KENTUCKY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

August 2010 as of November 8, 2010

KY Composite Index of Leading Indicators increased by 2.0 percent in August.

- The Leading Index growth has alternated signs for five consecutive months.
- The month-over-same-month-last-year growth rate increased for the seventh consecutive month with 1.2 percent growth.
- Component indicators leaned negative: 2:3.
  - \+ KY Labor Intensity Index increased by 13.5 percent.
  - \- KY Index of Initial UI Claims decreased by 12.7 percent.
  - \+ US Retail Sales increased by 8.9 percent.
  - \- US Manufacturer's New Orders Index decreased by 10.5 percent.
  - \- The Louisville Help Wanted Index decreased by one point to 4.0.

Component weights for August are 62.5, 16.5, 13.4, 6.2 and 1.3 respectively.

KY Composite Index of Coincident Indicators decreased by 0.9 percent in August.

- The Coincident Index growth has alternated signs for four consecutive months.
- The month-over-same-month-last-year growth rate is positive for sixth consecutive month with 1.9 percent growth.
- Component indicators leaned negative: 1:2.
  - \- KY Non-farm Employment decreased 3.5 percent.
  - \+ US Industrial Production Index increased 2.1 percent.
  - \- US Personal Income Less Transfers decreased 0.1 percent.

Component weights for August are 36.5, 29.5, and 21.8 respectively. Component weights do not sum to one because the two US components were discounted to give the Kentucky component more weight.

* Leading Index Improves in August
The Kentucky Leading Index grew by 2.0 percent in August. The index has been erratic for the last five months, alternating signs each month. Increased volatility in economic data is common following major turning points in the economy. The index made up about half of the losses from July, moving up to 104.4. The Labor Intensity Index and US Retail Sales were responsible for the August turnaround in the leading index. Despite the recent fluctuations, the index is still up since January 2010 and is up a modest 1.2 percent over its position from August 2009.

* KY Labor Intensity Index Reverses Itself
The Kentucky Labor Intensity Index regained all of its large July losses in August. It appears that this July - August bounce is the result of a discontinuity between the employment polling week and the scheduled seasonal summer layoff period. This discontinuity has happened several times in the last five years. Supply and demand changes in the automobile industry have caused the shutdown period to shift. If these layoff periods were consistent from year to year, then they would be picked up by the seasonalizing routine. Since the shutdown and retooling periods are shifting, the seasonalizing routine perceives these changes as genuine market shocks. It will not be clear until after the September data is released, how much of the August changes are the result of this discontinuity in the shutdown periods.

Four of the five employment sectors in the Labor Intensity Index fell in August. The biggest loser was in the transportation equipment sector, where employment fell by 900 jobs, a 23.9 percent single-month decline. Employment fell by 100 jobs each in the fabricated metals; petroleum, coal, plastics and rubber products; and lumber products sectors. Employment rose by 100 jobs in the chemical products sector. Average weekly hours declined in all five sectors in July. Then average weekly hours rose significantly in all five sectors in August, recovering all the losses from July and bringing the number of hours above that from June 2010. Average weekly hours in four of the five labor intensity sectors were significant and large in August. Movements in July and August in transportation equipment average weekly hours was moderate by comparison to the other four sectors. Average weekly hours for the fabricated metals sector fell by 67.3 in July and rose by 308.4 percent in August. This is the largest decline and largest increase in the history of average weekly hours. It is still not clear whether timing and seasonality play a roll in the average weekly hours series.

* Large losses in UI Claims Index
The Kentucky Index of Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims fell by 12.7 percent in August. The index is composed of Kentucky first payments, those persons in their first payment of claims during a benefits year, and US initial claims, those persons who have filed a new or additional claim during a benefits year. Both series rose sharply in August. Kentucky first payments rose by 1,541 seasonally adjusted persons. Kentucky first payments peaked in December of 2008 when first payments hit 21,950 seasonally adjusted persons (which is the third highest all-time for first payments). Since then it has been moving back to the long-term trend. Despite the large August climb, the Kentucky first payments data series is 23.0 percent below the August 2009 level. July 2010 was the first time that Kentucky first payments fell below 10,000 since May of 2008. US Initial Claims rose by 102.5 percent in August. Following many months of declines, the large August jump brings US Initial Claims back up over its December 2009 level. US Initial Claims are currently 14.1 percent below August 2009 levels.

* US Non-farm Employment Declines for Third Consecutive Month
US non-farm employment declined by 100,000 workers in August, a 0.5 percent decline. US non-farm employment has remained essentially flat for the last 13 months. US non-farm employment seems to have reached its bottom following the 2007 recession. There has been no significant growth since that bottom was reached in December 2009. The 2007 recession officially started in December 2007; that is the same year that US non-farm employment last peaked. From December 2007 (peak) to December 2009 (trough), 8,363,000 jobs were lost, a 6.1 percent net decline.

The 2007 recession was both long and deep for US non-farm employment. The 6.1 percent loss during the 2007 recession was the second largest loss for employment since World War II. For comparison, in the 1945 recession, a short yet deep recession, US non-farm employment fell by 8.1 percent and occurred over eight short months. The next largest non-farm employment loss after the 2007 decline was the drop during 1957 and 1958, which fell by 4.4 percent over a 15 month period. The 2007 recession decline occurred over a 25 month period. This was the second longest period between peak and trough for non-farm employment. The longest period between peak and trough occurred during and following the 2001 recession (the famous 'jobless recovery' period from February 2001 to June 2003), where non-farm employment fell by 2.0 percent over a 29 month period.

