46

KENTUCKY

SUMMARY

On the basis of its solvency in five separate categories, Kentucky ranks 46th among the US states for fiscal health. Kentucky has between 0.87 and 1.75 times the cash needed to cover short-term obligations, well below the US average. Revenues only cover 98 percent of expenses, with a worsening net position of –\$125 per capita. In the long run, Kentucky's negative net asset ratio of 1.15 points to the use of debt and large unfunded obligations. Long-term liabilities are higher than the national average, at 138 percent of total assets, or \$9,960 per capita. Total unfunded pension liabilities that are guaranteed to be paid are \$106.59 billion, or 61 percent of state personal income. OPEB are \$5.92 billion, or 3 percent of state personal income.

2016 TOTAL LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

STATE DEBT

	General obligation bonds	Total primary government debt	State personal income	Ratio of debt to state personal income Total primar debt per cap		
Kentucky \$0.00		\$7.69 billion	\$175.26 billion	4.4%	\$1,734	
National average	ional average \$5.85 billion \$12.65 bill		n \$319.33 billion 3.7%		\$1,830	

PENSION LIABILITY

	Unfunded pension liability	Funded ratio	Market value of unfunded liability	Market value of funded liability ratio
Kentucky	\$32.66 billion	47%	\$106.59 billion	21%
National average	\$23.43 billion	73%	\$135.50 billion	32%

OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)

	Total unfunded OPEB	Funded ratio		
Kentucky	\$5.92 billion	60%		
National average	\$14.51 billion	14%		

- 1. Nebraska
- 2. South Dakota
- 3. Tennessee
- 4. Florida
- 5. Oklahoma
- 6. Wyoming
- 7. Idaho
- 8. Utah
- 9. North Carolina
- 10. Nevada
- 11. Alaska
- 12. New Hampshire
- 13. Virginia
- 14. Alabama
- 15. Missouri
- 16. Montana
- 17. Kansas
- 18. Georgia
- 19. North Dakota
- 20. South Carolina
- 21. Indiana
- 22. Texas
- 23. Ohio
- 24. Minnesota
- 25. Arkansas
- 26. Wisconsin
- 27. Arizona
- 28. Colorado
- 29. Iowa
- 30. Washington
- 31. Oregon
- 32. Michigan
- 33. Maryland
- 34. Maine
- 35. Pennsylvania
- 36. Mississippi
- 37. Louisiana
- 38. Hawaii
- 39. Vermont
- 40. Rhode Island
- 41. New York
- 42. California
- 43. West Virginia
- 44. Delaware
- 45. New Mexico

46. Kentucky

- 47. Massachusetts
- 48. New Jersev
- 49. Connecticut
- 50. Illinois



	3.0
	2.0
	1.0
39th budget ► solvency	US avg
43rd trust fund ► solvency	-1.0
43rd service-level solvency ► 40th ► cash solvency	-2.0
46th ► long-run solvency	-3.0
distance from	1

US average

(in standard deviations)

UNDERLYING RATIOS

	Cash ratio	Quick ratio	Current ratio	Operating ratio	Surplus (or deficit) per capita		Long-term liability ratio	Long-term liability per capita
Kentucky	0.87	1.52	1.75	0.98	-\$125	-1.15	1.38	\$9,960
National average	2.22	2.99	3.22	1.01	-\$72	-0.17	0.63	\$4,387
	Tax-to-inc		Revenue-to- income ratio		ses-to- ne ratio	Pension-to-incorratio	ome OPEE	3-to-income ratio
Kentucky	0.07		0.15	0.	16	0.61		0.03
National average	0.06		0.13	0.	13	0.43		0.04

KEY TERMS

- Cash solvency measures whether a state has enough cash to cover its shortterm bills, which include accounts payable, vouchers, warrants, and shortterm debt. (Kentucky ranks 40th.)
- **Budget solvency** measures whether a state can cover its fiscal year spending using current revenues. Did it run a shortfall during the year? (Kentucky ranks 39th.)
- **Long-run solvency** measures whether a state has a hedge against large long-term liabilities. Are enough assets available to cushion the state from potential shocks or long-term fiscal risks? (Kentucky ranks 46th.)
- **Service-level solvency** measures how high taxes, revenues, and spending are when compared to state personal income. Do states have enough "fiscal slack"? If spending commitments demand more revenues, are states in a good position to increase taxes without harming the economy? Is spending high or low relative to the tax base? (Kentucky ranks 43rd.)
- **Trust fund solvency** measures how much debt a state has. How large are unfunded pension liabilities and OPEB liabilities compared to the state personal income? (Kentucky ranks 43rd.)

For a complete explanation of the methodology used to calculate Kentucky's fiscal health rankings, see Eileen Norcross and Olivia Gonzalez, "Ranking the States by Fiscal Condition, 2018 Edition" (Mercatus Research, Mercatus Center at George Mason University, Arlington, VA, October 2018).