KY Occupational Outlook,” and Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics (OEWS), “2024 Statewide Wage & Employment” (accessed May 2024)

Kentucky’s ten LWAs are expected to experience uneven growth, with nine of the 10 LWAs growing by 2.6 percent to 6.6 percent by 2031. EKCEP is projected to experience negative growth of -0.5 percent over this same time frame. The fastest growing areas are projected to be Bluegrass (6.6 percent), Northern Kentucky (6.6 percent), and Lincoln Trail (6.4 percent).



Figure 46 - Projected Job Openings by LWA, 2021 to 2031



Source: KYSTATS, Labor Market Information Branch, “2021-2031 KY Occupational Outlook,” (accessed May 2024)

The following table presents total projected job openings for the LWAs (Table 7). Current and projected employment as well as total openings and contributions to openings are shown.

Table 7 - Job Openings by LWA

LWA	2021 Estimated Employment	2031 Projected Employment	Change	Exits	Transfers	Total Openings
Bluegrass	396,824	422,878	26,054	194,033	271,736	491,823
Cumberlands	116,333	122,841	6,508	59,864	81,665	148,037
EKCEP	110,898	110,375	-523	55,422	72,978	127,877
Green River	88,783	91,238	2,455	43,587	61,157	107,199
Kentuckiana Works	559,585	593,290	33,705	267,650	382,802	684,157
Lincoln Trail	96,537	102,759	6,222	47,647	67,022	120,891
Northern Kentucky	232,831	248,257	15,426	114,154	166,010	295,590
South Central	122,574	129,352	6,778	61,961	86,331	155,070
TENCO	71,944	73,831	1,887	36,281	49,244	87,412
West Kentucky	162,931	170,141	7,210	81,178	113,870	202,258

Source: KYSTATS, Labor Market Information Branch, “2021-2031 KY Occupational Outlook,” (accessed May 2024)

The following images are from the Occupational Outlook, an interactive dashboard which explores 2021-2031 long-term occupational projections for Kentucky and its LWAs, augmented with education and training requirement data. The highlighted region on the map indicates the area for which projections are being displayed.

The bar graph in the upper right displays the total number of projected job openings for a specific area in the next ten years and the projected levels of each type of event that can produce an opening (Exits, Transfers, and Change).

The ‘Educational Attainment’ section provides context for the percent of projected job openings in a given area that require each level of educational attainment. Two additional bar charts show

the cumulative percentage of openings above the median wage and the share of projected openings above a selected wage (the default setting is the state median wage for all occupations \$40,180).

At the bottom of the dashboard, the total projected openings and median wage estimates are provided for the top five occupations by educational attainment expected to produce the most job openings in the next ten years in the selected area.

The Full Occupation Listing dashboard provides users with a sortable list of all available occupations. Clicking on any field name will automatically sort the list of occupations by that field in descending order, and a second click will sort in ascending order. The 'Area' and 'Typical Education Required' filters will filter the table appropriately. The 'Group' filter will limit the table to only those occupations within each of the major SOC groups (e.g., Production Occupations, or Legal Occupations). The 'Keyword' search bar allows users to filter the table to only those occupations with titles containing the entered text.

Figure 47 - Kentucky Occupational Outlook by LWA, 2021 to 2031
Kentucky



OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK (2021-2031)

The Occupational Outlook Dashboard is designed to offer insight into projected occupational employment in the state of Kentucky. Select any Local Workforce Area to filter summary estimates for 2021-2031 occupational projections. For a full list of specific occupations and their associated estimates, click 'Full Occupation Listing' to proceed. This dashboard is powered by the Kentucky Center for Statistics. Those using screen readers may need to click the enter key to select options in filters. This dashboard is best viewed on a desktop computer. If you have any questions regarding accessibility, please contact kystats@ky.gov. Follow us @KYSTATS on social media.

An alternative, accessible format in Excel is available for download here:

<https://bit.ly/OccOutData-24>

Technical documentation can be found in PDF form here:

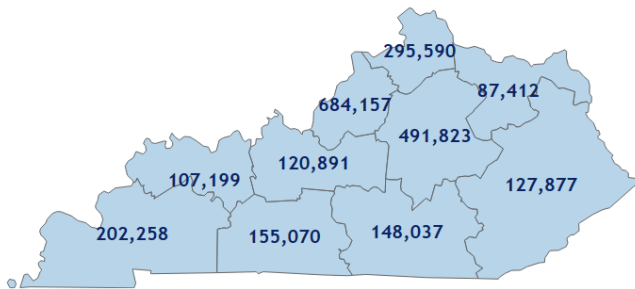
<https://bit.ly/OccOutTechNotes24>

Overview

Full Occupation Listing

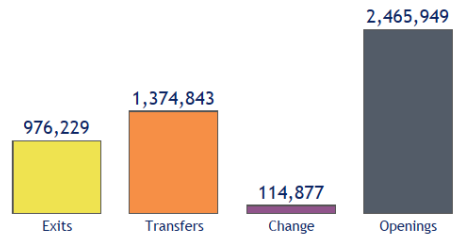
Select Local Workforce Area To Filter View
 Kentucky

Total Openings by Local Workforce Area



The sum of Total Openings in the map will not sum to the total for the state due to suppression.

Breakout of Total Openings



Individuals leaving the workforce (Exits) or moving on to work in another occupation (Transfers) are both examples of events that can create job openings. Overall economic growth (Change) can also create openings.

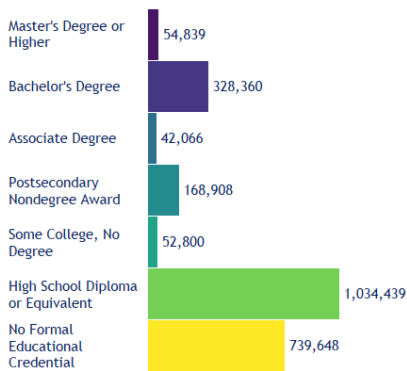
Educational Attainment

Educational Attainment Selection
 All

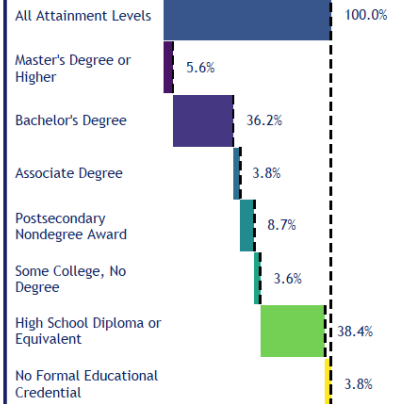
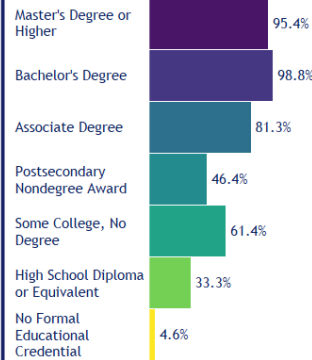
Attainment Percentage Wage Selection
 \$40,180 (KY Median Wage All Occupations)

Cumulative Percentage of Openings Above Kentucky Median Wage

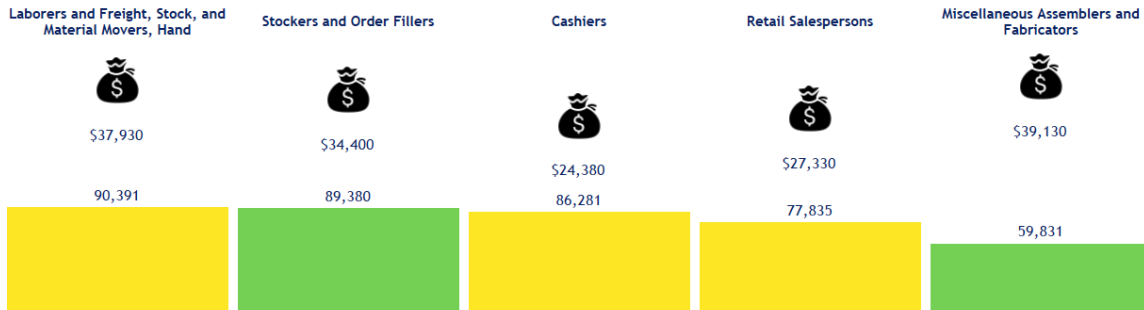
Total Openings by Educational Attainment