The 2007 recession affected each industry in a very different way. The largest absolute decline from December 2007 to December 2009 occurred in the manufacturing sector, which lost 2,048,000 jobs, a 14.9 percent loss. This occurred because demand for manufacturing products at home and abroad declined during the global recession. Manufacturing has been in decline for a long time. The previous peak for US manufacturing employment occurred in March of 1998 with 17,637,000 employed. From peak to trough, manufacturing employment has lost a total of 6,103,000 jobs, a net decline of 34.6 percent. US manufacturing employment reached a technical trough in December of 2009. In the following eight months, it has only increased by a net 144,000 jobs or 1.2 percent. Both durable and non-durable manufactured goods sectors lost a significant number of jobs during the 2007 recession, declining 19.1 and 10.7 percent respectively from December 2007 to December 2009.

Manufacturing Sectors
Among the manufacturing subsectors, luxury goods, housing and vehicle-related sectors took the largest losses. Wood products employment (NAICS 321) lost the most jobs in percentage terms, losing 29.7 percent, a loss of 147,100 jobs. Wood products include those products used for mobile homes, prefabricated wood buildings, wood flooring, wood containers and wood trusses. This is an industry closely tied to housing construction.

Transportation equipment (NAICS 336) lost the most jobs in absolute terms, losing 364,900 jobs from December 2007 to December 2009. Motor vehicles and parts (NAICS 3361-3) makes up the largest sub-category of transportation equipment. It lost 300,000 jobs or 31.5 percent during that time. New vehicle demand declined sharply during the 2007 recession accounting for much of the decline in employment. There has been some small improvement in motor vehicle and parts employment since the trough. Motor vehicle and parts employment has grown by 31,700 jobs, or a net 4.9 percent improvement from December 2009 to August 2010.

Fabricated metals (NAICS 332) lost the second most jobs in absolute terms, losing 290,000 jobs, an 18.6 percent decline from December 2007 to December 2009. The fabricated metals sector includes those industries engaged in transforming metal into intermediate or end products, other than machinery, computers, electronics or furniture. This includes any processes which forge, stamp, weld, assemble or join together metal parts. This is primarily a sector which supplies parts into automobile production or other building materials production.

The second largest percentage decline occurred in the furniture and related products sector (NAICS 337). Employment in this sector declined by 151,500 jobs, a 29.4 percent decline. Furniture is generally a discretionary spending category. Any prolonged recession results in losses to discretionary spending sectors as individuals cut back on goods and services when incomes decline.

Construction Sector
The second largest decline among the supersectors occurred in the construction sector, which lost 2,129,000 jobs, a 27.6 percent loss. The construction sector includes industries for residential (homes) and nonresidential (office buildings), building constructions, civil engineering constructions (gas pipeline), and specialty trade contractors (insulation installation). Housing prices soared in the 1990s and early 2000s. By 2008, prices came crashing down and the market was flooded with houses (new and old) that simply could not be sold. According to the National Association of Realtors, 4.1 million in inventory of existing homes are for sale, an estimated 12-month supply. It is unlikely that construction employment will be rebounding any time soon.

Trade, Transportation and Utility
The third largest decline occurred in the trade, transportation and utilities sector, which lost 2,065,000 jobs, or 7.7 percent from peak to trough. This sector includes establishments engaged in wholesale trade, retail trade, transportation of goods, warehousing of goods, postal services, and utilities like the delivery of electricity. Construction employment began declining in August of 2006. Manufacturing employment has been declining ever since the 2001 recession started. Trade, transportation and utilities employment has been declining only since November 2007, and has lost over two million jobs.

Information Services
Information services employment has been declining steadily since the beginning of 2000. Total losses from January 2000 to August 2010 are 826,000 jobs, a net decline of 23.3 percent. During that time, there were only a handful of months which exhibited growth. Information services includes those industries engaged in producing or distributing information, providing means to distribute data or communications and processing data. Publishing, software and motion picture companies make up the bulk of businesses in this sector. It is unlikely that the current recovery period will lead to any great change in the decline of information services employment.

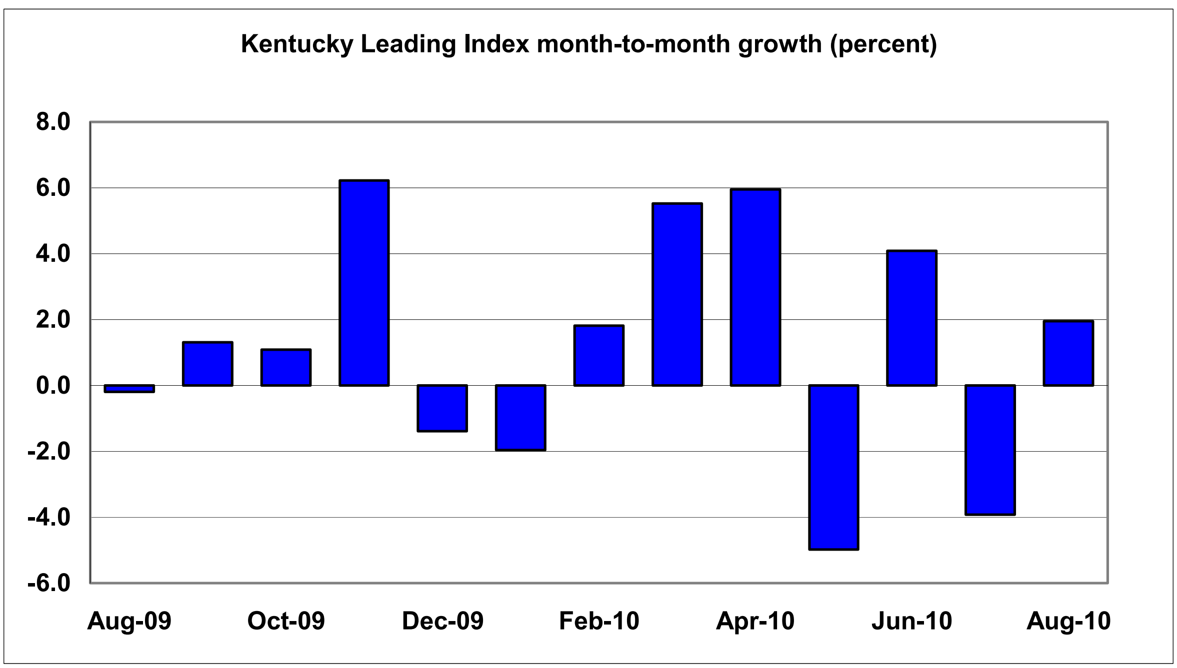
Business Services
Business services employment fell sharply during the 2007 recession losing 1,321,000 jobs, a loss of 9.4 percent. Since it bottomed out, it has rebounded well and has already made up 29 percent of its recession losses.

