

Healthy Homes at CDC.

Forty percent of U.S. homes have at least one significant health or safety hazard that places American families at unnecessary risk for injuries and illness, such as lead poisoning, asthma, carbon monoxide exposure, fire, and lung cancer; fortunately, evidence-based and cost-effective solutions exist.

Healthy homes programs at CDC are instrumental in equipping states, communities, decision makers, and the general public with the right data, evidence-based practices, funding, and information to improve health outcomes. The programs highlighted below collect and provide data critical to screening and prevention efforts; support states and communities that conduct surveillance, provide education, and coordinate services; and provide guidance for clinicians and other professionals. CDC's work also supports and complements other programs and departments across the federal government (e.g., HUD, EPA, HHS, DOE). For more information on why support for all federal healthy homes programming is critical, including within CDC's parent department of Health and Human Services, please see NCHH's other agency fact sheets.

<p>HEALTHY HOMES AND LEAD Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program</p>	<p></p> <p>Collects screening data to target prevention in high-risk areas.</p> <p>Awards grants to states and cities for blood lead surveillance, education, coordination, and local program development.</p> <p>Provides guidance to clinicians and allied professions.</p>	<p></p> <p>Base funding of between \$15 and \$35 million (FY14-FY19).</p> <p>Near-elimination in FY12-FY13.</p> <p>Prior to 2012, its funding level was as high as \$42 million.</p> <p>49 states and 11 cities or counties currently receive funding from this program.</p>	<p></p> <p>The percentage of children testing with high blood lead has declined over 90% since 1997, but 535,000 children still have levels above the CDC reference value.</p> <p>Keeping blood lead levels of children born in 2018 at zero would generate \$84 billion in benefits, including nearly \$18.5 billion for the federal government.</p>
<p>ASTHMA National Asthma Control Program</p>	<p>Funds states, localities, and others to improve asthma surveillance, build coalitions that implement interventions, translate asthma guidelines into public health practice, collect and analyze data not available elsewhere, and increase asthma awareness.</p>	<p>Funded at between \$25.3 and \$30.9 million since 2010.</p> <p>The program has supported asthma control programs in 34 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.</p>	<p>NACP provides an estimated return on investment of \$71 saved for each dollar spent, a significant opportunity as asthma costs the U.S. an estimated \$63 billion a year.</p>
<p>EPHT Environmental Public Health Tracking</p>	<p>Delivers a core set of health, exposure, and hazards data, information, and tools to enable analysis, visualization, and reporting of insights drawn from data.</p>	<p>Funded at about \$34 million since 2010.</p> <p>Supports environmental public health tracking programs in 25 states and one city.</p>	<p>Provides 23 datasets, 124 indicators, and 449 health measures for public use on data such as air quality, water, asthma, and birth defects.</p>
<p>EHL Environmental Health Laboratory</p>	<p>Helps states measure and track exposure to harmful chemicals, including those that may come from the home by providing funding, expertise, training, and quality assurance to state public health laboratories.</p>	<p>Funded at between \$43.4 and \$65.7 million (FY10-FY19).</p> <p>Currently funds 6 awardees (representing 9 states) a total of \$5 million annually.</p>	<p>Measures and publishes findings related to more than 300 priority environmental chemicals.</p> <p>Conducts or collaborates on more than 75 studies annually to help identify harmful or abnormally high exposures.</p>