

WEST VIRGINIA | 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 West Virginia'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	YES
CDC's National Asthma Control Program	NO
CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network	NO
HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes	NO
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

WV received funding since 2015?

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



In West Virginia, **22% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 25% of children live in poverty.



In 2015, **386 West Virginia children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more). Only **7.8% of children 72 months or younger were tested**.



60% of West Virginia housing was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint.



243 West Virginia adults above the age of 65 died from unintentional falls in 2014.



In 2011, asthma was responsible for **2,785 hospitalizations in West Virginia, costing \$31 million**; 71% of these hospitalizations were charged to government programs.



Approximately **11% of adults and 9.4% of children** (2014) **have current asthma** in West Virginia.



20 counties in north and east West Virginia **have predicted average indoor screening levels above the EPA action level for radon**.



On average, **6 die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** in West Virginia (2011-2015).