Education and Health Services
Education and health services were largely unaffected by the recession. During that time, employment grew by 1,040,000 jobs, a net increase of 5.6 percent.

* Building Permits Remain Erratic
Building permits for new private houses are down 6.4 percent over last August, despite the large August bump. This is not surprising given the huge inventories that are still present across the US. Building permits carries the lowest weight in the US Leading Index because it is historically the most volatile series among the 10 components.

* KY Employment Falls Again
This is the third consecutive month that Kentucky non-farm employment has declined. This is contrary to a very strong March, April and May 2010. Still Kentucky non-farm employment is 13,500 jobs above August 2009, or 0.8 percent net growth. The biggest sector loser in August was Kentucky construction employment, which lost 6,900 jobs or a 25.4 percent seasonally adjusted annual rate decline. Business services and education and health services also lost moderate amounts in August.

Our indices are compiled and published on a monthly basis, roughly two weeks following the Conference Board release of the U.S. Leading Index. A complete description of the Index of Leading Indicators and methodology was published in the University of Kentucky Center for Business and Economic Research *Kentucky Annual Economic Report, 2000*.



About the Indicators

Kentucky Reference Series

Inflation-adjusted personal income less transfer payments and policy-adjusted General Fund tax receipts are combined to form the GOEA composite reference series.

Kentucky Leading Indicators

- **GOEA Labor Intensity Index:** Composed of seasonally adjusted weekly hours multiplied by employment for the following manufacturing industries: lumber products; chemical and allied products; petroleum, coal, rubber and plastic products; fabricated metals; and transportation equipment.
- **GOEA Initial Unemployment Insurance (UI) Claims Index:** This index has two components: Kentucky claims in their first month of payment and total U.S. initial claims. Additional claims for UI are the subset of initial claims filed by workers who have previously filed UI claims but are currently filing new claims with intermittent workforce attachment since their original claim. The claims in their first month of payment without intermittent qualified experience performed better in the testing process and were chosen accordingly.
- **U.S. Retail Sales:** Inflection points used to determine turning points.
- **U.S. Manufacturer's New Orders Index:** This index has two components: U.S. Manufacturer's New Orders for Nondefense Capital Goods and U.S. Manufacturer's New Orders for Consumer Goods and Materials. Separately these two series slightly missed one or two turning points in the official reference series. But together they preceded each turning point.
- **Louisville Help-Wanted Index:** The Conference Board computes an index of help-wanted advertisements for major regions across the United States; Louisville is the only city in Kentucky covered by the Conference Board.

Notes:

- Growth rates are computed with precise numbers. Due to rounding, two observations may have the same reported value but still exhibit growth at a more precise level.
- More information is available on our website, http://www.osbd.ky.gov/.

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SELECTED KENTUCKY ECONOMIC INDICATORS
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

