

IOWA | 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 Iowa's families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services:

	IA 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 Iowa, including:



In Iowa, **21% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 15% of children live in poverty.



In 2011, **40% of Iowa children tested** (30,863 of 76,278) **had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **500 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or more.**



68% of Iowa housing was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint; over 25% was built before 1940.



In 2015, **unintentional falls were responsible for 495 deaths among adults over the age of 65** in Iowa.



Approximately **8.5% of adults** (2014) and **7% of children** (2009) in Iowa **have current asthma.**



In 2016, there were **24,212 emergency department visits** and **6,203 hospitalizations due to asthma** in Iowa.



Iowa **leads the nation in the percentage of homes over the EPA action level for radon (71.6%)** as well as the percentage of homes over 20 pCi/L.



The **average indoor radon concentration in Iowa is 8.5 pCi/L**, more than six times the national average.