Attainment Percentage Earning More Than: \$40,180 (KY Median Wage All Occupations)



Top 5 Openings by Educational Attainment



**Figure 47 - Kentucky Occupational Outlook by LWA, 2021 to 2031
Bluegrass LWA**



OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK (2021-2031)

The Occupational Outlook Dashboard is designed to offer insight into projected occupational employment in the state of Kentucky. Select any Local Workforce Area to filter summary estimates for 2021-2031 occupational projections. For a full list of specific occupations and their associated estimates, click 'Full Occupation Listing' to proceed. This dashboard is powered by the Kentucky Center for Statistics. Those using screen readers may need to click the enter key to select options in filters. This dashboard is best viewed on a desktop computer. If you have any questions regarding accessibility, please contact kystats@ky.gov. Follow us @KYSTATS on social media.

An alternative, accessible format in Excel is available for download here:

<https://bit.ly/OccOutData-24>

Technical documentation can be found in PDF form here:

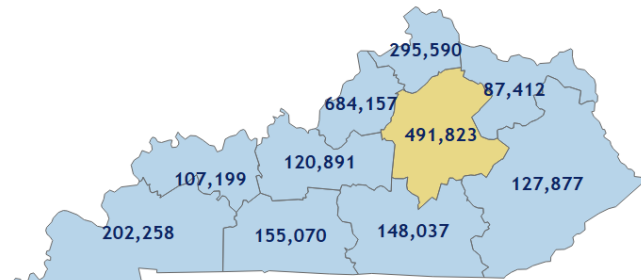
<https://bit.ly/OccOutTechNotes24>

Overview

Full Occupation Listing

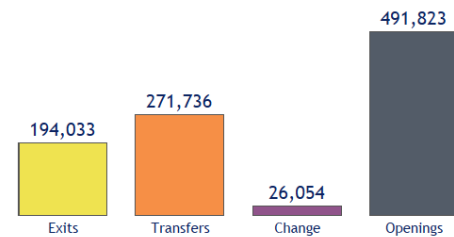
Select Local Workforce Area To Filter View
Bluegrass

Total Openings by Local Workforce Area



The sum of Total Openings in the map will not sum to the total for the state due to suppression.

Breakout of Total Openings



Individuals leaving the workforce (Exits) or moving on to work in another occupation (Transfers) are both examples of events that can create job openings. Overall economic growth (Change) can also create openings.

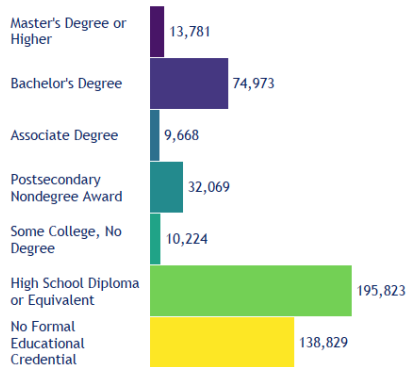
Educational Attainment

Educational Attainment Selection
All

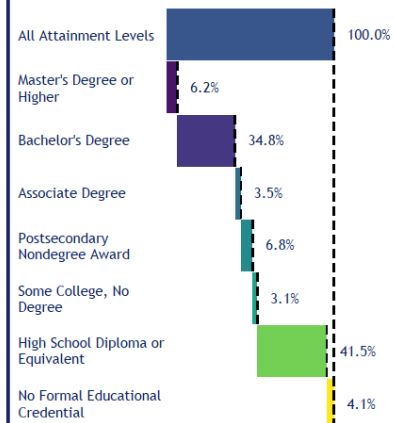
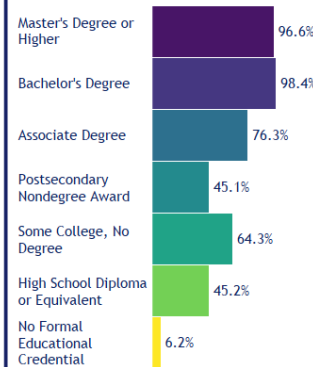
Attainment Percentage Wage Selection
\$40,180 (KY Median Wage All Occupations)

Cumulative Percentage of Openings Above Kentucky Median Wage

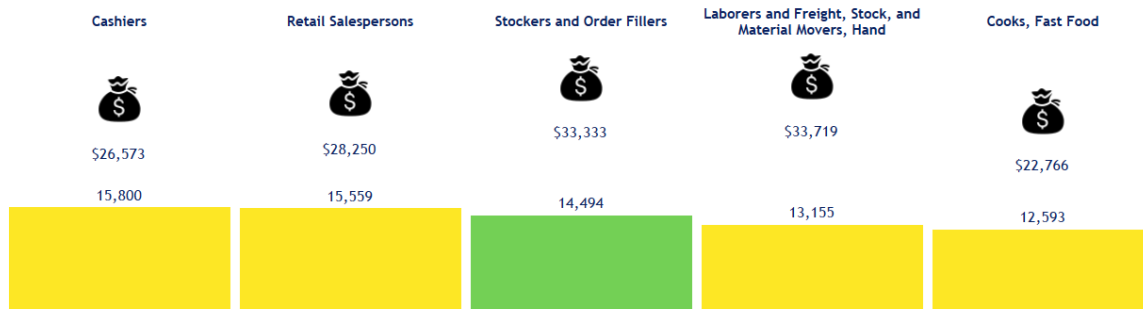
Total Openings by Educational Attainment



Attainment Percentage Earning More Than: \$40,180 (KY Median Wage All Occupations)



Top 5 Openings by Educational Attainment



**Figure 47 - Kentucky Occupational Outlook by LWA, 2021 to 2031
Cumberlands LWA**



OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK (2021-2031)

The Occupational Outlook Dashboard is designed to offer insight into projected occupational employment in the state of Kentucky. Select any Local Workforce Area to filter summary estimates for 2021-2031 occupational projections. For a full list of specific occupations and their associated estimates, click 'Full Occupation Listing' to proceed. This dashboard is powered by the Kentucky Center for Statistics. Those using screen readers may need to click the enter key to select options in filters. This dashboard is best viewed on a desktop computer. If you have any questions regarding accessibility, please contact kystats@ky.gov. Follow us @KYSTATS on social media.

An alternative, accessible format in Excel is available for download here:

<https://bit.ly/OccOutData-24>

Technical documentation can be found in PDF form here:

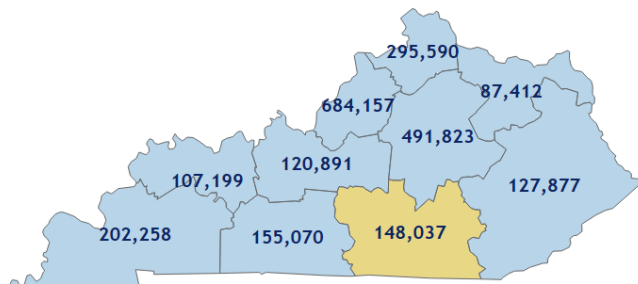
<https://bit.ly/OccOutTechNotes24>

Overview

Full Occupation Listing

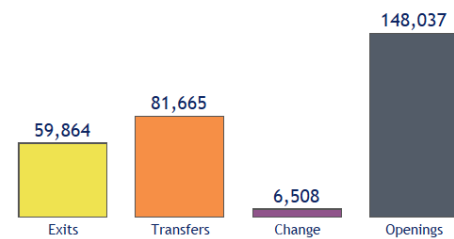
Select Local Workforce Area To Filter View
Cumberlands

Total Openings by Local Workforce Area



The sum of Total Openings in the map will not sum to the total for the state due to suppression.

