

INDIANA

2018 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 Indiana's families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services:

	IN received funding since 2016?
CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	YES
CDC's National Asthma Control Program	YES
CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network	NO
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 Radon 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 Indiana, including:



In Indiana, **24% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 20% of children live in poverty.



In 2016, **2,059 Indiana children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **203 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or more.**



59% of Indiana housing was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint; 17% was built before 1940.



On average, **24 Hoosiers die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2011-2015).



Approximately **10% of adults and 8% of children have current asthma** in Indiana (2015).



In 2014, there were **7,091 hospitalizations due to asthma** in Indiana.



Falls are the leading cause of injury-related emergency department visits, hospitalization, and death for Hoosiers aged 65 and older. In 2016, **396 older adults died** from fall-related injury.



Between 2007-2014, **over 32% of Indiana homes tested for radon** had indoor air results **above the EPA action level.**