

## Ohio Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

The home is the most dangerous place for U.S. families.<sup>i</sup> Nearly six million families live in housing rivaling that of developing countries, with broken heating and plumbing, holes in walls and windows, roach and rodent infestation, falling plaster, crumbling foundations, and leaking roofs. Millions more in all 50 states live in housing with serious health and safety hazards, including mold, exposed wiring, radon, unvented heaters, toxic chemicals, broken stairs, missing smoke detectors, and other hazards.<sup>ii</sup> Home-based interventions to address health hazards improve health and have a large return on investment: Each dollar invested in lead paint hazard control results in a return of \$17–\$221<sup>iii</sup> and each dollar invested in asthma home-based interventions that include education and remediation results in a return of \$5.30 to \$14.00.<sup>iv</sup>

### The need in Ohio

Thirty-one percent of children in Ohio live in households with high housing cost burden and 24% of children in Ohio live in poverty.<sup>v</sup> The potential effect of high housing cost burden and poverty on children and families is exacerbated by the age of Ohio's housing stock. Approximately 23% of Ohio's homes were built in 1939 or earlier and are likely to contain lead-based paint.<sup>vi</sup> These factors make Ohio a high housing hazard state. Unhealthy housing conditions can lead to lead poisoning, injuries and asthma and other respiratory problems. These health problems in turn result in missed school days and poor school performance for children, and missed work days for parents.

### The need for funding

To protect the health of Ohio families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full funding in FY 2017 and beyond is needed for the following:

- ✓ **CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program = \$35,000,000**
- ✓ **CDC's National Asthma Control Program = \$30,596,000**
- ✓ **HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes = \$230,000,000**

### Funding for healthy housing in Ohio

- Ohio has received a total of \$203,467,164 in funding for 97 grants from HUD's Office of Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control since 1999. Of this total:
  - Mahoning County has received a total of \$23,975,000 in funding for 10 grants; the most recent of which was a \$2,500,000 grant in 2013 for lead-based paint hazard control.
  - The City of Akron has received a total of \$24,234,272 in funding for 8 grants; the most recent of which was a grant in 2015 for lead hazard reduction demonstration activities.<sup>vii</sup>
- From FY05 – FY14, Ohio has received a total of \$13,524,595 in funding from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention and National Asthma Control programs. Of this funding:
  - Ohio has received a total of \$9,573,346 from the Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program.

## **Ohio Healthy Housing Fact Sheet (continued)**

- The Ohio State Department of Health has received a total of \$3,951,249 in funding for asthma-related activities, most recently for \$726,422 in FY14.
- The Ohio Department of Health has been funded by CDC's National Asthma Control Program since 2003.<sup>viii</sup>

### **Childhood lead poisoning**

- In 2012, 11,332 of the children tested in Ohio had an elevated blood lead level, which is five or more micrograms of lead per deciliter of blood ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ ); 1,706 of them had blood lead levels of ten  $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$  or more.<sup>ix</sup>
- 7.3% of Ohio children receiving blood lead tests in 2011 had blood lead levels greater than 5  $\text{mcg}/\text{dL}$ .
- In 2007, only 39% of Medicaid two-year olds and 63% of Medicaid one-year olds in Ohio received a lead test.<sup>x</sup>
- Ohio has a total of 3.6 million units built in or before 1979 that are assumed to have lead-based paint hazards.<sup>xi</sup>

### **Asthma**

- 9.8% of adults in Ohio had current asthma in 2010.<sup>xii</sup>
- 9.2% of Ohio youth had current asthma in 2010.<sup>viii</sup>
- In Ohio, nearly one in 5 children at or below the poverty line have asthma.<sup>viii</sup>

### **Radon**

- Approximately 30.5% of schools in Ohio have a potential for at least one room to have a radon concentration in excess of the US EPA action level (4  $\text{pCi}/\text{L}$ ) compared to 19.3% nationwide.<sup>xiii</sup>

### **Carbon monoxide deaths**

- There were 616 deaths in Ohio due to carbon monoxide exposure in 2000-2007.<sup>xiv</sup>

### **Injury-related deaths**

- For every 100,000 persons in Ohio, there were 28.73 unintentional deaths at home caused by dangers other than automobile-related issues.<sup>xv</sup>

