

# UNITED STATES

## 2020 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet



### The home is one of the most dangerous places for U.S. families.

Forty percent of U.S. homes have at least one health or safety hazard. This means that 35 million homes have problems ranging from broken heating and plumbing fixtures, holes in walls and windows, roach and rodent infestations, falling plaster, crumbling foundations, and leaking roofs to mold, exposed wiring, radon, unvented heaters, toxic chemicals, broken stairs, missing smoke detectors, lead, and other hazards. These hazards place American families at unnecessary risk for injuries and illness like lead poisoning, asthma, and lung cancer. The requirement for safe and healthy housing has become even more urgent as people spend more time than ever in residential environments due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

**35 million  
U.S. homes**  
place their occupants at risk

For example, in the United States each year...

<b>270,000 children</b> aged 1-5 years old have elevated blood lead levels	<b>24 million people</b> have asthma (1 in 13 children; 1 in 13 adults)	<b>32,500 older adults</b> die from unintentional falls	<b>21,000 people</b> die from radon- related lung cancer	<b>400 people</b> die from unintentional CO poisoning not linked to fires
---	--	---	--	---

### Housing hazards cost the U.S. billions annually, contributing to:

**\$63 billion**  
asthma

**\$50 billion**  
lead poisoning

**\$500 million**  
residential fatalities  
from CO poisoning

**\$2.9 billion**  
radon-induced  
lung cancer

**\$200 billion**  
unintentional injuries

### Solutions are known, affordable, and provide a significant, positive ROI.

#### For every \$1:

- invested in home visiting programs that address both asthma self-management and indoor environmental triggers, **there is a return of \$5.30-\$14.00.**
- spent to reduce lead hazards, **there is a benefit of \$1.39** and poisonings can be prevented:  
HUD estimates that the number of children under five with elevated BLLs in 2010 **would have included an additional 265,000 children** if not for HUD programs' actions to control hazards in over 370,000 housing units.
- spent ensuring compliance with the RRP rule or removing lead service lines, **there is a benefit of \$3.10 or \$1.33**, respectively.
- invested in poison control centers, **approximately \$7 to \$15 are saved** in unnecessary healthcare expenses.
- spent to install a smoke detector, there is **a societal benefit of \$28.**

National Center for  
**HEALTHY HOUSING**

February 2021. For **references**, additional **state-specific** healthy homes information, and to learn how you can **engage your members of Congress** on these vital issues...

visit: <http://bit.ly/StatePro>

contact: [sgoodwin@nchh.org](mailto:sgoodwin@nchh.org)

# 2020

## Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

# ALABAMA

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 workdays for parents. The requirement for safe and healthy housing has become even more urgent as people spend more time than ever in residential environments due to the COVID-19 pandemic. To protect the health of Alabama families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services.

	AL received funding since 2018?
<b>CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>CDC's National Asthma Control Program</b>	<b>NO</b>
<b>CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network</b>	<b>NO</b>
<b>HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's Lead Categorical Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's State Indoor Radon Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's Drinking Water Revolving Fund</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HHS' Maternal and Child Health Block Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HHS' Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>DOE's Weatherization Assistance Program</b>	<b>YES</b>

Full funding to federal programs such as those listed above will help to address many of the risks and burdens facing the residents and families of Alabama. For example:



In Alabama, **26% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 24% of children live in poverty.



In 2017, **382 Alabama children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **120 of them measured 10 µg/dL or higher**. Average blood lead testing activity **fell by 53% in the spring of 2020** due to the COVID-19 pandemic.



In Alabama, **45% of housing was built prior to 1978** and is likely to contain lead-based paint.



On average, **12 Alabamans die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2014-2018).



**211 Alabamans aged 65 years and older** died from unintentional falls in 2018.



Approximately **16.5% of adults** (2018) and **13% of children** (2014) in Alabama have **current asthma**.



Homes located in **15 counties throughout northern and central Alabama** have a predicted average indoor screening level **greater than the EPA action level for radon**.



In Alabama, there are **no laws regulating building mold standards, testing requirements, or accreditation/certification** for contractors performing **mold testing or remediation activities**.

