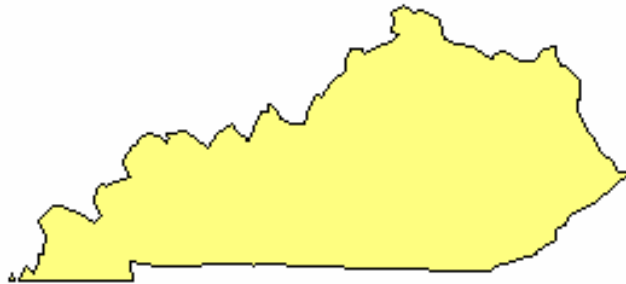


**State Handbook of Economic,
Demographic, and Fiscal
Indicators 2006**

Kentucky



by David Baer

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AARP**

Introduction

The *State Handbook of Economic, Demographic, and Fiscal Indicators 2006* represents the sixth edition of the state handbook series. We produce a new updated handbook biennially. It is an easy-to-use reference book for anyone in search of up-to-date information about state economic, demographic, and fiscal conditions. Policymakers, public officials, and policy analysts will find useful data on such topics as population, poverty rates, per capita state personal income, state and local revenues, expenditures, tax rates, and property tax relief programs. Gender and age comparisons are provided for some of the data. Throughout the book we use the most current data available.

This handbook facilitates state-by-state and state-national comparisons, which can serve a variety of purposes. For example, a state's tax burden can be compared with the national average or with that of other states in the region. Per capita state personal income, unemployment, and median household income can be used to assess how residents in one state fare vis-à-vis those in another.

State Economic, Demographic, and Fiscal Summaries

This part of the book features economic, demographic, and fiscal summaries of the entire United States, each state, and the District of Columbia, along with summaries for the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico. Most of the book's information is presented in this section. Users will find statistics on several major economic indicators, such as state personal income, median household income, and employment, as well as on population and poverty, distribution of household income, revenues, expenditures, tax rates, and debt ratio measures.

A section on state-specific property tax relief summarizes homestead exemptions and credits, circuit breakers, and tax deferral programs, all of which are defined in the source notes and explanations section at the end of the book. We did not include all of the property tax rates, because they can vary within states, and because data on the varying rates are not easily available. In addition, nominal rates often do not equal effective rates.

Homestead exemptions are reductions in the amount of assessed property value subject to taxation. When reporting homestead exemptions, we note the assessed property value; however, the value of the tax reduction depends not only on the assessed property value but also on the fractional assessment level. For example, the fractional assessment percentage in Alabama is 10 percent for residential property, so the *reported* exemption value of \$4,000 translates into an exemption of \$40,000 in fair market value (\$4,000 divided by 0.1). For this reason, assessed values must first be converted into fair market values before comparing homestead exemptions among states.

The section on state and local general revenues and expenditures shows revenues and expenditures per capita and as a percentage of state personal income, as well as average annual changes from 1992 to 2002. The year 2002 was the most current year that we could obtain revenue and expenditure data from the U.S. Census Bureau. Comparisons can be made between each state and the national average of the amounts spent on expenditure programs. State and local debt information is provided on a per capita basis and per \$1,000 of personal income. The composition of short-term and long-term debt is also presented.

We have made some changes in the contents of the economic, demographic, and fiscal summaries since the 2003 *Handbook*. First, we now provide more current information on poverty rates by age and gender and the percent of households by age and income, thanks to the new American Community Survey (ACS) by the Census Bureau. The ACS features a much larger sample size (about 800,000 households that will increase to 3 million households in 2005) than the Current Population Survey (CPS) (about 100,000 households). State data are available on a more timely basis; instead of having to wait for the decennial census, users can obtain new data yearly.

Since we are now collecting poverty rate data from the ACS instead of the CPS, we no longer report the poverty rate in the economic indicators table (the first table in the state summaries). This is because we cannot make a 10-year comparison of state poverty rates until ACS has 10 years of poverty data.

Second, we added health and long-term care state income tax exemptions and credits. We describe only those state tax exemptions and credits that are more generous than what are available on the federal return. Therefore, we exclude tax exemptions, e.g., medical savings account deductions, which are found in federal adjusted gross income. Further, we exclude state itemized deductions, since we only want to describe tax exemptions and credits that benefit all taxpayers, not just those who itemize. Therefore, all the state health and long-term care tax provisions described here are available to all state filers, whether they itemize or not. Finally, since we are only interested in the general population, we exclude state health and long-term care tax breaks that are targeted specifically for self-employed persons.