Breakout of Total Openings



Individuals leaving the workforce (Exits) or moving on to work in another occupation (Transfers) are both examples of events that can create job openings. Overall economic growth (Change) can also create openings.

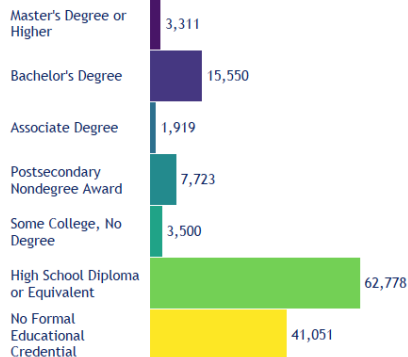
Educational Attainment

Educational Attainment Selection
All

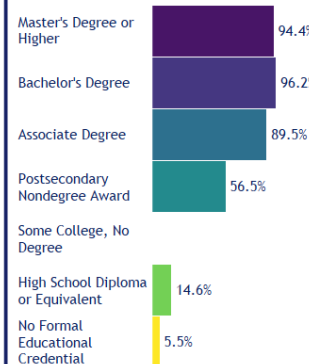
Attainment Percentage Wage Selection
\$40,180 (KY Median Wage All Occupations)

Cumulative Percentage of Openings Above Kentucky Median Wage

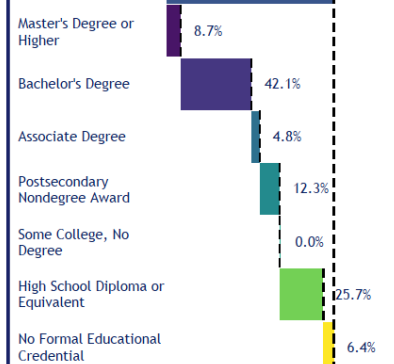
Total Openings by Educational Attainment



Attainment Percentage Earning More Than: \$40,180 (KY Median Wage All Occupations)



Cumulative Percentage of Openings Above Kentucky Median Wage



Top 5 Openings by Educational Attainment

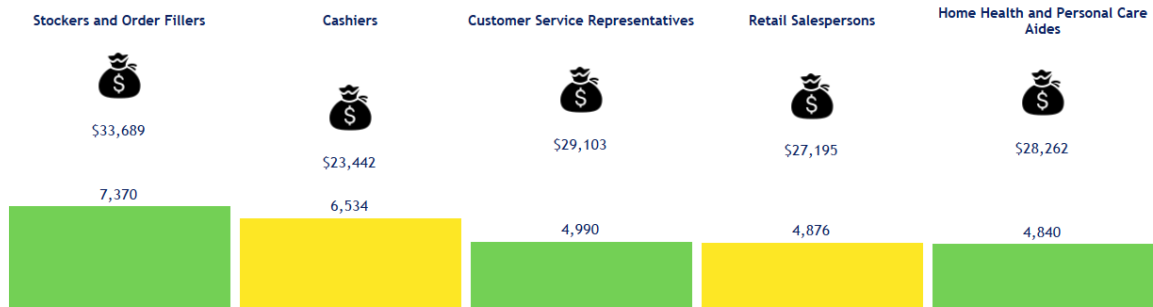


Figure 47 - Kentucky Occupational Outlook by LWA, 2021 to 2031
EKCEP LWA



OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK (2021-2031)

The Occupational Outlook Dashboard is designed to offer insight into projected occupational employment in the state of Kentucky. Select any Local Workforce Area to filter summary estimates for 2021-2031 occupational projections. For a full list of specific occupations and their associated estimates, click 'Full Occupation Listing' to proceed. This dashboard is powered by the Kentucky Center for Statistics. Those using screen readers may need to click the enter key to select options in filters. This dashboard is best viewed on a desktop computer. If you have any questions regarding accessibility, please contact kystats@ky.gov. Follow us @KYSTATS on social media.

An alternative, accessible format in Excel is available for download here:

<https://bit.ly/OccOutData-24>

Technical documentation can be found in PDF form here:

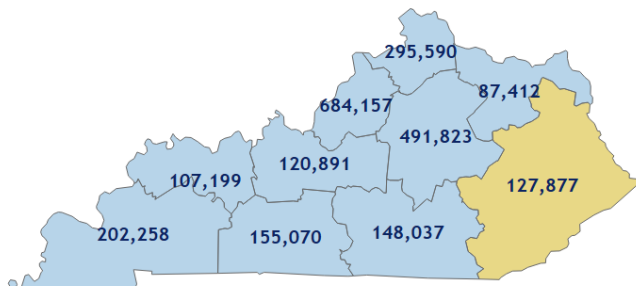
<https://bit.ly/OccOutTechNotes24>

Overview

Full Occupation Listing

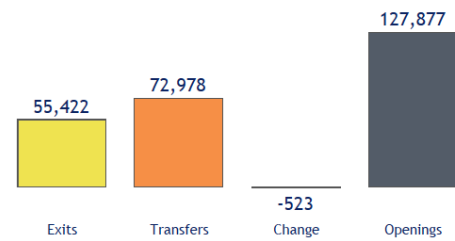
Select Local Workforce Area To Filter View
 EKCEP

Total Openings by Local Workforce Area



The sum of Total Openings in the map will not sum to the total for the state due to suppression.

Breakout of Total Openings



Individuals leaving the workforce (Exits) or moving on to work in another occupation (Transfers) are both examples of events that can create job openings. Overall economic growth (Change) can also create openings.

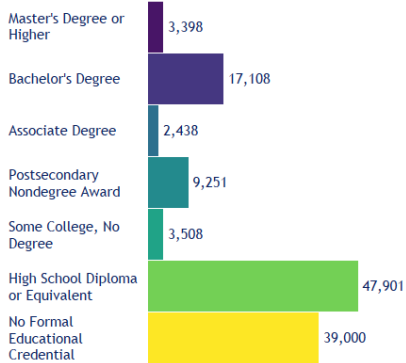
Educational Attainment

Educational Attainment Selection
 All

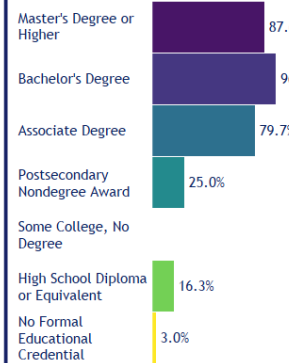
Attainment Percentage Wage Selection
 \$40,180 (KY Median Wage All Occupations)

Cumulative Percentage of Openings Above Kentucky Median Wage

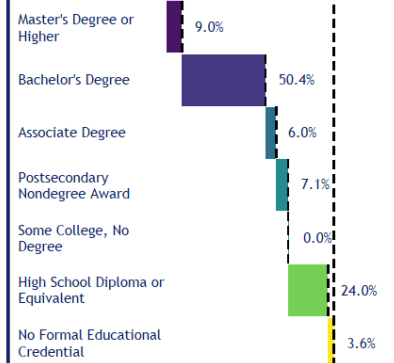
Total Openings by Educational Attainment



Attainment Percentage Earning More Than: \$40,180 (KY Median Wage All Occupations)