	2009				
	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
KY Leading Index (1992=100)	103.1	103.2	103.3	103.8	103.7
% Chg Previous Month SAAR	-0.2	1.3	1.1	6.2	-1.4
% Chg Same Month Last Year	-4.8	-4.1	-3.2	-1.8	-1.1
KY Leading Index Diffusion Index	43.3	53.3	56.7	63.3	60.0
KY Coincident Index (1992=100)	129.0	129.1	129.3	129.5	129.8
% Chg Previous Month SAAR	0.6	0.8	2.0	2.4	2.3
% Chg Same Month Last Year	-5.4	-4.2	-4.2	-3.8	-2.7
KY Labor Intensity Index (1992=100)	98.3	98.3	98.4	98.4	98.3
% Chg Previous Month SAAR	-1.8	-0.7	1.1	0.4	-0.5
% Chg Same Month Last Year	-4.4	-4.0	-3.7	-3.4	-2.8
KY Index of Initial UI Claims (1992=100)	95.2	95.9	96.3	97.2	98.0
% Chg Previous Month SAAR	-6.1	8.9	5.8	11.5	9.8
% Chg Same Month Last Year	-3.9	-1.9	-0.4	1.4	3.9
US Retail Sales ($ billions)	351.1	342.5	348.3	353.9	354.1
% Chg Previous Month SAAR	30.1	-25.7	22.2	20.9	0.8
% Chg Same Month Last Year	-5.9	-6.7	-2.0	2.4	5.5
US Manufacturer's New Orders Index (1992=100)	104.0	105.7	106.7	106.5	107.0
% Chg Previous Month SAAR	-23.0	21.1	12.3	-2.5	6.9
% Chg Same Month Last Year	-13.4	-10.4	-6.7	-3.5	1.8
Louisville HWI (1992=100)	4.0	5.0	4.0	5.0	4.0
% Chg Previous Month SAAR	0.0	1,355.2	-93.1	1,355.2	-93.1
% Chg Same Month Last Year	-63.6	-54.5	-60.0	-37.5	-55.6
KY First Pays	14,723.2	13,901.3	13,149.9	12,562.7	11,819.4
% Chg Previous Month SAAR	371.1	-49.8	-48.7	-42.2	-51.9
% Chg Same Month Last Year	38.1	11.7	-19.0	-16.4	-46.2
US Initial Claims for UI (000s)	566.8	540.5	526.4	492.1	467.5
% Chg Previous Month SAAR	15.8	-43.5	-27.2	-55.4	-46.0
% Chg Same Month Last Year	30.0	15.3	9.3	-7.1	-15.6
Manufs' New Orders, Cons. Goods and Materials	120,215	120,916	121,724	122,278	123,285
% Chg Previous Month SAAR	-2.2	7.2	8.3	5.6	10.3
% Chg Same Month Last Year	-9.5	-7.6	-5.2	-1.5	1.9
Manufs' New Orders, Non-def. Capital Goods	34,018.0	35,989.0	36,776.0	35,737.0	35,561.0
% Chg Previous Month SAAR	-70.2	96.6	29.6	-29.1	-5.8
% Chg Same Month Last Year	-27.0	-20.7	-12.4	-11.1	1.3
GF Total Tax Receipts (NSA, $ millions)	599.0	705.1	623.2	683.3	765.9
% Chg Same Month Last Year	-2.5	-10.3	-5.3	1.3	-6.9
GF Sales & Use Receipts (NSA, $ millions)	231.2	218.3	241.6	222.7	226.7
% Chg Same Month Last Year	-8.1	-6.6	-4.3	2.7	-8.2
GF Income Tax Receipts (NSA, $ millions)	259.4	309.7	259.7	259.9	268.8
% Chg Same Month Last Year	-4.2	-9.9	-9.5	-3.5	-11.4

	2010							
	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG
KY Leading Index (1992=100)	103.5	103.7	104.1	104.7	104.2	104.6	104.2	104.4
% Chg Previous Month SAAR	-2.0	1.8	5.5	5.9	-5.0	4.1	-3.9	2.0
% Chg Same Month Last Year	-0.4	0.0	1.2	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.1	1.2
KY Leading Index Diffusion Index	56.7	66.7	70.0	70.0	56.7	56.7	60.0	53.3