Third, we described how the state tax income base is related to the federal income tax base, such as federal adjusted gross income. The state income tax base may be unrelated to the federal base; it may link to federal adjusted gross income (AGI), federal taxable income, or to federal gross income. If state taxable income is unrelated to federal income, we say that the state's income tax base is not directly related to federal income.

Fourth, we highlighted the minimum income levels at which taxpayers must file their state income taxes. Fifth, because some states have local expenditure limits which may affect the amount of property taxes collected, we describe how localities limit the growth of their expenditures.

Tables and U.S. Maps

The handbook provides tables and maps of selected state economic, demographic, and fiscal data (found primarily in the economic, demographic, and fiscal summaries part). This presentation of the data makes it easy to compare any or all states and the District of Columbia on such economic indicators as per capita income or gross state product. The tables provide state rankings for easy comparisons. We do not include Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands because the data are either unavailable or not as current as state data, in the tables.

Data Sources and Explanations

Data sources and explanations of concepts or terms can be found in this part of the handbook. Most of the information in the handbook comes from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, including poverty rate by age group and household income by age group from the American Community Survey, median household income from the Current Population Survey, population estimates by age group based on decennial census data, and revenues and expenditures from the Census of Governments.

We collected economic data, such as per capita income and gross state product, from the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis and employment data from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. In addition, we obtained tax rate and property tax relief information from a survey of state and local government offices, such as state legislative offices and state and local assessors' offices.

For Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, we collected household income, poverty rate, and population data from U.S. decennial census data. Employment data came from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (Puerto Rico) and the Virgin Island's Bureau of Economic Research. Per capita income came from Puerto Rico's Department of the Treasury and the U.S. Census Bureau (Virgin Islands). Tax rates, general revenue, and general expenditure data came from Puerto Rico's Department of the Treasury, the Virgin Islands Office of Management and Budget (revenues), the U.S. Internal Revenue Service (income tax data), and the Virgin Islands Bureau of Internal Revenue (miscellaneous tax data).

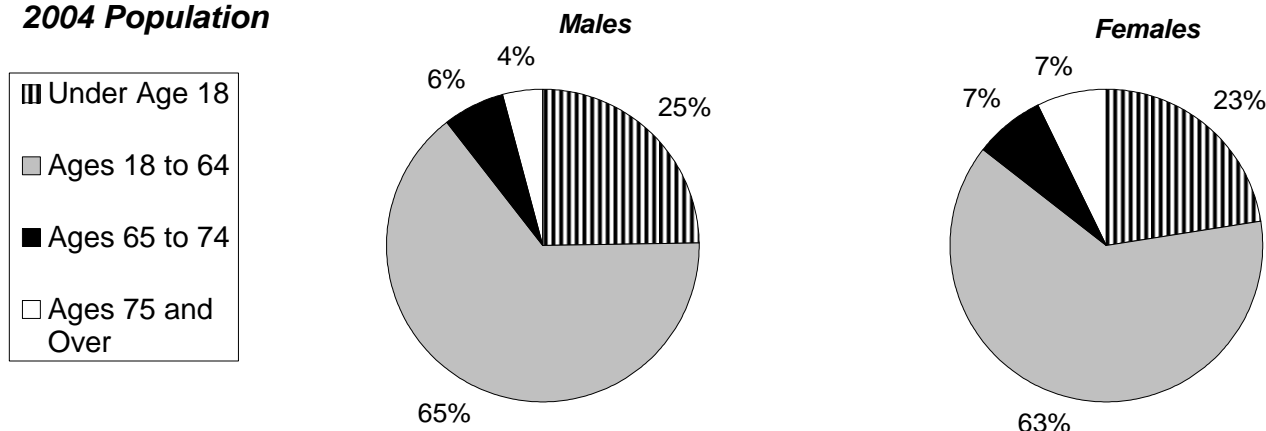
As state and local economic conditions and demographic patterns change, policymakers may consider adjusting their policies on taxes and spending programs. These adjustments become more difficult when economic and demographic changes depart from historical trends. It is our belief that this publication will contribute to more informed public policy decisions by identifying significant economic, demographic, and fiscal changes.