Cumulative Percentage of Openings Above Kentucky Median Wage



Top 5 Openings by Educational Attainment

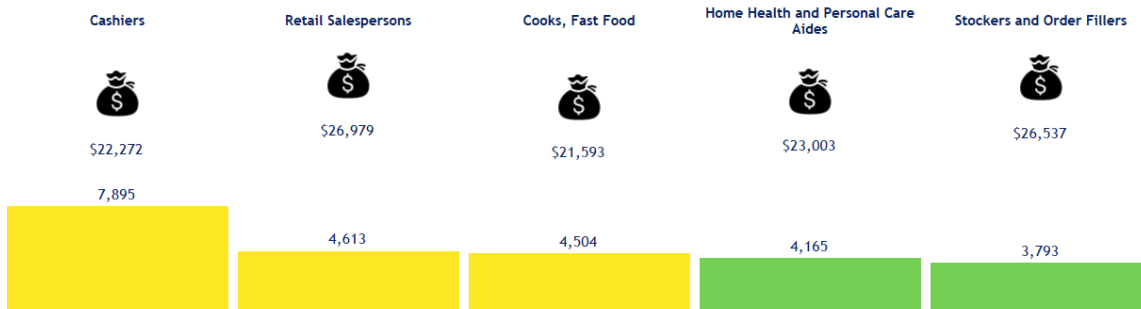


Figure 47 - Kentucky Occupational Outlook by LWA, 2021 to 2031
Green River LWA



OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK (2021-2031)

The Occupational Outlook Dashboard is designed to offer insight into projected occupational employment in the state of Kentucky. Select any Local Workforce Area to filter summary estimates for 2021-2031 occupational projections. For a full list of specific occupations and their associated estimates, click 'Full Occupation Listing' to proceed. This dashboard is powered by the Kentucky Center for Statistics. Those using screen readers may need to click the enter key to select options in filters. This dashboard is best viewed on a desktop computer. If you have any questions regarding accessibility, please contact kystats@ky.gov. Follow us @KYSTATS on social media.

An alternative, accessible format in Excel is available for download here:

<https://bit.ly/OccOutData-24>

Technical documentation can be found in PDF form here:

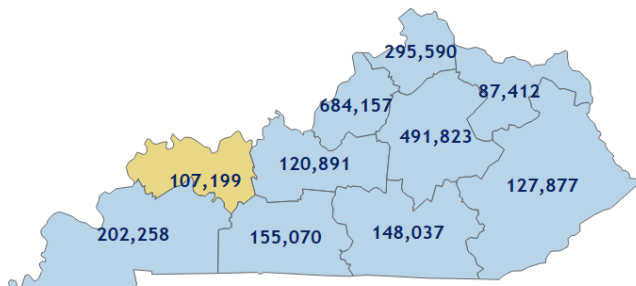
<https://bit.ly/OccOutTechNotes24>

Overview

Full Occupation Listing

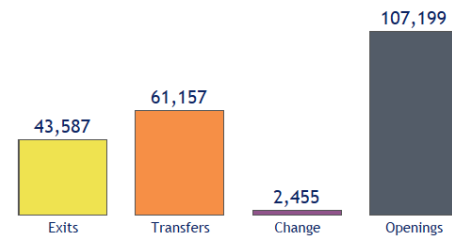
Select Local Workforce Area To Filter View
 Green River

Total Openings by Local Workforce Area



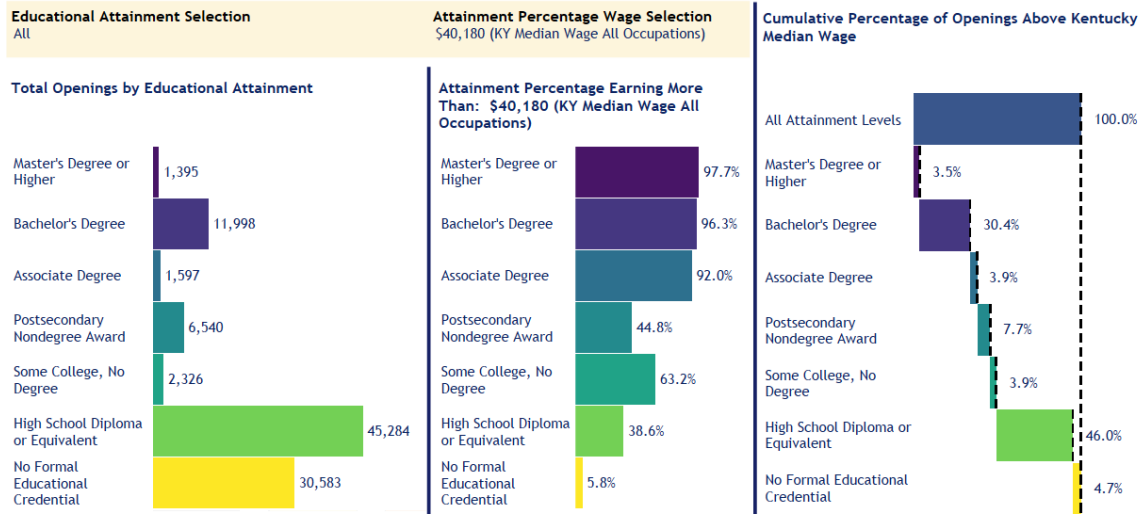
The sum of Total Openings in the map will not sum to the total for the state due to suppression.

Breakout of Total Openings



Individuals leaving the workforce (Exits) or moving on to work in another occupation (Transfers) are both examples of events that can create job openings. Overall economic growth (Change) can also create openings.

Educational Attainment



Top 5 Openings by Educational Attainment

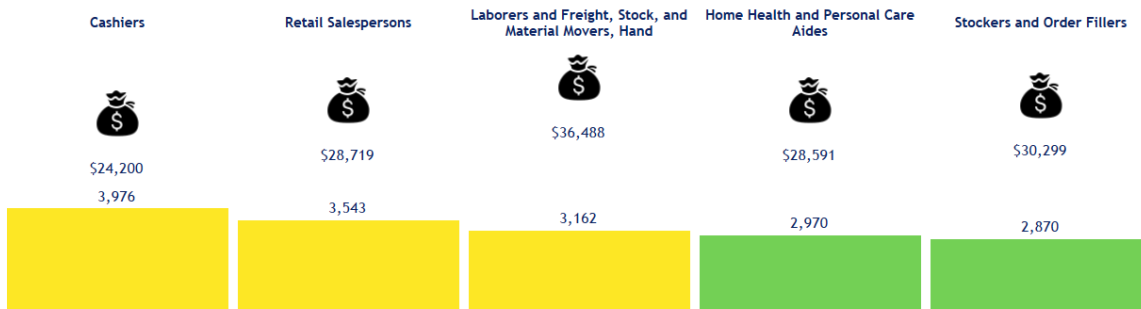


Figure 47 - Kentucky Occupational Outlook by LWA, 2021 to 2031
Kentuckiana Works LWA



OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK (2021-2031)

The Occupational Outlook Dashboard is designed to offer insight into projected occupational employment in the state of Kentucky. Select any Local Workforce Area to filter summary estimates for 2021-2031 occupational projections. For a full list of specific occupations and their associated estimates, click 'Full Occupation Listing' to proceed. This dashboard is powered by the Kentucky Center for Statistics. Those using screen readers may need to click the enter key to select options in filters. This dashboard is best viewed on a desktop computer. If you have any questions regarding accessibility, please contact kystats@ky.gov. Follow us @KYSTATS on social media.