### **National rankings**

- NCHH's 2013 *State of Healthy Housing* report ranks 45 metropolitan statistical areas according to healthy housing related data in the American Housing Survey. The state of Ohio has three cities that were categorized as "fair" by the report: Columbus (16<sup>th</sup>), Cleveland (22<sup>nd</sup>), and Cincinnati (32<sup>nd</sup>).<sup>xvi</sup>
- The Asthma and Allergy Foundation of America's listing of "Asthma Capitals" for 2014 ranks the 100 largest U.S. metro areas to identify the "most challenging places to live with asthma." The state of Ohio has three cities in the within the 25 most challenging: Dayton (21<sup>st</sup>), Cleveland (23<sup>rd</sup>), and Toledo (25<sup>th</sup>). Four additional cities are included in the next 25: Akron (31<sup>st</sup>), Cincinnati (34<sup>th</sup>), Youngstown (45<sup>th</sup>), and Columbus (46<sup>th</sup>).<sup>xvii</sup>

### **Healthcare financing for healthy homes<sup>xviii</sup>**

The National Center for Healthy Housing's November 2014 [study](#) regarding state Medicaid reimbursement policies for environmental health services in the homes of people with asthma and

## Ohio Healthy Housing Fact Sheet (continued)

children exposed to lead shows that in [Ohio](#) some level of Medicaid reimbursement is in place for activities related to lead, but none is in place for activities related to asthma.<sup>1</sup>

Opportunities for Ohio to further improve reimbursement of environmental health services include:

- Effecting coverage for home-based asthma services that address environmental triggers in the home environment.
- Ensuring that services and supports are included to eliminate or reduce exposure to asthma triggers or lead hazards identified in the home environment.
- Ensuring that the eligibility criteria for lead-poisoning follow-up services in Ohio is aligned with the current CDC reference value for lead poisoning (5 µg/dL).

### NSHHC members in Ohio

The National Safe and Healthy Housing Coalition (NSHHC) is a broad, voluntary coalition of over 225 organizations working to improve housing conditions nationwide through education and outreach to key national stakeholders and federal public decision-makers. Current NSHHC organizational members from Ohio include:

- City of Cleveland
- Detroit Shoreway Community Development Organization
- Environmental Health Watch
- Legal Aid of Western Ohio
- Ohio Healthy Homes
- Ohio State Representative, 19th District
- Rebuilding Together Central Ohio

### For additional information, please contact:

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<sup>i</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2007). Injury in the United States: 2007 chartbook. Retrieved from <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/misc/injury2007.pdf>

<sup>ii</sup> National Center for Healthy Housing. (2013). State of healthy housing. Retrieved from <http://www.nchh.org/Policy/2013StateofHealthyHousing.aspx>

<sup>iii</sup> Gould, E. (2009, July). Childhood lead poisoning: Conservative estimates of the social and economic benefits of lead hazard control. *Environmental Health Perspectives*, 117(7), 1162-1167. Retrieved from <http://ehp.niehs.nih.gov/wp-content/uploads/117/7/ehp.0800408.pdf>

<sup>iv</sup> The Guide to Community Preventive Services (The Community Guide). (2013, September 27). Asthma control. Retrieved from <http://www.thecommunityguide.org/asthma/multicomponent.html>

<sup>v</sup> The Annie E. Casey Foundation. 2014 Kids Count Data Book: Ohio State Profile. Retrieved from [http://www.aecf.org/m/databook/2014KC\\_profile\\_OH.pdf](http://www.aecf.org/m/databook/2014KC_profile_OH.pdf)

<sup>vi</sup> American Community Survey 2004. Percent of Housing Units That Were Built in 1939 or Earlier by State. Retrieved from [http://www.statemaster.com/graph/hou\\_per\\_of\\_hou\\_uni\\_tha\\_wer\\_bui\\_in\\_1939\\_or\\_ear-units-were-built-1939-earlier](http://www.statemaster.com/graph/hou_per_of_hou_uni_tha_wer_bui_in_1939_or_ear-units-were-built-1939-earlier)

<sup>vii</sup> [http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/press/press\\_releases\\_media\\_advisories/2015/HUDNo\\_15-104](http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/press/press_releases_media_advisories/2015/HUDNo_15-104)

<sup>viii</sup> <http://www.cdc.gov/asthma/contacts/oh.htm>

<sup>ix</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Number of Children Tested and Confirmed EBLs by State, Year, and BLL Group, Children < 72 Months Old. Retrieved from <http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/data/StateConfirmedByYear1997-2012.htm>