Kentucky

Economic Indicators	1994		2004		Average Annual Change 1994-2004	
	KY	US	KY	US	KY	US
	Per Capita Income.....	\$18,225	\$22,172	\$27,151	\$33,041	4.1%
Median Household Income	\$26,595	\$32,264	\$35,643	\$44,389	3.0%	3.2%
Gross State Product (in millions).....	\$86,283	\$6,865,513	\$136,446	\$11,665,595	4.7%	5.4%
Full- and Part-Time Positions (in thousands).....	2,047	145,224	2,333	170,104	1.3%	1.6%
Employed Persons (in thousands)	1,729	123,060	1,870	139,251	0.8%	1.2%
Unemployment Rate.....	5.5%	6.1%	5.3%	5.5%	n/a	n/a

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

2004 Population



Population and Poverty	Population				Poverty Rate	
	1994	2004	Percentage Change 1994-2004		2004	
	KY	KY	KY	US	KY	US
Total Population.....	3,823,215	4,145,922	8.4%	12.8%	17.4%	13.1%
Males.....	1,853,049	2,033,894	9.8%	13.8%	15.3%	11.6%
Under Age 18.....	498,915	502,874	0.8%	7.8%	24.1%	18.3%
Ages 18 to 64.....	1,160,917	1,316,121	13.4%	16.7%	13.0%	9.6%
Ages 65 to 74.....	120,334	127,813	6.2%	1.6%	8.2%	6.5%
Ages 75 and Over.....	72,883	87,086	19.5%	28.8%	9.9%	6.8%
Females.....	1,970,166	2,112,028	7.2%	11.9%	19.4%	14.5%
Under Age 18.....	471,748	477,313	1.2%	8.1%	26.0%	18.6%
Ages 18 to 64.....	1,207,905	1,330,287	10.1%	14.6%	18.0%	13.6%
Ages 65 to 74.....	153,534	153,497	0.0%	-3.6%	14.3%	9.7%
Ages 75 and Over.....	136,979	150,931	10.2%	19.6%	16.4%	13.3%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