KY Coincident Index (1992=100)	129.7	129.5	130.1	130.7	131.5	131.4	131.5	131.4
% Chg Previous Month SAAR	-0.7	-1.6	4.9	6.0	7.2	-0.1	0.6	-0.9
% Chg Same Month Last Year	-1.5	-0.9	0.2	0.9	1.8	2.2	2.0	1.9
KY Labor Intensity Index (1992=100)	97.9	97.6	97.9	98.6	98.5	98.8	97.8	98.8
% Chg Previous Month SAAR	-5.3	-3.7	3.5	9.4	-1.3	4.2	-12.2	13.5
% Chg Same Month Last Year	-2.4	-2.4	-1.5	-0.5	-0.2	0.3	-0.7	0.5
KY Index of Initial UI Claims (1992=100)	97.6	97.6	98.1	98.4	98.4	98.1	98.8	97.6
% Chg Previous Month SAAR	-4.9	0.3	7.0	3.5	-0.1	-3.5	8.1	-12.7
% Chg Same Month Last Year	3.3	4.6	5.4	5.1	5.1	4.4	3.2	2.6
US Retail Sales ($ billions)	355.2	357.3	364.8	366.0	362.2	361.2	362.8	365.4
% Chg Previous Month SAAR	3.8	7.2	28.6	3.9	-11.7	-3.4	5.7	8.9
% Chg Same Month Last Year	4.0	4.7	8.5	8.7	6.9	5.2	5.6	4.1
US Manufacturer's New Orders Index (1992=100)	108.7	109.0	109.7	111.2	110.1	110.5	111.6	110.6
% Chg Previous Month SAAR	19.8	3.4	8.2	17.3	-11.0	4.1	13.5	-10.5
% Chg Same Month Last Year	7.1	6.4	9.6	10.2	8.2	8.4	5.0	6.4
Louisville HWI (1992=100)	4.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.0	5.0	5.0	4.0
% Chg Previous Month SAAR	0.0	1,355.2	0.0	0.0	-93.1	1,355.2	0.0	-93.1
% Chg Same Month Last Year	-33.3	-16.7	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0
KY First Pays	12,138.8	13,462.2	13,139.9	10,922.7	10,834.4	11,319.0	9,789.5	11,330.4
% Chg Previous Month SAAR	37.7	246.2	-25.2	-89.1	-9.3	69.1	-82.5	477.8
% Chg Same Month Last Year	-28.5	-31.0	-32.6	-41.3	-42.1	-36.6	-24.3	-23.0
US Initial Claims for UI (000s)	481.2	467.4	448.1	459.1	460.4	467.0	459.2	487.0
% Chg Previous Month SAAR	41.4	-29.5	-39.7	33.8	3.5	18.6	-18.3	102.5
% Chg Same Month Last Year	-18.2	-26.0	-30.3	-25.6	-25.7	-22.7	-18.0	-14.1
Manufs' New Orders, Cons. Goods and Materials	123,645	121,406	124,561	124,221	122,930	123,088	125,023	123,571
% Chg Previous Month SAAR	3.6	-19.7	36.1	-3.2	-11.8	1.6	20.6	-13.1
% Chg Same Month Last Year	5.0	1.8	6.8	4.7	5.3	4.9	3.8	2.8
Manufs' New Orders, Non-def. Capital Goods	37,890.0	41,309.0	38,550.0	41,629.0	41,356.0	41,829.0	41,433.0	41,444.0
% Chg Previous Month SAAR	114.1	182.0	-56.4	151.5	-7.6	14.6	-10.8	0.3
% Chg Same Month Last Year	15.7	27.0	21.2	35.3	20.6	23.5	10.1	21.8
GF Total Tax Receipts (NSA, $ millions)	677.2	501.3	628.6	760.2	611.7	767.7	621.9	624.0
% Chg Same Month Last Year	-2.4	-0.4	2.5	-5.5	3.3	5.2	4.5	4.2
GF Sales & Use Receipts (NSA, $ millions)	295.4	175.6	210.6	255.0	230.9	241.8	264.3	234.4
% Chg Same Month Last Year	3.9	-9.1	-1.6	8.5	1.1	2.8	8.1	1.4
GF Income Tax Receipts (NSA, $ millions)	233.3	205.3	188.0	358.7	251.2	315.2	253.3	272.4
% Chg Same Month Last Year	-1.1	-3.2	12.3	-13.6	2.4	4.0	3.3	5.0