<sup>x</sup> Ohio Healthy Homes Network. Incidence of Lead Poisoning in Ohio. Retrieved from [http://www.ohhn.org/health/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=92&Itemid=60](http://www.ohhn.org/health/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=92&Itemid=60)

<sup>xi</sup> CDC's National Environmental Public Health Tracking Network Reporting Tool. Retrieved from <http://ephtracking.cdc.gov/QueryPanel/EPHTNQuery/EPHTQuery.html?c=AS&i=-1&m=-1#>

<sup>xii</sup> Ohio Department of Health. The Burden of Asthma in Ohio 2012. Retrieved from <http://www.odh.ohio.gov/~media/ODH/ASSETS/Files/eh/asthma/Burden%20of%20Asthma%20in%20Ohio%202012.aspx>

<sup>xiii</sup> University of Toledo. Management of Indoor Radon in the State of Ohio. Retrieved from <http://www.eng.utoledo.edu/aprg/radon/concentrations/files/OhioRadon.ppt>

<sup>xiv</sup> CDC Environmental Health Tracking Network (2000-2007). Carbon Monoxide Deaths (#)/Multi-Year Period. Retrieved from <http://ephtracking.cdc.gov/QueryPanel/EPHTNQuery/EPHTQuery.html?c=CO&i=-1&m=-1#>

<sup>xv</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (n.d.). Injury prevention & control: Data & statistics (WISQARS) [Database]: Injury statistics query & reporting system: Composite indicator (excluding unintentional deaths related to motor vehicles): Unintentional injury death rate (per 100,000). Retrieved from <http://www.cdc.gov/injury/wisqars/index.html>

<sup>xvi</sup> <http://www.nchh.org/Policy/2013StateofHealthyHousing/NationalRankings/tabid/861/healthy/1/Default.aspx>

<sup>xvii</sup> [http://www.aafa.org/pdfs/2014\\_AC\\_FinalPublicList1.pdf](http://www.aafa.org/pdfs/2014_AC_FinalPublicList1.pdf)

<sup>xviii</sup> <http://www.nchh.org/Resources/HealthcareFinancing/Snapshot.aspx>

<sup>1</sup> Note: (a) These are self-reported results that have not been independently verified, and (b) the existence of a policy does NOT mean that services are actually being delivered on the ground.