An alternative, accessible format in Excel is available for download here:

<https://bit.ly/OccOutData-24>

Technical documentation can be found in PDF form here:

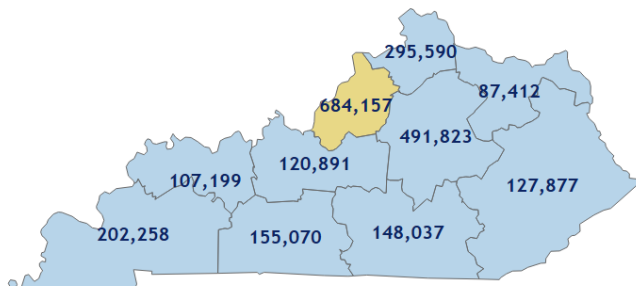
<https://bit.ly/OccOutTechNotes24>

Overview

Full Occupation Listing

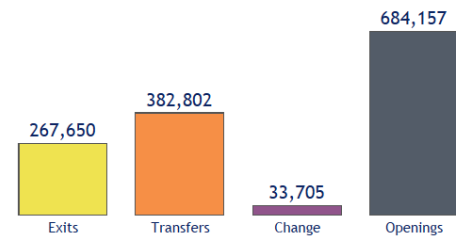
Select Local Workforce Area To Filter View
 Kentuckiana Works

Total Openings by Local Workforce Area



The sum of Total Openings in the map will not sum to the total for the state due to suppression.

Breakout of Total Openings



Individuals leaving the workforce (Exits) or moving on to work in another occupation (Transfers) are both examples of events that can create job openings. Overall economic growth (Change) can also create openings.

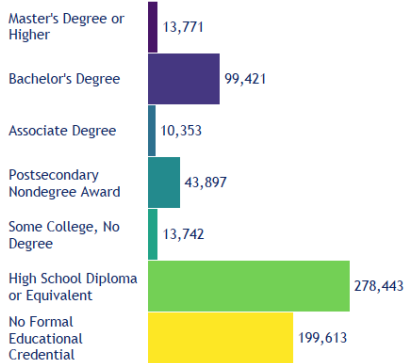
Educational Attainment

Educational Attainment Selection
 All

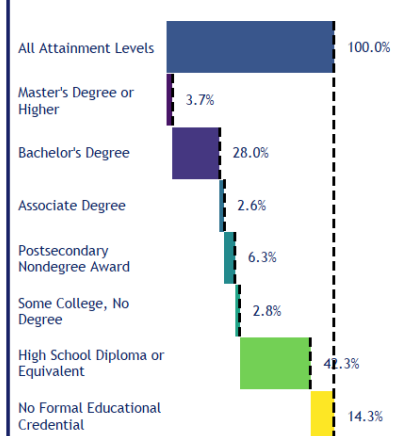
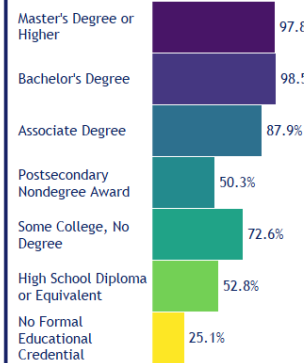
Attainment Percentage Wage Selection
 \$40,180 (KY Median Wage All Occupations)

Cumulative Percentage of Openings Above Kentucky Median Wage

Total Openings by Educational Attainment



Attainment Percentage Earning More Than: \$40,180 (KY Median Wage All Occupations)



Top 5 Openings by Educational Attainment

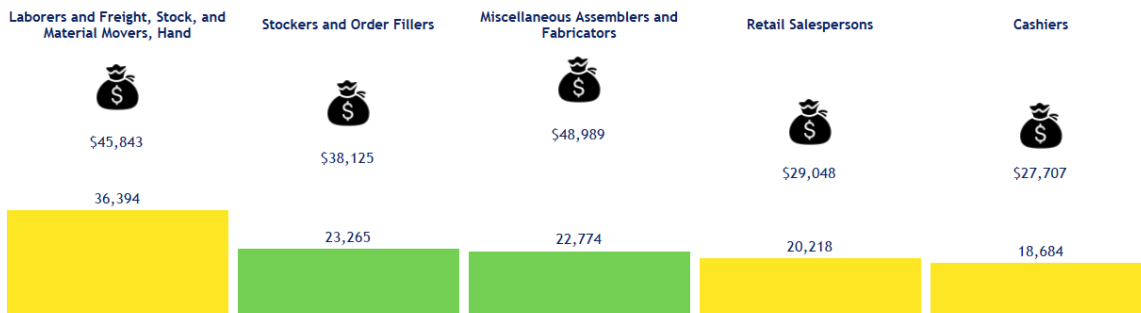


Figure 47 - Kentucky Occupational Outlook by LWA, 2021 to 2031
Lincoln Trail LWA



OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK (2021-2031)

The Occupational Outlook Dashboard is designed to offer insight into projected occupational employment in the state of Kentucky. Select any Local Workforce Area to filter summary estimates for 2021-2031 occupational projections. For a full list of specific occupations and their associated estimates, click 'Full Occupation Listing' to proceed. This dashboard is powered by the Kentucky Center for Statistics. Those using screen readers may need to click the enter key to select options in filters. This dashboard is best viewed on a desktop computer. If you have any questions regarding accessibility, please contact kystats@ky.gov. Follow us @KYSTATS on social media.

An alternative, accessible format in Excel is available for download here:

<https://bit.ly/OccOutData-24>

Technical documentation can be found in PDF form here:

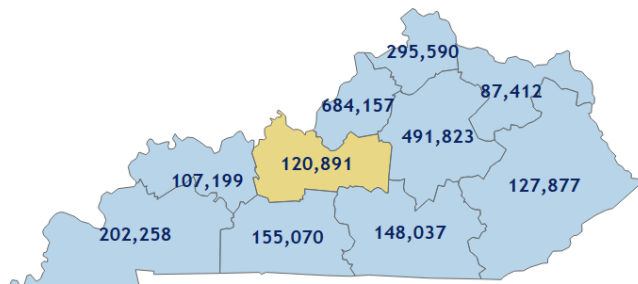
<https://bit.ly/OccOutTechNotes24>

Overview

Full Occupation Listing

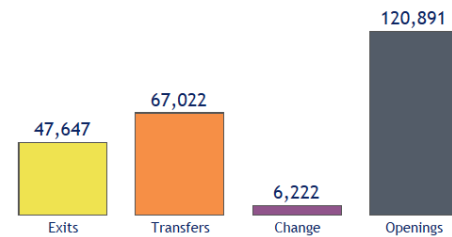
Select Local Workforce Area To Filter View
Lincoln Trail

Total Openings by Local Workforce Area



The sum of Total Openings in the map will not sum to the total for the state due to suppression.

Breakout of Total Openings



Individuals leaving the workforce (Exits) or moving on to work in another occupation (Transfers) are both examples of events that can create job openings. Overall economic growth (Change) can also create openings.

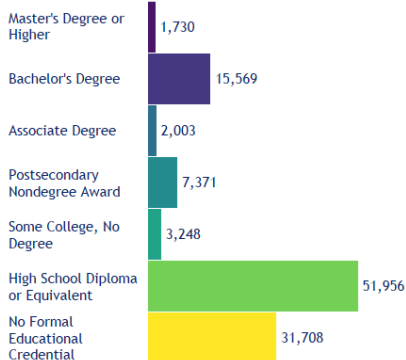
Educational Attainment

Educational Attainment Selection
All

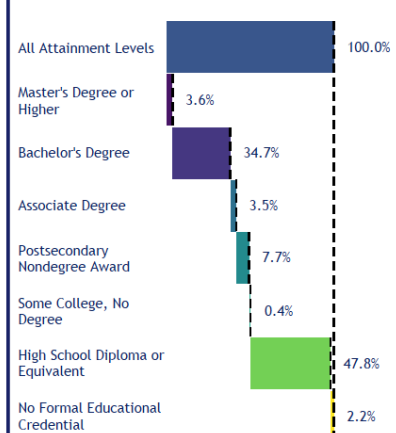
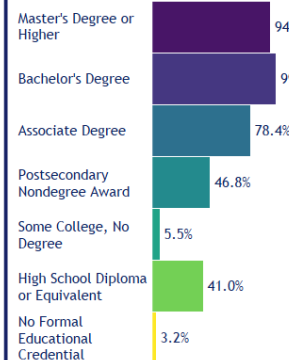
Attainment Percentage Wage Selection
\$40,180 (KY Median Wage All Occupations)