# 2020

## Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

# ALASKA

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 workdays for parents. The requirement for safe and healthy housing has become even more urgent as people spend more time than ever in residential environments due to the COVID-19 pandemic. To protect the health of Alaska families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services.

AK received funding since 2018?

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	YES
HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	YES
HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program	YES
EPA's Lead Categorical Grants	NO
EPA's State Indoor Radon 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 those listed above will help to address many of the risks and burdens facing the residents and families of Alaska. For example:



In Alaska, **25% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 14% of children live in poverty.



Less than **8% of Alaskan children under 6 years of age were tested for elevated blood lead** in 2018; the percentage of elevated blood lead levels among children tested was highest in the southwest region of the state. Average blood lead testing activity **fell by 42% in the spring of 2020** due to the COVID-19 pandemic.



**40% of Alaska housing was built before 1978** and is likely to contain lead-based paint.



On average, **14 Alaskans die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2014-2018).



Approximately **51,000 Alaskan adults have current asthma**, over 9% of the adult population (2018).



In 2005, the total **direct cost for asthma care** in Alaska was approximately **\$118 million**.



**Unintentional falls were responsible for 29 deaths** in Alaska in 2018. **Total charges billed to older Alaskan adults for fall-related injuries was \$135 million** in 2016 – triple that of 2012.



In Alaska, **21% of collected radon tests had levels above the EPA action level** for indoor air (1990-2014).

# 2020

## Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

# AMERICAN SAMOA

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 workdays for parents. The requirement for safe and healthy housing has become even more urgent as people spend more time than ever in residential environments due to the COVID-19 pandemic. To protect the health of American Samoa families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services.

	AS received funding since 2018?
<b>CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program</b>	<b>NO</b>
<b>CDC's National Asthma Control Program</b>	<b>NO</b>
<b>CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network</b>	<b>NO</b>
<b>HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes</b>	<b>NO</b>
<b>HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's Lead Categorical Grants</b>	<b>NO</b>
<b>EPA's State Indoor Radon Grants</b>	<b>NO</b>
<b>EPA's Drinking Water Revolving Fund</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HHS' Maternal and Child Health Block Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HHS' Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>DOE's Weatherization Assistance Program</b>	<b>YES</b>

Full funding to federal programs such as those listed above will help to address many of the risks and burdens facing the residents and families of American Samoa. For example:



Approximately **21% of occupied housing units** in American Samoa were **built before 1978 and are likely to contain lead-based paint** (2010).



In American Samoa, approximately **27% of housing lacks complete plumbing facilities, 24% lacks complete kitchen facilities, and 67% lacks air conditioning** (2010).



An estimated **34% of American Samoa renters spend over 30% of their income on rent** (2010).



There are approximately **20 deaths per year from indoor air pollution as a result of certain cooking fuels** in American Samoa.



Over **15% of American Samoan high school students have been diagnosed with asthma** by a medical professional (2008).



Approximately **5 American Samoans are poisoned annually by carbon monoxide**.



Many American Samoans use **roof-collected rainwater for their drinking water supply, but the majority of sampled rainwater violated the AS water quality standards for the presence of microbial bacteria**.



A study in American Samoa discovered **lead in the sediments and water of coastal streams at a presence 3-10 times higher than anticipated**, likely a result of poor solid waste disposal practices or remains from abandoned American military stations.

**National Center for  
HEALTHY HOUSING**

February 2021. For **references**, additional **state-specific** healthy homes information, and to learn how you can **engage your members of Congress** on these vital issues...

visit: <http://bit.ly/StatePro>

contact: [sgoodwin@nchh.org](mailto:sgoodwin@nchh.org)

# 2020

## Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

# ARKANSAS

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 workdays for parents. The requirement for safe and healthy housing has become even more urgent as people spend more time than ever in residential environments due to the COVID-19 pandemic. To protect the health of Arkansas families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services.

AR received funding since 2018?

CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	NO
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 State Indoor Radon Grants	NO
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 those listed above will help to address many of the risks and burdens facing the residents and families of Arkansas. For example:



In Arkansas, **26% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 25% of children live in poverty.



Unintentional falls were responsible for **211 deaths among Arkansans above the age of 65** in 2018.