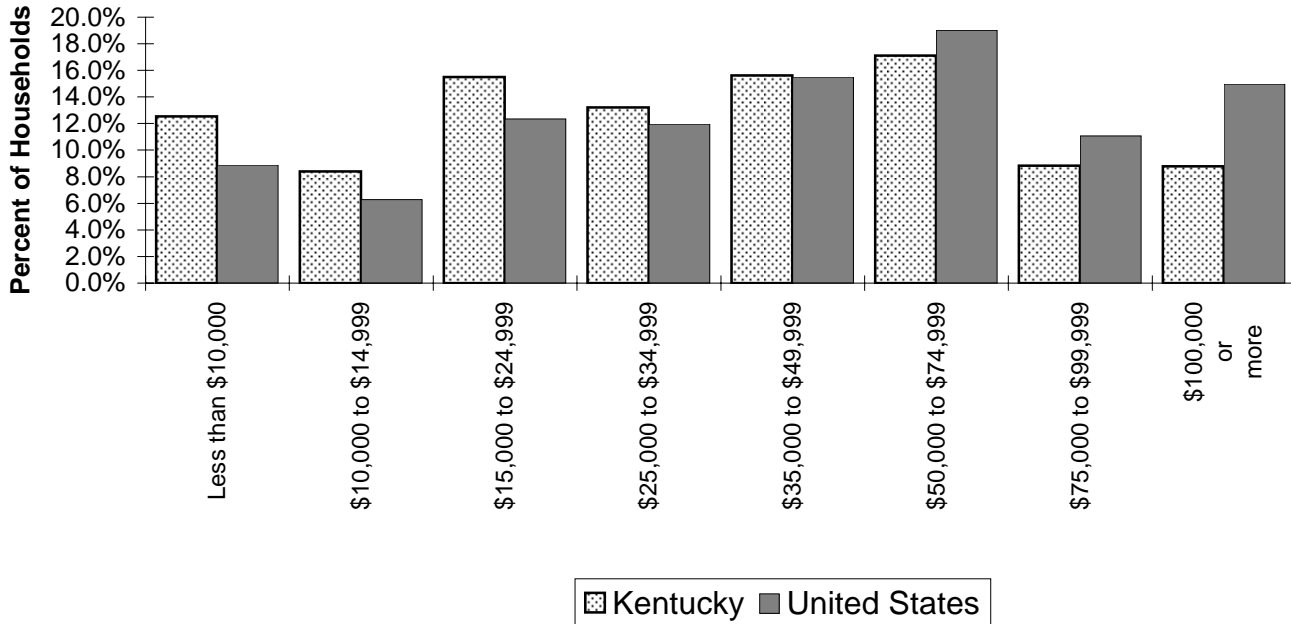
Kentucky

Percent Distribution of Households by Age of Householder and Income, 2004

Age of Householder	Less than \$10,000	\$10,000 to \$14,999	\$15,000 to \$24,999	\$25,000 to \$34,999	\$35,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$74,999	\$75,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 or more	All Households
Under 25 years.....	25.3%	12.5%	22.0%	18.1%	13.7%	7.0%	1.5%	0.0%	100.0%
25 to 44 years.....	10.9%	5.9%	12.3%	12.7%	18.0%	21.4%	9.8%	8.9%	100.0%
45 to 64 years.....	10.4%	6.0%	13.2%	12.2%	14.7%	18.8%	11.8%	12.8%	100.0%
65 years and over.....	15.6%	16.0%	23.5%	14.4%	13.5%	9.0%	3.9%	3.9%	100.0%
Kentucky (all ages).....	12.5%	8.4%	15.5%	13.2%	15.6%	17.1%	8.8%	8.8%	100.0%
United States (all ages).	8.9%	6.3%	12.3%	12.0%	15.5%	19.0%	11.1%	15.0%	100.0%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Percent of Households by Household Income Bracket, 2004



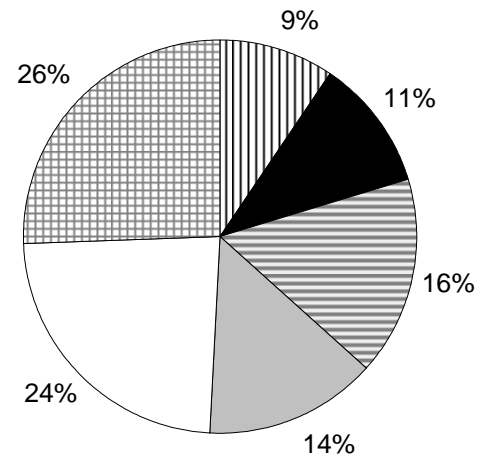
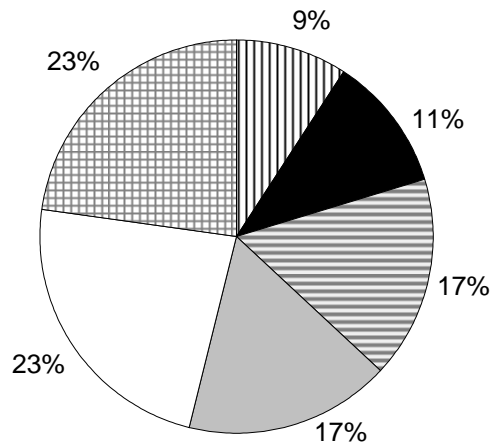
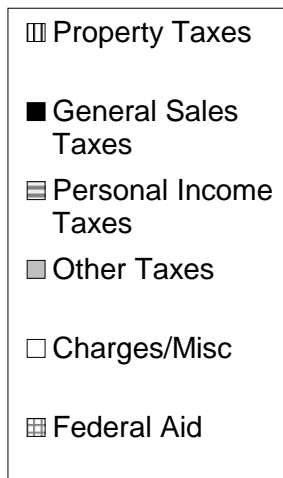
Kentucky