## Funding from HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes

State	Name	City	Amount	L or HH	Year	Program
OH	City of Akron	Akron	\$ 3,714,272	L	2015	LHRD
OH	City of Cleveland	Cleveland	\$ 3,714,272	L	2015	LHRD
OH	Cuyahoga County	Parma	\$ 3,231,610	L	2015	LBPHC
OH	State of Ohio	Columbus	\$ 3,231,610	L	2015	LBPHC
OH	City of Cincinnati	Cincinnati	\$ 3,400,000	L	2014	LBPHC
OH	City of Columbus Dept of Development	Columbus	\$ 3,900,000	L	2014	LHRD
OH	University of Cincinnati	Cincinnati	\$ 688,261	HH	2014	HHTS
OH	Case Western Reserve University	Cleveland	\$ 749,952	HH	2013	HHTS
OH	Mahoning County	Youngstown	\$ 2,500,000	L	2013	LBPHC
OH	State of Ohio	Columbus	\$ 2,500,000	L	2013	LBPHC
OH	Summit County Combined General Health Dist	Stow	\$ 2,500,000	L	2013	LBPHC
OH	Lucas County Regional Health District		\$ 2,480,000	L	2012	LBPHC
OH	City of Akron	Akron	\$ 3,000,000	L	2012	LHRD
OH	City of Cincinnati	Cincinnati	\$ 3,000,000	L	2012	LHRD
OH	City of Springfield	Springfield	\$ 2,480,000	L	2012	LBPHC
OH	Cuyahoga County Board of Health	Parma	\$ 2,480,000	L	2012	LBPHC
OH	Environmental Health Watch	Cleveland	\$ 929,990	HH	2011	HHP
OH	City of Akron	Akron	\$ 1,860,000	HH	2011	HHP
OH	City of Columbus Dept of Development	Columbus	\$ 3,000,000	L	2011	LHRD
OH	Erie County	Sandusky	\$ 3,100,000	L	2010	LBPHC
OH	State of OH Dept of Health	Columbus	\$ 2,100,000	L	2010	LBPHC
OH	City of Lorain	Lorian	\$ 2,100,000	L	2010	LBPHC
OH	Mahoning County	Youngstown	\$ 3,100,000	L	2010	LBPHC
OH	City of Cincinnati Dept of Health CLPP	Cincinnati	\$ 4,500,000	L	2010	LHRD
OH	Cuyahoga Board of Health	Parma	\$ 4,500,000	L	2010	LHRD
OH	University of Cincinnati	Cincinnati	\$ 268,709	HH	2010	HHTS
OH	City of Springfield	Springfield	\$ 3,070,000	L	2009	LBPHC
OH	City of Newark	Newark	\$ 3,070,000	L	2009	LBPHC
OH	Montgomery County	Dayton	\$ 3,070,000	L	2009	LBPHC
OH	City of Akron	Akron	\$ 4,000,000	L	2009	LHRD
OH	Cuyahoga County Board of Health	Parma	\$ 875,000	HH	2009	HHD
OH	University of Cincinnati	Cincinnati	\$ 554,845	HH	2009	HHTS
OH	Environmental Health Watch	Cleveland	\$ 650,000	HH	2009	GHHTS
OH	Erie County	Sandusky	\$ 3,000,000	L	2008	LBPHC
OH	City of Akron Health Department	Akron	\$ 3,000,000	L	2008	LBPHC
OH	City of Cleveland	Cleveland	\$ 3,000,000	L	2008	LBPHC
OH	City of Cincinnati	Cincinnati	\$ 3,000,000	L	2008	LHRD
OH	City of Cleveland, Dept of Public Health	Cleveland	\$ 4,000,000	L	2008	LHRD
OH	University of Cincinnati	Cincinnati	\$ 249,878	L	2008	LTS
OH	University of Cincinnati	Cincinnati	\$ 467,563	L	2008	LTS
OH	Case Western Reserve University	Cleveland	\$ 875,000	HH	2008	HHD
OH	City of Columbus	Columbus	\$ 875,000	HH	2008	HHD
OH	Mahoning Valley Real Estate Investors Associ	Youngstown	\$ 2,000,000	L	2008	LEAP
OH	Mahoning County	Youngstown	\$ 875,000	HH	2008	ARRA
OH	Battelle Memorial Institute	Columbus	\$ 407,090	L	2007	LTS
OH	Case Western Reserve University	Cleveland	\$ 359,197	HH	2007	HHTS
OH	City of Cincinnati	Cincinnati	\$ 3,000,000	L	2007	LBPHC
OH	City of Columbus	Columbus	\$ 4,000,000	L	2007	LHRD
OH	City of Newark	Newark	\$ 1,500,000	L	2007	LBPHC
OH	City of Springfield	Springfield	\$ 3,000,000	L	2007	LBPHC
OH	City of Toledo	Toledo	\$ 3,860,036	L	2007	LHRD
OH	Cuyahoga County	Parma	\$ 3,000,000	L	2007	LBPHC
OH	Cuyahoga County	Parma	\$ 4,000,000	L	2007	LHRD
OH	Mahoning County	Youngstown	\$ 3,000,000	L	2007	LBPHC
OH	University of Cincinnati	Cincinnati	\$ 785,148	HH	2007	HHTS
OH	University of Cincinnati	Cincinnati	\$ 328,020	L	2007	LTS
OH	University of Cincinnati	Cincinnati	\$ 242,910	L	2007	LTS
OH	City of Cleveland	Cleveland	\$ 4,000,000	L	2006	LHRD
OH	Cuyahoga County Board of Health	Parma	\$ 1,000,000	HH	2006	HHD
OH	Mahoning Valley Real Estate Investors Associ	Mahoning	\$ 2,000,000	L	2006	LEAP