**42% of Arkansas housing was built before 1978** and is likely to contain lead-based paint.



Arkansas has **no state statutes regarding carbon monoxide detectors or radon**.



Approximately **10% of adults have current asthma** in Arkansas; 15% have been diagnosed with asthma during their lifetime (2018).



**Asthma is the third leading cause of hospitalization for children** between 1 and 17 in Arkansas (2014).



On average, **7 Arkansans die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2014-2018).



**15% of Arkansan households face severe housing problems**, such as overcrowding or lack of kitchen or plumbing facilities.

# 2020 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

# ARIZONA

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 workdays for parents. The requirement for safe and healthy housing has become even more urgent as people spend more time than ever in residential environments due to the COVID-19 pandemic. To protect the health of Arizona families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services.

AZ received funding since 2018?

CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	YES
CDC's National Asthma Control Program	NO
CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network	YES
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	NO
EPA's State Indoor Radon 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 those listed above will help to address many of the risks and burdens facing the residents and families of Arizona. For example:



In Arizona, **29% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 20% of children live in poverty.



In 2017, **256 Arizona children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **65 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or higher**. Average blood lead testing activity **fell by 55% in the spring of 2020** due to the COVID-19 pandemic.



**33% of Arizona housing was built before 1978** and is likely to contain lead-based paint.



On average, **12 Arizonans die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2014-2018).



Over **480,000 adults and 174,000 children have current asthma** in Arizona (2014), approximately 10% and 11% of the populations, respectively.



In 2014, there were more than **27,000 emergency department and hospital discharges due to asthma** in Arizona; estimated costs totaled \$115 million.



In 2016, unintentional falls among Arizonans aged 65 years and older **resulted in 983 deaths, 14,384 inpatient hospitalizations** (total charges over \$933.6 million), **and 42,808 emergency department visits** (total charges over \$344.7 million).



**1 in 15 Arizona homes may have radon in their indoor air** above the EPA action level.

# 2020 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

# CALIFORNIA

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 workdays for parents. The requirement for safe and healthy housing has become even more urgent as people spend more time than ever in residential environments due to the COVID-19 pandemic. To protect the health of California families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services.

CA received funding since 2018?

CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	YES (Los Angeles only)
CDC's National Asthma Control Program	YES
CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network	YES
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 State Indoor Radon 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 those listed above will help to address many of the risks and burdens facing the residents and families of California. For example:



In California, **42% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 17% of children live in poverty.



In 2018, **7,141 California children tested had an elevated blood lead level** of 4.5 µg/dL or higher; **1,291 of them measured 9.5 µg/dL or higher**. Average blood lead testing activity **fell by 55% in the spring of 2020** due to the COVID-19 pandemic.



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



On average, **49 Californians die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2014-2018).



Approximately **8.5% of adults** and **6% of children have current asthma** in California (2018).



In 2018, there were **over 163,000 emergency department visits** and **16,700 hospitalizations due to asthma** in California.



In 2017, **2,134 Californians over the age of 65 died** from falls. In 2014, **74,645 were hospitalized** and **208,564 were treated in an emergency department**.



California is home to **more than 4.7 million adults over the age of 65**, the largest older adult population in the nation.

# 2020 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

# COLORADO

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 workdays for parents. The requirement for safe and healthy housing has become even more urgent as people spend more time than ever in residential environments due to the COVID-19 pandemic. To protect the health of Colorado families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services.

CO received funding since 2018?

CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	YES
CDC's National Asthma Control Program	NO
CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network	YES
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 State Indoor Radon 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 those listed above will help to address many of the risks and burdens facing the residents and families of Colorado. For example:



In Colorado, **30% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 12% of children live in poverty.



**45% of Colorado housing was built before 1978** and is likely to contain lead-based paint.



Despite testing less than 7% of Colorado children under 72 months old in 2016, **260 children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **64 of them were 10 µg/dL or higher**. Average blood lead testing activity **fell by 64% in the spring of 2020** due to the COVID-19 pandemic.



Between 2005-2018, **17 counties in Colorado had 80% or more of their homes test above the EPA radon action level**, and only one county (Sedgwick) had less than 20% of its homes test above the EPA action level.



Approximately **9% of adults have current asthma** in Colorado (2018).