State and Local General Revenues, FY 2002	General Revenues (millions)	Per Capita		Percent of Personal Income		Average Annual Revenue Change 1992-2002	
		KY	US	KY	US	KY	US
Total General Revenues.....	\$21,231	\$5,191	\$5,851	20.9%	19.3%	5.7%	5.6%
Own Sources.....	\$15,817	\$3,867	\$4,599	15.6%	15.2%	5.3%	5.2%
Taxes.....	\$10,781	\$2,636	\$3,143	10.6%	10.4%	5.0%	4.9%
Property Taxes.....	\$1,977	\$483	\$969	2.0%	3.2%	5.9%	4.5%
General Sales Taxes.....	\$2,312	\$565	\$774	2.3%	2.6%	5.4%	5.4%
Personal Income Taxes.....	\$3,496	\$855	\$705	3.4%	2.3%	5.5%	5.8%
Other Taxes.....	\$2,995	\$732	\$695	3.0%	2.3%	3.8%	4.3%
Charges/Miscellaneous.....	\$5,037	\$1,231	\$1,456	5.0%	4.8%	5.8%	5.7%
Federal Aid.....	\$5,414	\$1,324	\$1,252	5.3%	4.1%	6.9%	7.2%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (2002 data are the most current available.)

1992 General Revenue

2002 General Revenue



Kentucky

I. Personal Income Tax (2004)

State Income Tax Base

Kentucky's income tax base is linked to federal adjusted gross income.

Filing Requirements

Taxpayers must file if they receive \$5,000 or more from self-employment or if their Kentucky adjusted gross income exceeds the following:

Filing Status	Kentucky Adjusted Gross Income
Under age 65	\$5,000
Age 65 and single	\$5,000
Age 65 and married filing jointly; both spouses are age 65 and older	\$6,800

Rate Structure

All Taxpayers

<u>Taxable Income</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Taxable Income</u>	<u>Rate</u>
First \$3,000	2.0%	\$5,000 - \$8,000	5.0%
\$3,000 - \$4,000	3.0%	Over \$8,000	6.0%
\$4,000 - \$5,000	4.0%		

Public Pension Exemption

Full exemption for those retiring before January 1, 1998. Exemption is prorated based on the amount of time worked before and after January 1, 1998 for those retiring after January 1, 1998; however, regardless of their work period, public employees retiring after January 1, 1998 are eligible for at least a \$38,775 exemption.

Private Pension Exemption\$38,775

Social Security Benefits..... Full exemption

Standard Deductions (all ages)..... \$1,800 (single); \$3,600 (married, filing jointly)

Long-Term Care Insurance Deduction Long-term care insurance premiums can be deducted as long as they are not deducted elsewhere on the tax return, such as an itemized deduction, or paid with pre-tax income.

Sources: AARP 2005 telephone survey of state legislative staff, state departments of revenue, state controllers' offices, state assessors' offices, and state treasury offices.

Kentucky

Health Insurance Deduction Health insurance premiums can be deducted as long as they are not deducted elsewhere on the tax return, such as an itemized deduction, or paid with pre-tax income. Any deduction must be reduced by the amount of their federal health coverage tax credit.

Personal Tax Credits

Under age 65 \$20 (single) and \$40 (married, filing jointly)
Age 65 or older \$40 (single) and \$80 (married, filing jointly)

Low-Income Tax Credit

Eligibility Single persons and married couples whose combined Kentucky adjusted gross income is less than \$25,000

Benefit Ranging from all taxes to 5% of taxes, depending on adjusted gross income

Local Income Taxes Some localities levy a tax on wages.

II. General Sales Tax Rates (2004)

State 6.0%
Combined state/local tax rates 6.0%

III. Miscellaneous Tax Rates (2004)

Corporate income (highest marginal rate) 8.25% On income over \$250,000
Gasoline (per gallon) \$0.15
Cigarette (per pack of 20) \$0.03* Plus a \$0.001 enforcement tax on each package
Beer (per gallon) \$0.081

*The cigarette tax rate is scheduled to increase to \$0.30 per pack on June 1, 2005.

Sources: AARP 2005 telephone survey of state legislative staff, state departments of revenue, state controllers' offices, state assessors' offices, and state treasury offices.

Kentucky

IV. Real Property Tax Relief Programs (2005)

Homestead Exemption or Credit

Requirements

Benefits

Homeowners age 65 or older or totally disabled..... \$28,000 assessed value

Circuit Breaker None

Deferral Program None

V. Real Property Tax Limits, Caps, or Freezes (2005)

Real property taxes cannot increase by more than 4% each year unless voters approve a higher increase. This excludes growth from new property.

