Kentucky

Summary

Low Disparities
- Between females and males for diabetes
- Between metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas for uninsured
- Between those with less than a high school education and some college education for dedicated health care provider

High Disparities
- Between those with less than a high school education and college graduates for physical inactivity
- Between Hispanic and white for dedicated health care provider
- Between females and males for depression

1 Low disparities within a state does not indicate that all populations are doing well. Consider rates in comparison to national averages.
2 Rates worse than national average.
3 Rates same or better than national average.

Highlights

Avoided Care Due to Cost in Black adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 22.8% to 12.2% 47%

Unemployment in Hispanic civilians between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 6.8% to 4.4% 35%

Smoking in white adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 27.8% to 23.7% 15%

Food Insecurity in households headed by an adult with less than a high school education between 2003-2007 and 2015-2019 from 22.8% to 32.2% 41%

Physical Inactivity in female adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 31.3% to 35.5% 13%

Diabetes in adults with less than a high school education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 15.0% to 21.8% 45%

Trends

Income Inequality

Income inequality measures the ratio of median household income of the 20% richest to the 20% poorest. A high ratio indicates greater income inequality. Research demonstrates an association between greater income disparity and poorer population health.

In Kentucky, income inequality has decreased since 2011. Kentucky’s ratio is currently higher than the national ratio.

For source details and methodology visit www.AmericasHealthRankings.org.