Cumulative Percentage of Openings Above Kentucky Median Wage

Total Openings by Educational Attainment



Attainment Percentage Earning More Than: \$40,180 (KY Median Wage All Occupations)



Top 5 Openings by Educational Attainment

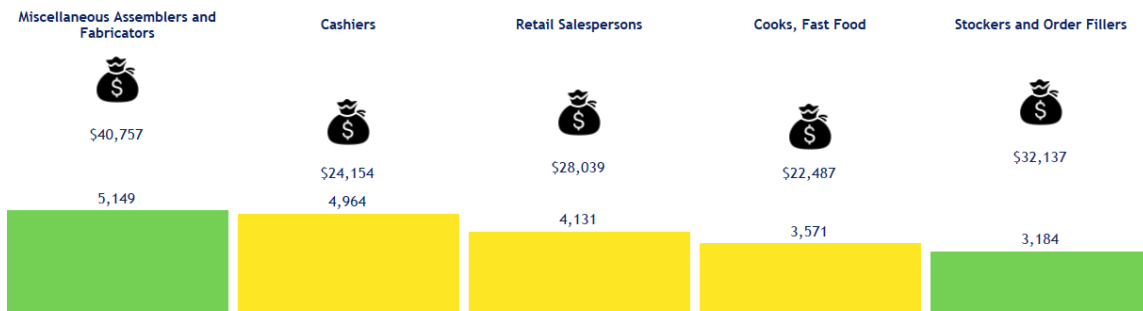


Figure 47 - Kentucky Occupational Outlook by LWA, 2021 to 2031
Northern Kentucky LWA



OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK (2021-2031)

The Occupational Outlook Dashboard is designed to offer insight into projected occupational employment in the state of Kentucky. Select any Local Workforce Area to filter summary estimates for 2021-2031 occupational projections. For a full list of specific occupations and their associated estimates, click 'Full Occupation Listing' to proceed. This dashboard is powered by the Kentucky Center for Statistics. Those using screen readers may need to click the enter key to select options in filters. This dashboard is best viewed on a desktop computer. If you have any questions regarding accessibility, please contact kystats@ky.gov. Follow us @KYSTATS on social media.

An alternative, accessible format in Excel is available for download here:

<https://bit.ly/OccOutData-24>

Technical documentation can be found in PDF form here:

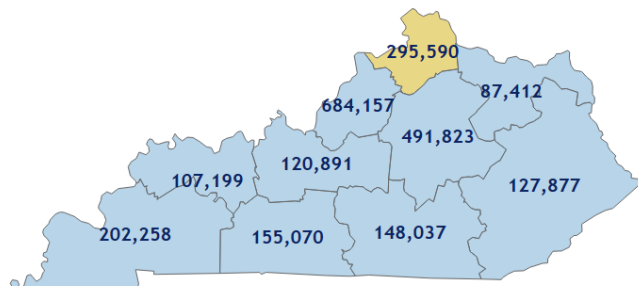
<https://bit.ly/OccOutTechNotes24>

Overview

Full Occupation Listing

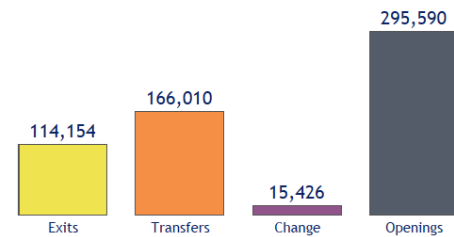
Select Local Workforce Area To Filter View
Northern Kentucky

Total Openings by Local Workforce Area



The sum of Total Openings in the map will not sum to the total for the state due to suppression.

Breakout of Total Openings



Individuals leaving the workforce (Exits) or moving on to work in another occupation (Transfers) are both examples of events that can create job openings. Overall economic growth (Change) can also create openings.

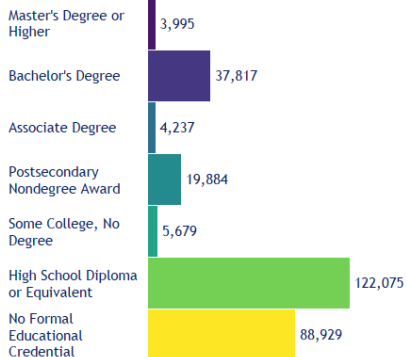
Educational Attainment

Educational Attainment Selection
All

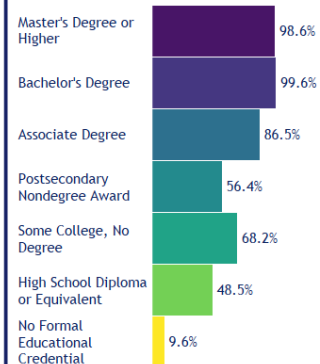
Attainment Percentage Wage Selection
\$40,180 (KY Median Wage All Occupations)

Cumulative Percentage of Openings Above Kentucky Median Wage

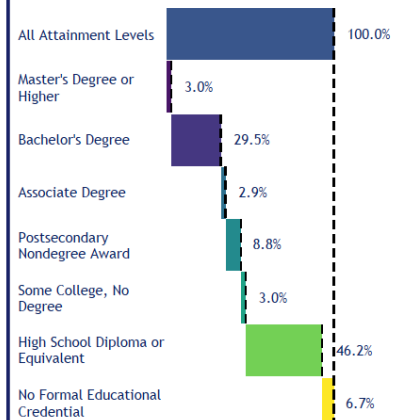
Total Openings by Educational Attainment



Attainment Percentage Earning More Than: \$40,180 (KY Median Wage All Occupations)



Cumulative Percentage of Openings Above Kentucky Median Wage



Top 5 Openings by Educational Attainment

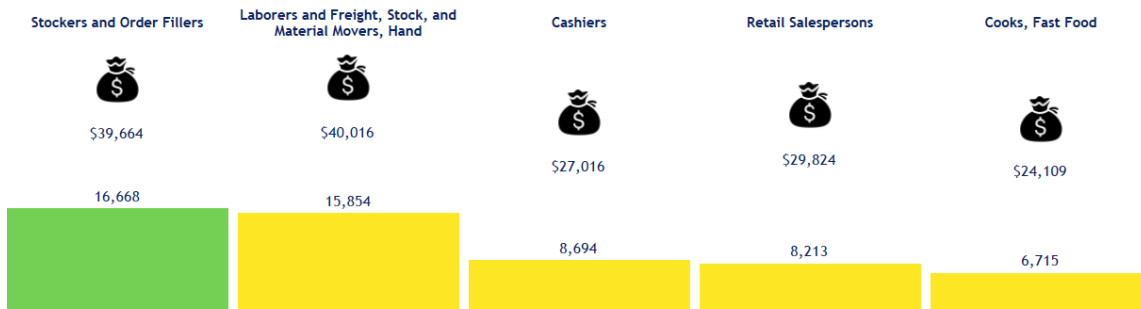


Figure 47 - Kentucky Occupational Outlook by LWA, 2021 to 2031
South Central LWA



OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK (2021-2031)

The Occupational Outlook Dashboard is designed to offer insight into projected occupational employment in the state of Kentucky. Select any Local Workforce Area to filter summary estimates for 2021-2031 occupational projections. For a full list of specific occupations and their associated estimates, click 'Full Occupation Listing' to proceed. This dashboard is powered by the Kentucky Center for Statistics. Those using screen readers may need to click the enter key to select options in filters. This dashboard is best viewed on a desktop computer. If you have any questions regarding accessibility, please contact kystats@ky.gov. Follow us @KYSTATS on social media.

