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 North Carolina’s families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services:

- CDC’s Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
- CDC’s National Asthma Control Program
- CDC’s Environmental Health Tracking Network
- HUD’s Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes
- HUD’s Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)
- HUD’s HOME Investment Partnerships Program
- EPA’s Lead Categorical Grants
- EPA’s Drinking Water Revolving Fund
- HHS’ Maternal and Child Health Block Grants
- HHS’ Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)
- DOE’s Weatherization Assistance Program

For references, additional state-specific healthy homes information, and to learn how you can engage your members of Congress on these vital issues...

Visit: www.nchh.org

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In North Carolina, 32% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden, and 23% of children live in poverty.

In 2015, 2,121 North Carolina children tested had an elevated blood lead level (5 μg/dL or more); 197 of them had blood lead levels of 10 μg/dL or more.

In 1978, 39% of North Carolina housing was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint.


Approximately 8% of adults and 12% of children have current asthma in North Carolina (2014).

In 2014, asthma was responsible for over 58,000 emergency department visits in North Carolina. Asthma hospitalization charges totaled over $139 million.

In 2015, unintentional falls were responsible for 1,026 deaths among adults over the age of 65 in North Carolina.

8 counties in western North Carolina have predicted average indoor radon levels above the EPA action level.