Real Property Tax Rate Limits

Counties cannot levy property tax rates above \$0.50 per \$100 of assessed value; an additional levy of up to \$0.20 per \$100 may be used for roads if approved by the voters.

Cities cannot levy property tax rates that exceed \$0.75 to \$1.50 per \$100 of assessed value (depending on the city population) without voter approval.

School districts cannot levy property tax rates more than \$1.50 per \$100 of assessed value. This limit does not apply to debt service.

Sources: AARP 2005 telephone survey of state legislative staff, state departments of revenue, state controllers' offices, state assessors' offices, and state treasury offices.

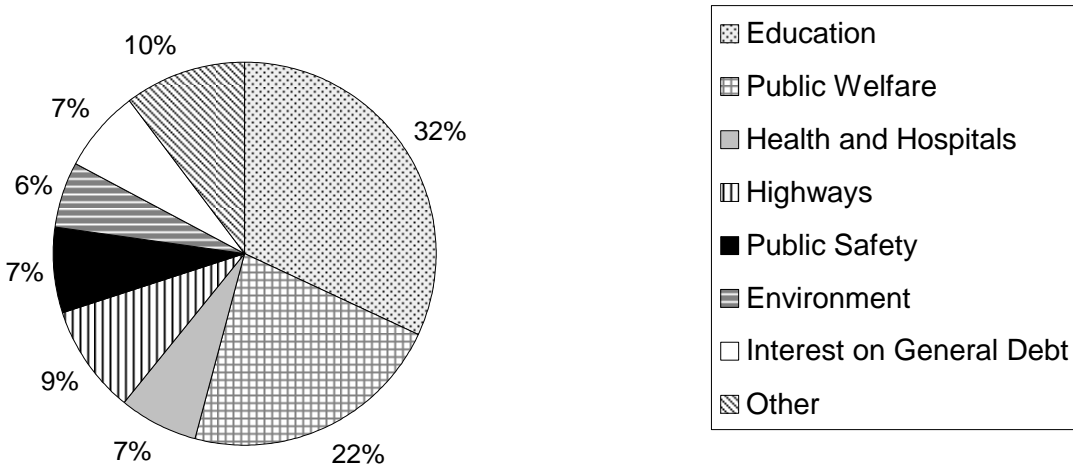
Kentucky

State and Local General Expenditures, FY 2002	General Expenditures (millions)	Per Capita		Percent of Personal Income		Average Annual Expenditure Change 1992-2002	
		KY	US	KY	US	KY	US
State/Local Direct General Expenditures	\$21,592	\$5,279	\$6,026	21.3%	19.9%	6.1%	5.9%
To State/Local Government	\$21,592	\$5,279	\$6,011	21.3%	19.9%	6.1%	5.9%
Education*	\$6,878	\$1,682	\$2,065	6.8%	6.8%	5.5%	6.2%
Public Welfare	\$4,816	\$1,178	\$971	4.8%	3.2%	7.2%	6.1%
Health and Hospitals	\$1,445	\$353	\$508	1.4%	1.7%	6.2%	5.2%
Highways	\$1,952	\$477	\$401	1.9%	1.3%	6.3%	5.5%
Public Safety*	\$1,555	\$380	\$545	1.5%	1.8%	7.7%	6.3%
Environment	\$1,207	\$295	\$356	1.2%	1.2%	5.6%	5.1%
Interest on General Debt	\$1,490	\$364	\$262	1.5%	0.9%	3.8%	3.1%
Other	\$2,248	\$550	\$904	2.2%	3.0%	6.4%	6.5%
To Federal Government	\$0	\$0	\$15	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	1.9%

*Education includes higher and lower education; public safety includes police, fire, corrections, and protection and inspection.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (2002 data are the most current available.)

State and Local General Expenditures, FY 2002
(excluding payments to federal government)



2002 Debt Ratio Measures	Total Debt Outstanding			Long-term Debt		Short-term Debt	
	Debt (billions)	Per Capita	Per \$1,000 of Personal Income	Debt (billions)	Percent of Total	Debt (billions)	Percent of Total
Kentucky (State and Local)	\$27.1	\$6,635	\$ 267.76	\$27.1	99.7%	\$0.09	0.3%
United States	\$1,681.4	\$5,839	\$ 192.88	\$1,638.1	97.4%	\$43.24	2.6%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census