In 2018, there were over **17,500 emergency department visits** and approximately **2,235 hospitalizations due to asthma** in Colorado.



In 2018, **unintentional falls were responsible for 790 deaths among Coloradans over the age of 65**.



On average, **20 Coloradans die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2014-2018).

# 2020 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

# CONNECTICUT

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 workdays for parents. The requirement for safe and healthy housing has become even more urgent as people spend more time than ever in residential environments due to the COVID-19 pandemic. To protect the health of Connecticut families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services.

CT received funding since 2018?

CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	YES
CDC's National Asthma Control Program	YES
CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network	YES
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 State Indoor Radon 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 those listed above will help to address many of the risks and burdens facing the residents and families of Connecticut. For example:



In Connecticut, **35% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 14% of children live in poverty.



In 2017, **1,610 Connecticut children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **488 of them measured 10 µg/dL or higher**.



In Connecticut, **71% of housing was built prior to 1978** and is likely to contain lead-based paint; 21% was built in 1939 or earlier.



On average, **four Connecticut residents die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2014-2018).



Approximately **10% of adults and 10% of children** (about 290,000 adults and over 62,000 children) **have current asthma** in Connecticut (2018).



Connecticut spent over **\$102 million for acute care due to asthma as a primary diagnosis** in 2018: \$56 million on hospitalization charges and \$46 million on ED visits; **73% of these expenses were charged to Medicaid or Medicare**.



In 2018, **342 Connecticut residents over the age of 65 died of unintentional falls**.



In Connecticut, **half of all counties** have predicted average **indoor radon levels above the EPA action level**.

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 workdays for parents. The requirement for safe and healthy housing has become even more urgent as people spend more time than ever in residential environments due to the COVID-19 pandemic. To protect the health of Delaware families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services.

DE received funding since 2018?

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	YES
HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	YES
HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program	YES
EPA's Lead Categorical Grants	YES
EPA's State Indoor Radon 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 those listed above will help to address many of the risks and burdens facing the residents and families of Delaware. For example:



In Delaware, **33% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 19% of children live in poverty.



In 2016, **104 Delaware children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **19 of them were 10 µg/dL or higher**. Average blood lead testing activity **fell by 76% in the spring of 2020** due to the COVID-19 pandemic.



**46% of housing in Delaware was built before 1978** and is likely to contain lead-based paint.



Approximately **10% of adults** (2018) and **12% of children** (2012) **have current asthma** in Delaware.



The total cost of asthma in Delaware, including medical costs and loss of productivity, is estimated at **over \$200 million per year**.



In 2015, there were **1,453 emergency department visits and 401 hospitalizations due to asthma** among Delaware children enrolled in Medicaid/CHIP.



In 2018, **unintentional falls were responsible for 65 deaths among Delawareans over the age of 65**.



In Delaware, the areas with the **highest percentages of radon over the EPA action level** are **Middletown (27%) and Odessa (22%)**; both are in New Castle County.

# 2020

## Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

# DISTRICT of COLUMBIA

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 workdays for parents. The requirement for safe and healthy housing has become even more urgent as people spend more time than ever in residential environments due to the COVID-19 pandemic. To protect the health of District of Columbia families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services.

DC received funding since 2018?

<b>CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>CDC's National Asthma Control Program</b>	<b>NO</b>
<b>CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network</b>	<b>NO</b>
<b>HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's Lead Categorical Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's State Indoor Radon Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's Drinking Water Revolving Fund</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HHS' Maternal and Child Health Block Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HHS' Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>DOE's Weatherization Assistance Program</b>	<b>YES</b>

Full funding to federal programs such as those listed above will help to address many of the risks and burdens facing the residents and families of the District of Columbia. For example:



In the District of Columbia, **37% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 23% of children live in poverty.



In 2017, **128 District of Columbia children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **35 of them were 10 µg/dL or higher**. Average blood lead testing activity **fell by 61% in the spring of 2020** due to the COVID-19 pandemic.



**77% of District of Columbia housing was built prior 1978** (34% before 1940) and is likely to contain lead-based paint. Due to the age of the housing stock, the District **requires a 100% screening rate for children at ages 1 and 2**.