SELECTED U.S. ECONOMIC INDICATORS
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

	2009 AUG	2009 SEP	2009 OCT	2009 NOV	2009 DEC	2010 JAN	2010 FEB	2010 MAR	2010 APR	2010 MAY	2010 JUN	2010 JUL	2010 AUG
US Leading Index (2004=100)	103.1	104.2	104.7	105.8	107.0	107.6	108.0	109.5	109.5	110.0	109.8	110.0	110.1
% Chg Previous Month SAAR	7.3	13.6	5.9	13.4	14.5	6.9	4.6	18.0	0.0	5.6	-2.2	2.2	1.1
% Chg Same Month Last Year	2.2	3.4	4.9	6.7	8.0	8.9	9.9	11.6	10.4	9.3	8.4	7.3	6.8
US Coincident Index (1996=100)	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.9	100.0	100.1	100.2	100.5	100.9	101.3	101.3	101.4	101.4
% Chg Previous Month SAAR	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	1.2	1.2	1.2	3.7	4.9	4.9	0.0	1.2	0.0
% Chg Same Month Last Year	-5.5	-4.6	-4.5	-3.8	-3.0	-1.8	-1.0	0.1	0.9	1.6	2.0	1.9	1.9
Money Supply (M2, $billions chained 1996)	7678.3	7703.9	7712.4	7723.7	7728.5	7657.8	7708.7	7673.4	7649.2	7730.2	7768.5	7750.0	7773.3
% Chg Previous Month SAAR	-6.6	4.1	1.3	1.8	0.7	-10.4	8.3	-5.4	-3.7	13.5	6.1	-2.8	3.7
% Chg Same Month Last Year	8.8	7.7	5.7	3.9	1.1	-0.4	0.0	-1.1	-0.8	-0.4	0.4	0.4	1.2
US Manufacturing Average Weekly Hours	40.0	39.9	40.0	40.5	40.5	40.9	40.5	41.0	41.2	41.5	41.0	41.1	41.2
% Chg Previous Month SAAR	3.0	-3.0	3.0	16.1	0.0	12.5	-11.1	15.9	6.0	9.1	-13.5	3.0	3.0
% Chg Same Month Last Year	-2.0	-1.2	-0.7	0.7	1.8	2.8	2.5	4.1	4.0	5.1	3.8	3.0	3.0
Interest Rate Spread, NSA	3.43	3.25	3.27	3.28	3.47	3.62	3.56	3.57	3.65	3.22	3.02	2.83	2.51
Vendor Performance Diffusion Index (%)	56.0	56.8	56.3	55.7	56.8	60.1	61.1	64.9	61.3	61.0	57.3	58.3	56.6
Index of 500 Common Stocks (NSA, 1941-3=10)	1009.7	1044.6	1067.7	1088.1	1110.4	1123.6	1089.2	1152.1	1197.3	1125.1	1083.4	1079.8	1087.3
% Chg Previous Month AR	148.9	50.2	30.0	25.5	27.6	15.2	-31.2	96.1	58.8	-52.6	-36.4	-3.9	8.6
% Chg Same Month Last Year	-21.2	-14.2	10.2	23.2	26.5	29.8	35.3	52.2	41.2	24.7	17.0	15.4	7.7
US Consumer Expectations (NSA, 1966=100)	65.0	73.5	68.6	66.5	68.9	70.1	68.4	67.9	66.5	68.8	69.8	62.3	62.9
% Chg Previous Month AR	40.1	337.0	-56.3	-31.1	53.0	23.0	-25.5	-8.4	-22.1	50.4	18.9	-74.4	12.2
% Chg Same Month Last Year	12.3	9.4	20.4	23.4	27.6	21.3	35.4	26.9	5.4	-0.9	0.9	-1.4	-3.2
Building Permits for New Private Housing (000s)	610.0	605.0	576.0	621.0	681.0	629.0	650.0	685.0	610.0	574.0	583.0	559.0	571.0
% Chg Previous Month SAAR	58.6	-9.4	-44.5	146.6	202.5	-61.4	48.3	87.6	-75.1	-51.8	20.5	-39.6	29.0
% Chg Same Month Last Year	-28.9	-24.1	-21.7	-0.8	22.9	14.6	14.8	31.2	16.6	4.4	-2.8	-4.8	-6.4
US Non-farm Employment (Mil.)	130.1	129.9	129.6	129.7	129.6	129.6	129.6	129.8	130.2	130.6	130.4	130.4	130.3
% Chg Previous Month SAAR	-1.9	-2.1	-2.1	0.6	-1.0	0.1	0.4	1.9	2.9	4.1	-1.6	-0.6	-0.5
% Chg Same Month Last Year	-4.9	-4.7	-4.5	-3.9	-3.5	-3.0	-2.4	-1.7	-1.0	-0.4	-0.2	0.0	0.2
US Service-Providing Employment (Mil.)	111.8	111.7	111.6	111.7	111.7	111.7	111.8	111.9	112.2	112.6	112.4	112.3	112.3
% Chg Previous Month SAAR	-0.9	-1.1	-1.0	1.0	-0.6	0.5	0.7	1.6	2.7	4.5	-1.9	-1.1	-0.7
% Chg Same Month Last Year	-3.2	-3.0	-2.8	-2.4	-2.1	-1.7	-1.3	-0.8	-0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4
US Manufacturing Employment (000s)	11682.0	11634.0	11577.0	11552.0	11534.0	11556.0	11572.0	11591.0	11629.0	11668.0	11672.0	11704.0	11676.0
% Chg Previous Month SAAR	-5.7	-4.8	-5.7	-2.6	-1.9	2.3	1.7	2.0	4.0	4.1	0.4	3.3	-2.8
% Chg Same Month Last Year	-12.6	-12.3	-11.8	-11.1	-10.0	-7.9	-6.5	-5.1	-3.6	-2.0	-0.9	-0.3	-0.1
US Industrial Production Index (1992=100)	87.8	88.4	88.6	89.1	89.6	90.5	90.5	91.0	91.5	92.5	92.6	93.2	93.4
% Chg Previous Month SAAR	15.8	9.1	3.3	6.6	6.6	12.8	-0.3	7.4	6.5	14.6	0.7	8.8	2.1
% Chg Same Month Last Year	-9.3	-4.9	-5.6	-4.1	-1.6	1.5	2.3	4.4	5.8	8.0	8.3	7.5	6.4
US Personal Income Less Trans. ($billions chained 2000)	9132.7	9098.5	9091.0	9108.7	9128.4	9110.3	9111.6	9112.7	9157.3	9199.8	9205.2	9204.0	9203.6
% Chg Previous Month SAAR	-2.8	-4.4	-1.0	2.4	2.6	-2.4	0.2	0.1	6.0	5.7	0.7	-0.2	-0.1
% Chg Same Month Last Year	-4.9	-5.0	-5.1	-5.4	-4.3	-3.3	-2.0	-1.4	-0.9	-0.6	0.1	0.5	0.8