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OH	University of Cincinnati	Cincinnati	\$	400,000	HH	2006	HHTS
OH	University of Cincinnati	Cincinnati	\$	420,600	L	2006	LTS
OH	University of Cincinnati College of Medicine	Cincinnati	\$	78,977	L	2006	LTS
OH	City of Akron	Akron	\$	4,000,000	L	2005	LHCR
OH	Case Western Reserve University		\$	983,467	HH	2005	HHD
OH	University of Cincinnati	Cincinnati	\$	540,692	L	2005	LTS
OH	City of Columbus	Columbus	\$	2,999,817	L	2004	LHCR
OH	Columbus Health Department	Columbus	\$	999,968	HH	2004	HHD
OH	Cuyahoga County Board of Health	Parma	\$	3,000,000	L	2004	LHCR
OH	City of Springfield	Springfield	\$	3,000,000	L	2004	LHCR
OH	Mahoning County	Youngstown	\$	3,000,000	L	2004	LHC
OH	University of Cincinnati	Cincinnati	\$	380,498	L	2004	LTS
OH	City of Cleveland	Cleveland	\$	2,999,649	L	2003	LHC
OH	Mahoning County	Youngstown	\$	2,600,000	L	2003	LHRD
OH	City of Cleveland	Cleveland	\$	2,713,421	L	2003	LHRD
OH	City of Toledo	Toledo	\$	2,958,448	L	2003	
OH	University of Cincinnati	Cincinnati	\$	233,420	HH	2003	
OH	City of Akron	Akron	\$	2,160,000	L	2002	
OH	City of Cincinnati	Cincinnati	\$	2,150,658	L	2002	
OH	City of Columbus	Columbus	\$	2,157,343	L	2002	
OH	Mahoning County	Youngstown	\$	2,000,000	L	2002	
OH	Montgomery County	Dayton	\$	1,296,000	L	2002	
OH	City of Newark	Newark	\$	1,210,080	L	2002	
OH	University of Cincinnati	Cincinnati	\$	159,734	HH	2002	
OH	University of Cincinnati	Cincinnati	\$	188,150	HH	2002	
OH	County of Cuyahoga	Cleveland	\$	2,700,000	L	2001	
OH	City of Springfield	Springfield	\$	3,000,000	L	2001	
OH	University of Cincinnati	Cincinnati	\$	448,789	HH	2001	HHD
OH	City of Akron	Akron	\$	3,000,000	L	2000	
OH	City of Cleveland, Dept of Public Health	Cleveland	\$	3,000,000	L	2000	
OH	City of Cincinnati	Cincinnati	\$	756,136	L	1999	
OH	City of Columbus	Columbus	\$	1,100,000	L	1999	
OH	Franklin County	Columbus	\$	1,600,000	L	1999	
OH	City of Toledo	Toledo	\$	1,000,000	L	1999	
OH	Mahoning County	Youngstown	\$	2,900,000	L	1999	
OH	Children's Hospital Medical Center	Cincinnati	\$	102,578	L	1999	LHCR
OH	University of Cincinnati	Cincinnati	\$	1,085,376	L	1999	LHCR

**\$ 203,467,164 Total FY99-FY15**

**Funding from CDC's Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention and National Asthma Control Programs - OHIO**

Program and Grantee	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	TOTALS BY PROGRAM
<b>Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention*</b>											<b>\$ 9,573,346</b>
Ohio Department of Health	\$ 1,350,457	\$ 1,404,094	\$ 1,365,442	\$ 1,315,052	\$ 1,314,917	\$ 1,228,912	\$ 594,000	\$ 594,000	\$ -	\$ 406,472	
<b>Addressing Asthma in Public Health</b>											<b>\$ 3,734,618</b>
Ohio State Department of Health	\$ 200,000	\$ 335,000	\$ 235,249	\$ 335,000	\$ 450,000	\$ 430,000	\$ 344,389	\$ 355,631	\$ 349,349	\$ 700,000	
<b>Surveillance - Asthma</b>											<b>\$ 216,631</b>
Ohio State Department of Health	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 116,540	\$ 25,543	\$ 48,106	\$ 26,442	
<b>Other - Asthma</b>											<b>\$ -</b>
	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
<b>TOTALS BY FISCAL YEAR</b>	<b>\$ 1,550,457</b>	<b>\$ 1,739,094</b>	<b>\$ 1,600,691</b>	<b>\$ 1,650,052</b>	<b>\$ 1,764,917</b>	<b>\$ 1,658,912</b>	<b>\$ 1,054,929</b>	<b>\$ 975,174</b>	<b>\$ 397,455</b>	<b>\$ 1,132,914</b>	

**GRAND TOTAL FY05 - FY 14 \$ 13,524,595**

\* Timeline of CDC's Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program's Name:

2005-2010: Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program

2011, 2012, 2014: Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program

2013: The lead program was not funded.