In 2010, **wards 1, 4, and 5 accounted for 65% of elevated blood lead levels** identified in District of Columbia children under 6 years of age.



Approximately **12% of adults and 11% of children have current asthma** in the District of Columbia (2018).



Emergency department visit rates for asthma in the District of Columbia are **23 times higher in wards 7 and 8** than Ward 3, and **20 times higher for black residents** than white residents (2010-2014).



In 2018, **unintentional falls were responsible for 48 deaths among Washingtonians over the age of 65**.



**Over 21% of District of Columbia households have severe housing problems**, including overcrowding or lack of kitchen or plumbing facilities.

**National Center for  
HEALTHY HOUSING**

February 2021. For **references**, additional **state-specific** healthy homes information, and to learn how you can **engage your members of Congress** on these vital issues...

visit: <http://bit.ly/StatePro>

contact: [sgoodwin@nchh.org](mailto:sgoodwin@nchh.org)

# 2020

## Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

# FLORIDA

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 workdays for parents. The requirement for safe and healthy housing has become even more urgent as people spend more time than ever in residential environments due to the COVID-19 pandemic. To protect the health of Florida families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services.

	FL received funding since 2018?
<b>CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>CDC's National Asthma Control Program</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's Lead Categorical Grants</b>	<b>NO</b>
<b>EPA's State Indoor Radon Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's Drinking Water Revolving Fund</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HHS' Maternal and Child Health Block Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HHS' Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>DOE's Weatherization Assistance Program</b>	<b>YES</b>

Full funding to federal programs such as those listed above will help to address many of the risks and burdens facing the residents and families of Florida. For example:



In Florida, **37% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 20% of children live in poverty.



In 2012, **2,946 Florida children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **306 of them measured 10 µg/dL or higher**. Average blood lead testing activity **fell by 37% in the spring of 2020** due to the COVID-19 pandemic.



**38% of Florida housing was built before 1978** and is likely to contain lead-based paint.



On average, **44 Floridians die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2014-2018).



Approximately **9% of adults** and **7.5% of children have current asthma** in Florida (2018).



In 2014, **total costs for asthma emergency department visits and hospitalizations for Floridians were \$1.2 billion**, and 34% of adult Floridians with current asthma reported missed work or limited activity due to their asthma.



**Unintentional falls are the leading cause of injury** for Floridians above the age of 65 and were **responsible for 3,013 deaths** in 2019.



**One in five Florida homes has levels of radon** in their indoor air **above the EPA action level**.

# 2020

## Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

# GEORGIA

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 workdays for parents. The requirement for safe and healthy housing has become even more urgent as people spend more time than ever in residential environments due to the COVID-19 pandemic. To protect the health of Georgia families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services.

GA received funding since 2018?

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 State Indoor Radon 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 those listed above will help to address many of the risks and burdens facing the residents and families of Georgia. For example:



In Georgia, **30% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 20% of children live in poverty.



In 2019, **1,746 Georgia children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **535 of them measured 10 µg/dL or higher**. Average blood lead testing activity **fell by 46% in the spring of 2020** due to the COVID-19 pandemic.



**33% of Georgia housing was built before 1978** and is likely to contain lead-based paint.



Almost **9% of adults** and **8% of children have current asthma** in Georgia (2018).



Unintentional falls were responsible for **607 deaths among Georgians above the age of 65** in 2018.



In Georgia, **falls are the leading cause of emergency department visits among people over the age of 65** and the fourth highest cause overall (2015-2019).



On average, **19 individuals die annually from carbon monoxide exposure in Georgia** (2014-2018).



**Radon-related lung cancer kills over 800 Georgians** annually. In 20 northern Georgia counties, more than 29% of homes have tested with high levels of radon.

# 2020

## Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

# GUAM

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 workdays for parents. The requirement for safe and healthy housing has become even more urgent as people spend more time than ever in residential environments due to the COVID-19 pandemic. To protect the health of Guam families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services.

GU received funding since 2018?

CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	NO
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	NO
EPA's State Indoor Radon 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 those listed above will help to address many of the risks and burdens facing the residents and families of Guam. For example:



**43% of Guam housing was built before 1979** and is likely to contain lead-based paint.



**11% of Guam housing lacks complete plumbing facilities**, and 10% lacks complete kitchen facilities (2010).



About **5% of adults have current asthma** in Guam (2018).