SELECT KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT SERIES
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

	2009						2010						
	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL
Transportation Equipment Employment (000s)	40.8	40.4	40.0	39.6	38.9	39.1	35.9	39.4	39.4	39.0	39.2	39.6	38.7
% Chg Previous Month SAAR	-42.7	-10.8	-11.7	-12.9	-17.8	7.1	-64.2	201.9	0.7	-12.4	7.3	10.7	-23.9
% Chg Same Month Last Year	-16.4	-12.4	-15.2	-15.9	-15.2	-6.6	-16.0	-5.2	-5.7	-4.6	-3.5	-7.5	-5.3
Fabricated Metals Employment (000s)	17.1	16.9	16.8	16.7	16.6	16.6	16.5	16.5	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.5
% Chg Previous Month SAAR	0.1	-14.8	-3.1	-5.0	-7.2	0.1	-10.9	4.3	6.9	-1.4	-2.8	0.6	-7.1
% Chg Same Month Last Year	-18.6	-18.7	-18.4	-17.7	-16.0	-13.1	-10.8	-9.3	-6.7	-5.7	-4.6	-3.0	-3.6
Petroleum, Coal, Plastics and Rubber Products Emp. (000s)	15.4	15.4	15.5	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.3	15.3	15.5	15.5	15.6	15.3	15.2
% Chg Previous Month SAAR	-0.6	-0.5	4.6	-3.0	-0.4	-1.8	-5.8	-5.4	17.7	2.4	9.3	-20.3	-8.2
% Chg Same Month Last Year	-14.0	-12.0	-10.5	-9.9	-6.0	-5.5	-5.5	-3.8	-1.8	-0.6	1.3	-0.7	-1.4
Chemical Products Employment (000s)	12.7	12.7	12.6	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.7
% Chg Previous Month SAAR	-9.9	2.9	-5.2	5.0	0.9	-1.3	1.7	-2.7	-2.7	-2.0	-3.5	-1.3	8.6
% Chg Same Month Last Year	-7.3	-7.4	-6.7	-5.3	-4.5	-3.7	-3.1	-3.1	-2.3	-1.6	-0.7	-1.6	0.0
Lumber Products Employment (000s)	8.8	8.7	8.8	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.6	8.9	8.9	9.0	8.7	8.6
% Chg Previous Month SAAR	-10.1	-16.6	10.4	-20.0	-10.0	-8.9	-3.6	19.3	61.1	1.0	13.8	-34.2	-10.9
% Chg Same Month Last Year	-23.2	-23.4	-22.1	-21.1	-19.7	-15.1	-14.5	-10.5	-4.4	-2.2	0.0	-2.3	-2.3
Transportation Equipment Average Weekly Hours	44.8	43.7	44.2	44.2	46.8	42.8	44.0	41.0	41.7	42.8	42.7	42.5	42.8
% Chg Previous Month SAAR	55.0	-25.9	17.1	-0.9	95.6	-65.1	38.2	-56.8	20.4	39.4	-2.8	-6.6	8.1
% Chg Same Month Last Year	2.6	0.2	2.4	2.2	8.5	-1.0	2.8	-4.4	-2.8	1.9	-0.5	-1.6	-4.5
Fabricated Metals AWH	40.6	40.2	40.4	40.6	41.5	39.8	40.0	39.0	42.3	39.1	40.3	36.7	41.3
% Chg Previous Month SAAR	2.5	-10.8	4.6	6.6	33.2	-40.4	6.9	-27.2	170.5	-61.9	44.1	-67.3	308.4
% Chg Same Month Last Year	-2.5	-3.3	-2.7	-1.8	0.7	-4.1	-3.2	-4.1	4.6	-4.2	0.0	-9.4	1.7
Petroleum, Coal, Plastics & Rubber Products AWH	39.8	41.3	42.4	43.3	41.5	42.0	42.0	42.7	42.8	42.8	43.4	42.2	45.1
% Chg Previous Month SAAR	5.1	58.0	36.4	28.2	-39.6	14.8	0.7	21.4	1.2	2.3	16.0	-27.1	117.0
% Chg Same Month Last Year	-0.8	3.6	6.2	8.5	3.7	4.8	5.1	7.8	6.8	5.9	6.1	6.6	13.3
Chemical Products AWH	43.6	43.5	43.2	43.0	42.8	43.1	42.8	43.4	42.9	43.5	43.6	42.8	43.6
% Chg Previous Month SAAR	-0.1	-1.3	-8.5	-5.0	-7.8	10.6	-8.4	19.2	-12.8	16.4	1.8	-19.1	24.9
% Chg Same Month Last Year	-1.9	-2.0	-2.9	-3.4	-3.8	-2.7	-2.0	0.5	-0.9	0.2	0.2	-1.9	0.0
Lumber Products AWH	38.0	38.0	37.5	37.9	38.4	38.1	37.8	38.7	39.2	40.2	40.5	39.5	41.0
% Chg Previous Month SAAR	-13.0	2.8	-17.3	14.8	16.2	-8.9	-6.9	30.2	18.4	34.8	9.3	-26.2	55.9
% Chg Same Month Last Year	-3.0	-2.3	-4.1	-3.3	-2.3	-2.6	-2.3	-0.8	1.2	4.4	5.7	2.8	8.0
KY Initial Claims	38,545.6	36,866.6	31,452.2	34,238.5	29,362.2	28,205.5	40,123.5	29,414.6	27,338.1	26,522.5	26,848.0	29,216.6	29,512.1
% Chg Previous Month SAAR	-30.9	-41.4	-85.1	176.9	-84.2	-38.3	6,767.1	-97.6	-58.5	-30.5	15.8	175.8	12.8
% Chg Same Month Last Year	6.0	-8.7	-23.9	-22.1	-40.0	-42.3	-30.9	-49.5	-46.1	-51.3	-45.3	-26.5	-23.4
KY Exhaustees	8,664.0	8,331.8	7,203.3	8,213.4	6,595.6	6,268.3	6,538.4	6,265.4	5,445.1	5,229.7	5,787.7	4,744.6	5,124.5
% Chg Previous Month SAAR	232.2	-37.4	-82.6	383.0	-92.8	-45.7	65.9	-40.1	-81.4	-38.4	237.6	-90.8	152.0
% Chg Same Month Last Year	294.9	186.3	195.3	158.6	80.7	73.4	49.5	32.5	-3.3	-22.1	-25.1	-39.5	-40.9
US Unemployment Rate (%)	9.7	9.8	10.1	10.0	10.0	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.9	9.7	9.5	9.5	9.6
KY Unemployment Rate (%)	10.8	10.8	10.7	10.7	10.6	10.7	10.9	10.7	10.6	10.4	10.0	9.9	10.0