An alternative, accessible format in Excel is available for download here:

<https://bit.ly/OccOutData-24>

Technical documentation can be found in PDF form here:

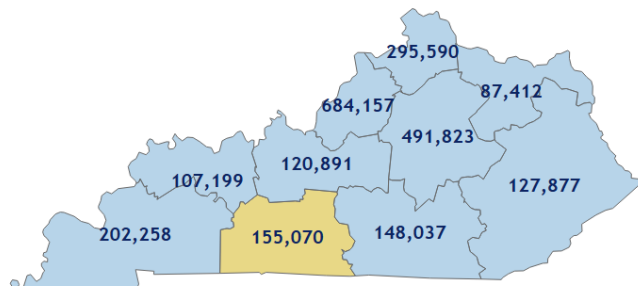
<https://bit.ly/OccOutTechNotes24>

Overview

Full Occupation Listing

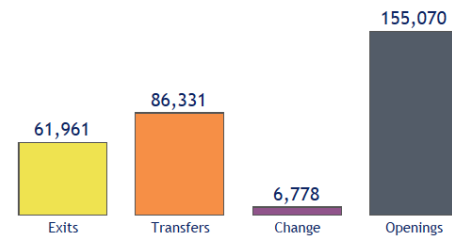
Select Local Workforce Area To Filter View
 South Central

Total Openings by Local Workforce Area



The sum of Total Openings in the map will not sum to the total for the state due to suppression.

Breakout of Total Openings



Individuals leaving the workforce (Exits) or moving on to work in another occupation (Transfers) are both examples of events that can create job openings. Overall economic growth (Change) can also create openings.

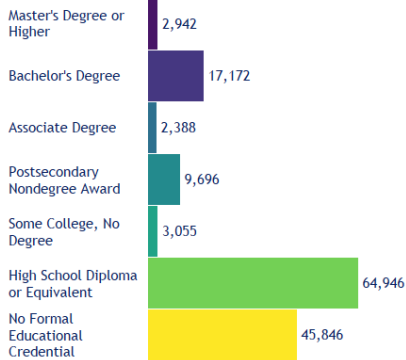
Educational Attainment

Educational Attainment Selection
 All

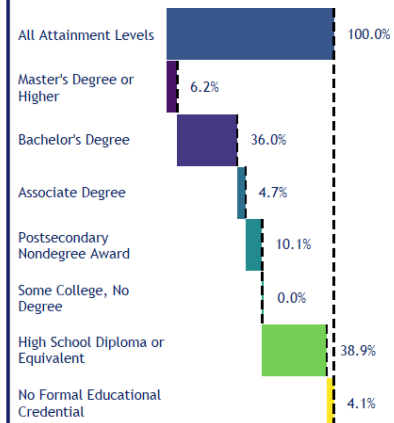
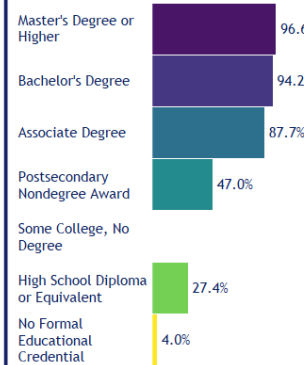
Attainment Percentage Wage Selection
 \$40,180 (KY Median Wage All Occupations)

Cumulative Percentage of Openings Above Kentucky Median Wage

Total Openings by Educational Attainment



Attainment Percentage Earning More Than: \$40,180 (KY Median Wage All Occupations)



Top 5 Openings by Educational Attainment

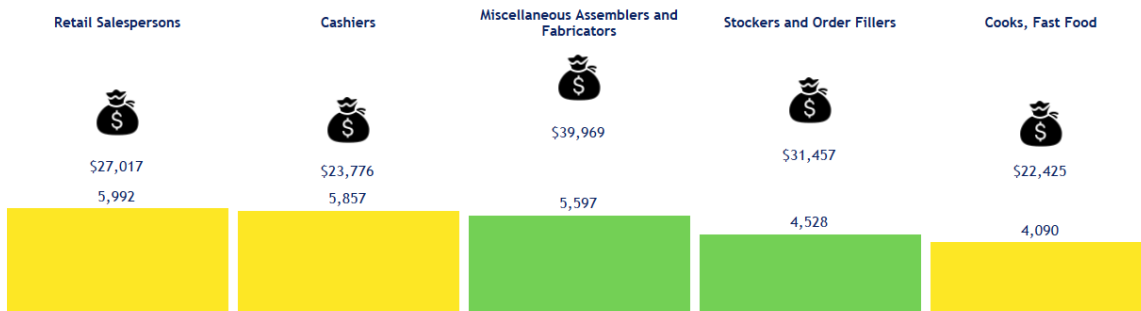


Figure 47 - Kentucky Occupational Outlook by LWA, 2021 to 2031
TENCO LWA



OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK (2021-2031)

The Occupational Outlook Dashboard is designed to offer insight into projected occupational employment in the state of Kentucky. Select any Local Workforce Area to filter summary estimates for 2021-2031 occupational projections. For a full list of specific occupations and their associated estimates, click 'Full Occupation Listing' to proceed. This dashboard is powered by the Kentucky Center for Statistics. Those using screen readers may need to click the enter key to select options in filters. This dashboard is best viewed on a desktop computer. If you have any questions regarding accessibility, please contact kystats@ky.gov. Follow us @KYSTATS on social media.

An alternative, accessible format in Excel is available for download here:

<https://bit.ly/OccOutData-24>

Technical documentation can be found in PDF form here:

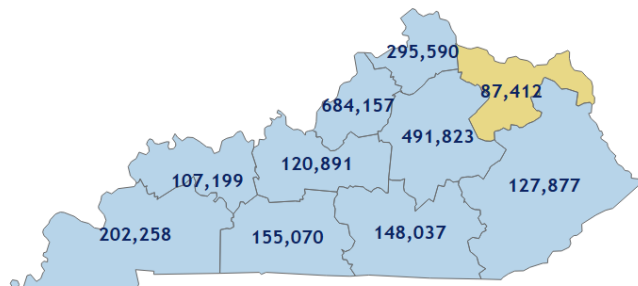
<https://bit.ly/OccOutTechNotes24>

Overview

Full Occupation Listing

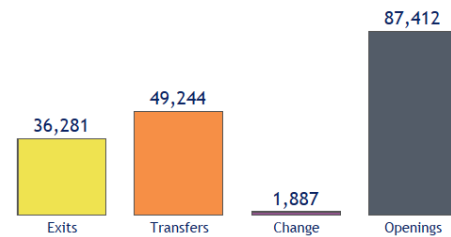
Select Local Workforce Area To Filter View
 TENCO

Total Openings by Local Workforce Area



The sum of Total Openings in the map will not sum to the total for the state due to suppression.

Breakout of Total Openings



Individuals leaving the workforce (Exits) or moving on to work in another occupation (Transfers) are both examples of events that can create job openings. Overall economic growth (Change) can also create openings.