Approximately **22% of Guamanian high school students** report being previously told by a doctor or nurse that they had asthma (2017).



**3,790 Guamanians** over the age of 45 reported **injuries from falls** in 2012.



**38,482 people are enrolled in the Medicaid and CHIP programs** in Guam (2015).



**27% of private residences** and 13% of classrooms tested in Guam had indoor radon levels above the EPA action level; **57% of all schools had at least one classroom with elevated indoor radon levels**.



In 2016, **perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS) levels that exceeded the EPA standards for drinking water were detected in 5 drinking water wells** in Guam; 2 wells remain inactive as treatment systems were not able to bring levels to acceptable concentrations.

National Center for  
**HEALTHY HOUSING**

February 2021. For **references**, additional **state-specific** healthy homes information, and to learn how you can **engage your members of Congress** on these vital issues...

visit: <http://bit.ly/StatePro>

contact: [sgoodwin@nchh.org](mailto:sgoodwin@nchh.org)

# 2020

## Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

# HAWAII

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 workdays for parents. The requirement for safe and healthy housing has become even more urgent as people spend more time than ever in residential environments due to the COVID-19 pandemic. To protect the health of Hawaii families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services.

	HI received funding since 2018?
<b>CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>CDC's National Asthma Control Program</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network</b>	<b>NO</b>
<b>HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes</b>	<b>NO</b>
<b>HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's Lead Categorical Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's State Indoor Radon Grants</b>	<b>NO</b>
<b>EPA's Drinking Water Revolving Fund</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HHS' Maternal and Child Health Block Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HHS' Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>DOE's Weatherization Assistance Program</b>	<b>YES</b>

Full funding to federal programs such as those listed above will help to address many of the risks and burdens facing the residents and families of Hawaii. For example:



In Hawaii, **35% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 12% of children live in poverty.



Between 2013-2019, **1 of every 100 children in Hawaii tested with elevated blood lead levels** (5 µg/dL or more). Average blood lead testing activity **fell by 47% in the spring of 2020** due to the COVID-19 pandemic.



**53% of Hawaii housing was built before 1978** and is likely to contain lead-based paint.



On average, **3 Hawaiians die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2014-2018).



About **10% of children and 9% of adults have current asthma in Hawaii** (2018).



Hawaii averaged **22 deaths from asthma per year** between 2013 and 2015. In 2015, **over 7,500 Hawaiians were seen in the emergency department** for asthma-related symptoms.



In 2018, **unintentional falls were responsible for 153 deaths** among Hawaiians over the age of 65.



Between **2010 and 2040, the share of adults aged 60 and over in Hawaii will increase by 38%**, from 20.6% in 2010 to 28.5% in 2040.

# 2020

## Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

# IDAHO

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 workdays for parents. The requirement for safe and healthy housing has become even more urgent as people spend more time than ever in residential environments due to the COVID-19 pandemic. To protect the health of Idaho families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services.

ID received funding since 2018?

CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	NO
CDC's National Asthma Control Program	NO
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	NO
EPA's State Indoor Radon 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 those listed above will help to address many of the risks and burdens facing the residents and families of Idaho. For example:



In Idaho, **24% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 14% of children live in poverty.



An estimated **78% of children at high risk for lead exposure in Ada County** (which includes the city of Boise) **are not being tested**.



**42% of housing in Idaho was built before 1978** and is likely to contain lead-based paint.



On average, **8 Idahoans die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2014-2018).



Approximately **9% of adults** (over 111,000) **in Idaho have current asthma** (2018). Over **19% of high school students have had asthma** at some point (2015).



Idaho has **no state statutes regulating radon, carbon monoxide detectors, or mold**.



In 2018, **unintentional falls were responsible for 200 deaths among Idahoans over the age of 65**.



**18 counties in northern and central Idaho** have predicted average **indoor radon levels above the EPA action level**.

National Center for  
**HEALTHY HOUSING**

February 2021. For **references**, additional **state-specific** healthy homes information, and to learn how you can **engage your members of Congress** on these vital issues...

visit: <http://bit.ly/StatePro>

contact: [sgoodwin@nchh.org](mailto:sgoodwin@nchh.org)

# 2020 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

# ILLINOIS

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 workdays for parents. The requirement for safe and healthy housing has become even more urgent as people spend more time than ever in residential environments due to the COVID-19 pandemic. To protect the health of Illinois families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services.

