

KENTUCKY | 2017 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

Unhealthy conditions found in hazardous housing can lead to lead poisoning, asthma, respiratory illness, cancer, and unintentional injuries, resulting in missed school days and poor school performance for children, as well as missed work days for parents. To protect the health of Kentucky's families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services:

	KY received funding since 2015?
CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	YES
CDC's National Asthma Control Program	NO
CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network	YES
HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes	YES
HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	YES
HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program	YES
EPA's Lead Categorical Grants	YES
EPA's Drinking Water Revolving Fund	YES
HHS' Maternal and Child Health Block Grants	YES
HHS' Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)	YES
DOE's Weatherization Assistance Program	YES

Full funding to federal programs such as these will help to address many of the risks and burdens facing the residents and families of Kentucky, including:



In Kentucky, **26% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 26% of children live in poverty.



In 2015, **387 Kentucky children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **44 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or more**. Only 3.5% of the population under 72 months old was tested.



52% of Kentucky housing was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint.



On average, **19 individuals die annually from carbon monoxide exposure in Kentucky** (2011-2015).



Approximately **12% of adults and 11% of children have current asthma** in Kentucky (2014).



19,678 emergency department visits and 5,111 hospitalizations due to asthma resulted in **total billed charges over \$192 million** in Kentucky in 2014.



In 2015, **unintentional falls were responsible for 286 deaths among adults over the age of 65** in Kentucky.



30 counties in Kentucky have predicted average **indoor radon levels above the EPA action level**.