SELECT EMPLOYMENT SERIES
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

	2009					2010							
	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG
KY Non-farm Employment (000s)	1,756.8	1,757.8	1,764.2	1,765.4	1,766.0	1,755.4	1,749.1	1,762.0	1,773.0	1,782.5	1,780.4	1,775.6	1,770.3
% Chg Previous Month SAAR	-4.7	0.7	4.5	0.8	0.4	-7.0	-4.2	9.2	7.8	6.6	-1.4	-3.2	-3.5
% Chg Same Month Last Year	-5.2	-4.4	-4.0	-3.4	-2.9	-2.3	-2.1	-0.9	-0.1	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.8
KY Construction Employment (000s)	71.5	71.4	71.7	71.0	69.5	64.6	64.3	67.8	68.8	67.8	67.2	66.2	64.6
% Chg Previous Month SAAR	-13.9	-1.7	5.2	-11.1	-22.6	-58.4	-5.4	88.9	19.2	-16.1	-10.1	-16.5	-25.4
% Chg Same Month Last Year	-16.1	-15.4	-13.9	-13.4	-14.0	-18.3	-17.1	-11.3	-8.0	-7.8	-7.6	-8.6	-9.7
KY Natural Resources & Mining Employment (000s)	23.0	22.9	22.8	22.7	23.0	23.1	23.2	23.2	23.3	23.7	23.6	23.6	23.4
% Chg Previous Month SAAR	-6.4	-4.9	-1.2	-7.1	14.8	5.0	6.3	1.8	6.2	17.3	-0.3	-1.4	-10.9
% Chg Same Month Last Year	-6.8	-7.5	-9.5	-10.6	-9.4	-8.8	-8.1	-7.6	-6.4	-2.9	-1.2	2.3	1.8
KY Manufacturing Employment (000s)	209.3	209.2	208.1	208.3	208.5	208.7	205.2	208.5	211.0	213.0	215.6	212.1	213.7
% Chg Previous Month SAAR	-15.2	-0.6	-6.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	-18.4	21.1	15.4	12.0	15.7	-17.8	9.4
% Chg Same Month Last Year	-14.0	-12.8	-13.0	-12.1	-10.4	-6.5	-7.1	-4.2	-2.4	0.1	2.2	0.0	2.1
KY Trade, Transportation & Utilities Employment (000s)	361.0	361.2	360.4	359.0	358.1	362.1	360.6	363.8	364.3	365.7	364.5	368.0	367.2
% Chg Previous Month SAAR	-2.6	0.7	-2.6	-4.6	-3.0	14.3	-4.9	11.2	1.7	4.7	-3.9	12.2	-2.6
% Chg Same Month Last Year	-5.5	-4.6	-4.3	-4.3	-4.6	-2.2	-1.9	-0.1	0.1	0.8	0.6	1.7	1.7
KY Information Services Employment (000s)	26.7	26.6	26.5	26.6	26.6	26.6	26.5	26.4	26.1	26.3	26.2	26.0	26.1
% Chg Previous Month SAAR	0.0	-4.4	-4.4	4.6	0.0	0.0	-4.4	-4.4	-12.8	9.6	-4.5	-8.8	4.7
% Chg Same Month Last Year	-9.2	-8.9	-8.0	-7.0	-5.7	-5.3	-5.0	-4.3	-4.7	-3.0	-2.2	-2.6	-2.2
KY Financial Services Employment (000s)	87.6	87.5	86.9	86.7	87.0	87.6	86.8	86.6	85.7	85.8	84.9	85.1	84.3
% Chg Previous Month SAAR	-6.6	-1.4	-7.9	-2.7	4.2	8.6	-10.4	-2.7	-11.8	1.4	-11.9	2.9	-10.7
% Chg Same Month Last Year	-4.5	-4.1	-4.3	-4.7	-3.9	-2.7	-2.9	-2.7	-3.6	-3.4	-3.7	-3.4	-3.8
KY Business Services Employment (000s)	169.7	169.8	173.8	177.8	181.2	175.8	175.4	176.7	181.6	182.1	182.2	183.9	182.4
% Chg Previous Month SAAR	-2.1	0.7	32.2	31.4	25.5	-30.4	-2.7	9.3	38.9	3.4	0.7	11.8	-9.4
% Chg Same Month Last Year	-7.2	-5.9	-2.7	0.7	3.4	1.6	1.9	3.9	7.4	8.3	8.8	8.2	7.5
KY Education & Health Services Employment (000s)	247.5	248.2	248.6	248.6	249.0	247.3	248.1	250.3	250.8	250.9	251.0	250.4	248.9
% Chg Previous Month SAAR	2.0	3.4	2.0	0.0	1.9	-7.9	4.0	11.2	2.4	0.5	0.5	-2.8	-7.0
% Chg Same Month Last Year	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.2	0.7	1.1	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.3	0.6
KY Leisure & Hospitality Employment (000s)	166.5	167.0	170.5	170.8	168.8	167.0	168.1	166.9	166.5	167.8	168.0	166.5	167.4
% Chg Previous Month SAAR	-9.6	3.7	28.3	2.1	-13.2	-12.1	8.2	-8.2	-2.8	9.8	1.4	-10.2	6.7
% Chg Same Month Last Year	-3.9	-3.0	-0.7	0.8	-0.5	-1.2	-0.4	-1.5	-1.5	-0.7	-0.3	-0.8	0.5
KY Other Services Employment (000s)	70.1	69.8	68.6	67.9	68.2	68.0	68.1	67.4	69.0	68.8	68.8	68.0	67.8
% Chg Previous Month SAAR	-3.4	-5.0	-18.8	-11.6	5.4	-3.5	1.8	-11.7	32.5	-3.4	0.0	-13.1	-3.5
% Chg Same Month Last Year	-5.1	-4.9	-6.8	-7.2	-5.8	-4.8	-4.6	-5.1	-2.1	-1.9	-2.0	-3.3	-3.3
KY Government Employment (000s)	324.1	324.3	326.2	326.0	326.1	324.6	322.8	324.2	325.9	330.7	328.3	325.9	324.6
% Chg Previous Month SAAR	-0.7	0.7	7.3	-0.7	0.4	-5.4	-6.5	5.3	6.5	19.2	-8.4	-8.4	-4.7
% Chg Same Month Last Year	0.9	1.7	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7	2.3	1.2	0.5	0.2
CPI, All Urban (1982-84=100)	215.6	215.9	216.4	216.9	217.2	217.6	217.6	217.7	217.6	217.2	216.9	217.6	218.2
% Chg Previous Month SAAR	4.5	1.9	2.5	2.8	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.8	-0.8	-1.9	-1.6	3.8	3.1
% Chg Same Month Last Year	-1.5	-1.3	-0.2	1.8	2.8	2.7	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.0	1.1	1.3	1.2
Ave. Prime Interest Rate (%, NSA)	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25