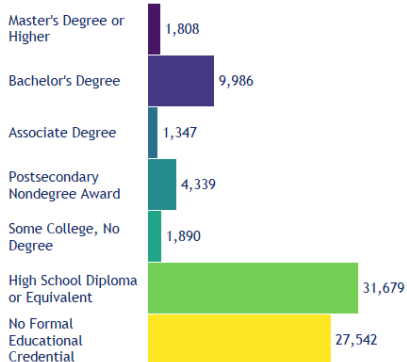
Educational Attainment

Educational Attainment Selection
 All

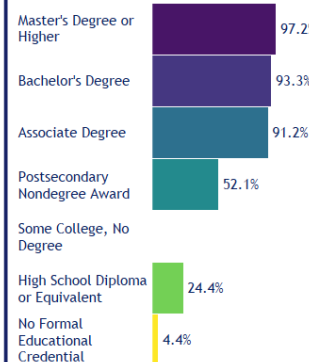
Attainment Percentage Wage Selection
 \$40,180 (KY Median Wage All Occupations)

Cumulative Percentage of Openings Above Kentucky Median Wage

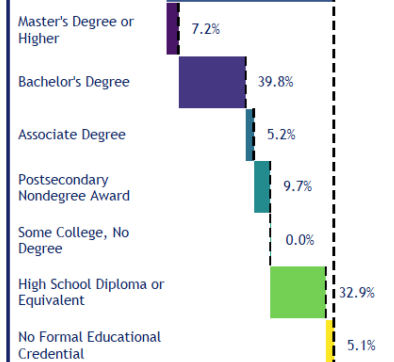
Total Openings by Educational Attainment



Attainment Percentage Earning More Than: \$40,180 (KY Median Wage All Occupations)



Cumulative Percentage of Openings Above Kentucky Median Wage



Top 5 Openings by Educational Attainment

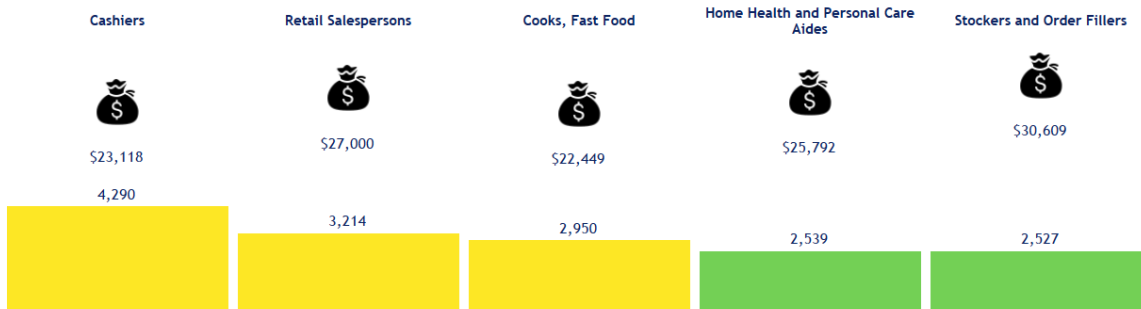


Figure 47 - Kentucky Occupational Outlook by LWA, 2021 to 2031
West Kentucky LWA



OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK (2021-2031)

The Occupational Outlook Dashboard is designed to offer insight into projected occupational employment in the state of Kentucky. Select any Local Workforce Area to filter summary estimates for 2021-2031 occupational projections. For a full list of specific occupations and their associated estimates, click 'Full Occupation Listing' to proceed. This dashboard is powered by the Kentucky Center for Statistics. Those using screen readers may need to click the enter key to select options in filters. This dashboard is best viewed on a desktop computer. If you have any questions regarding accessibility, please contact kystats@ky.gov. Follow us @KYSTATS on social media.

An alternative, accessible format in Excel is available for download here:

<https://bit.ly/OccOutData24>

Technical documentation can be found in PDF form here:

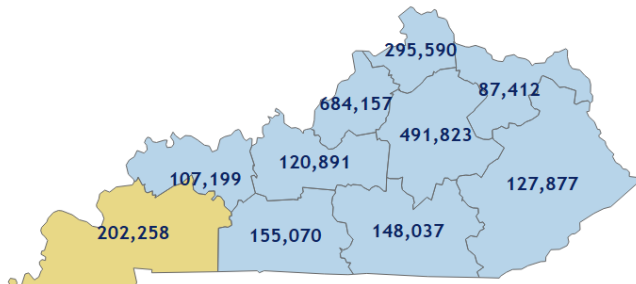
<https://bit.ly/OccOutTechNotes24>

Overview

Full Occupation Listing

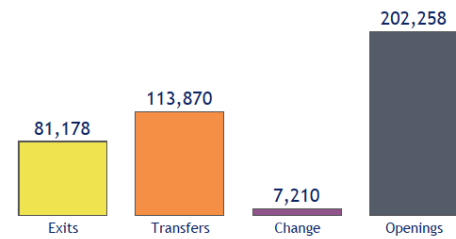
Select Local Workforce Area To Filter View
 West Kentucky

Total Openings by Local Workforce Area



The sum of Total Openings in the map will not sum to the total for the state due to suppression.

Breakout of Total Openings



Individuals leaving the workforce (Exits) or moving on to work in another occupation (Transfers) are both examples of events that can create job openings. Overall economic growth (Change) can also create openings.

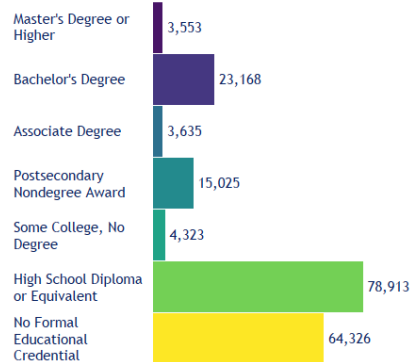
Educational Attainment

Educational Attainment Selection
 All

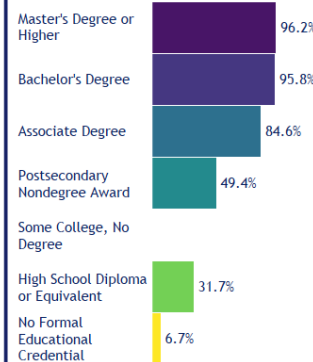
Attainment Percentage Wage Selection
 \$40,180 (KY Median Wage All Occupations)

Cumulative Percentage of Openings Above Kentucky Median Wage

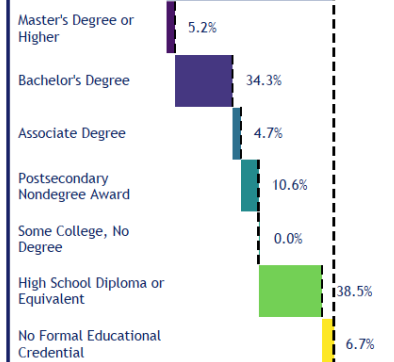
Total Openings by Educational Attainment



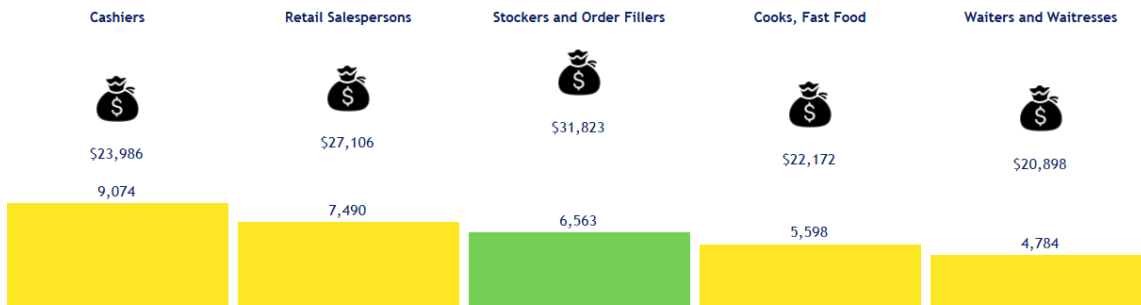
Attainment Percentage Earning More Than: \$40,180 (KY Median Wage All Occupations)



Cumulative Percentage of Openings Above Kentucky Median Wage



Top 5 Openings by Educational Attainment



Source: KYSTATS, Labor Market Information Branch, "2021-2031 KY Occupational Outlook," (accessed June 2024)