	IL received funding since 2018?
<b>CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>CDC's National Asthma Control Program</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network</b>	<b>NO</b>
<b>HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's Lead Categorical Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's State Indoor Radon Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's Drinking Water Revolving Fund</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HHS' Maternal and Child Health Block Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HHS' Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>DOE's Weatherization Assistance Program</b>	<b>YES</b>

Full funding to federal programs such as those listed above will help to address many of the risks and burdens facing the residents and families of Illinois. For example:



In Illinois, **29% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 16% of children live in poverty.



**988 Illinoisans above the age of 65 died** from unintentional falls in 2018.



66% of Illinois housing was built prior to 1978; **59% of these homes have a prevalence of lead-based paint** and 41% have a significant hazard.



Almost **9% of adults** and **6% of children have current asthma** in Illinois (2018).



In 2017, **4,477 Illinoisan children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **1,285 of them measured 10 µg/dL or higher**. Average blood lead testing activity **fell by 58% in the spring of 2020** due to the COVID-19 pandemic.



Illinois' **asthma expenditures are expected to reach \$2.2 billion by 2020**, a growth of 53.6% since 2010. In 12 months, Illinoisan **adults with asthma were unable to work or carry out daily activities for a total of 3,089,988 days**.



Over **41% of homes tested in Illinois have radon amounts above the EPA action level** in their indoor air. Up to **1,160 people in Illinois develop radon-related lung cancer** each year.



On average, **63 Illinoisans die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2014-2018). This is the highest number of any state during this period.

# 2020 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

# INDIANA

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 workdays for parents. The requirement for safe and healthy housing has become even more urgent as people spend more time than ever in residential environments due to the COVID-19 pandemic. To protect the health of Indiana 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 2018?
<b>CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>CDC's National Asthma Control Program</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network</b>	<b>NO</b>
<b>HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's Lead Categorical Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's State Indoor Radon Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's Drinking Water Revolving Fund</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HHS' Maternal and Child Health Block Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HHS' Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>DOE's Weatherization Assistance Program</b>	<b>YES</b>

Full funding to federal programs such as those listed above will help to address many of the risks and burdens facing the residents and families of Indiana. For example:



In Indiana, **22% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 18% of children live in poverty.



In 2017, **821 Indiana children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **260 of them measured 10 µg/dL or higher**. Average blood lead testing activity **fell by 45% in the spring of 2020** due to the COVID-19 pandemic.



**57% of Indiana housing was built before 1978** and is likely to contain lead-based paint; 16% was built before 1940.



On average, **27 Hoosiers die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2014-2018).



Approximately **10% of adults and 9% of children have current asthma** in Indiana (2018).



In 2019, there were **24,815 emergency department visits and 2,393 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 2018, **457 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**.

# 2020 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

# IOWA

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 workdays for parents. The requirement for safe and healthy housing has become even more urgent as people spend more time than ever in residential environments due to the COVID-19 pandemic. To protect the health of Iowa families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services.

	IA received funding since 2018?
<b>CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>CDC's National Asthma Control Program</b>	<b>NO</b>
<b>CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's Lead Categorical Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's State Indoor Radon Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's Drinking Water Revolving Fund</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HHS' Maternal and Child Health Block Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HHS' Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>DOE's Weatherization Assistance Program</b>	<b>YES</b>

Full funding to federal programs such as those listed above will help to address many of the risks and burdens facing the residents and families of Iowa. For example:



In Iowa, **19% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 14% of children live in poverty.



In 2019, **981 Iowa children tested had a confirmed elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **373 of them were 10 µg/dL or higher**. Average blood lead testing activity **fell by 47% in the spring of 2020** due to the COVID-19 pandemic.



**65% of Iowa housing was built before 1978** and is likely to contain lead-based paint; over 24% was built before 1940.



In 2018, **unintentional falls were responsible for 468 deaths among Iowans over the age of 65**.



Approximately **8% of adults have current asthma** in Iowa (2018).



There were **287 emergency department visits** (2019), **17 hospitalizations** (2018), and **7 deaths** (2019) due to unintentional, nonfire-related **carbon monoxide exposure** in Iowa.



Iowa **leads the nation in the percentage of homes over the EPA action level for radon (71.6%)** as well as the percentage of homes over 20 pCi/L.



Iowa is designated by the EPA as an **entirely zone 1 state for radon**, which means that **at least 50% of the homes are above EPA's recommended action level**.

**National Center for  
HEALTHY HOUSING**

February 2021. For **references**, additional **state-specific** healthy homes information, and to learn how you can **engage your members of Congress** on these vital issues...

visit: <http://bit.ly/StatePro>

contact: [sgoodwin@nchh.org](mailto:sgoodwin@nchh.org)

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 workdays for parents. The requirement for safe and healthy housing has become even more urgent as people spend more time than ever in residential environments due to the COVID-19 pandemic. To protect the health of Kansas families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services.

KS received funding since 2018?

<b>CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>CDC's National Asthma Control Program</b>	<b>NO</b>
<b>CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's Lead Categorical Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's State Indoor Radon Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's Drinking Water Revolving Fund</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HHS' Maternal and Child Health Block Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HHS' Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>DOE's Weatherization Assistance Program</b>	<b>YES</b>

Full funding to federal programs such as those listed above will help to address many of the risks and burdens facing the residents and families of Kansas. For example:



In Kansas, **22% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 15% of children live in poverty.



In 2012, **538 Kansan children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **138 of them were 10 µg/dL or higher**. Average blood lead testing activity **fell by 43% in the spring of 2020** due to the COVID-19 pandemic.



**58% of Kansas housing was built before 1978** and is likely to contain lead-based paint; 15% was built before 1940.



On average, **16 Kansans die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2014-2018).



About **10% of children and 8% of adults have current asthma in Kansas** (2018).



**78 of Kansas' 105 counties** have predicted average **indoor radon levels above the EPA action level**.



In 2018, **unintentional falls were responsible for 376 deaths** among Kansans over the age of 65.



Over **46,000 of 112,000 (41%) indoor radon measurements in Kansas had results above the EPA action level of 4 pCi/L**; the statewide average was 4.9 pCi/L.

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 workdays for parents. The requirement for safe and healthy housing has become even more urgent as people spend more time than ever in residential environments due to the COVID-19 pandemic. To protect the health of Kentucky families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services.

KY received funding since 2018?

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

Full funding to federal programs such as those listed above will help to address many of the risks and burdens facing the residents and families of Kentucky. For example:



In Kentucky, **25% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 23% of children live in poverty.



In 2016, **80 Kentucky children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **23 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or higher**. Only 3.2% of the population under 72 months old was tested.



**50% of Kentucky housing was built before 1978** and is likely to contain lead-based paint.



On average, **16 Kentuckians die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2014-2018).



Approximately **11.5% of adults and 6% of children have current asthma** in Kentucky (2018).



**19,678 emergency department visits and 5,111 hospitalizations due to asthma** resulted in **total billed charges over \$192 million** in Kentucky in 2014.



In 2018, **unintentional falls resulted in 312 deaths among Kentuckians over the age of 65**.



**30 counties** in Kentucky have predicted average **indoor radon levels above the EPA action level**.

# 2020

## Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

# LOUISIANA

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 workdays for parents. The requirement for safe and healthy housing has become even more urgent as people spend more time than ever in residential environments due to the COVID-19 pandemic. To protect the health of Louisiana families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services.

LA received funding since 2018?

CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	YES
CDC's National Asthma Control Program	NO
CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network	YES
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 State Indoor Radon Grants	NO
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 those listed above will help to address many of the risks and burdens facing the residents and families of Louisiana. For example:



In Louisiana, **31% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 26% of children live in poverty.



In 2016, **181 Louisiana children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **82 of them measured 10 µg/dL or higher**. Average blood lead testing activity **fell by 44% in the spring of 2020** due to the COVID-19 pandemic.



In 2016, **over 10% of children tested for lead had levels above 5 µg/dL in five Louisiana parishes**: Claiborne, Winn, St. Martin, St. Mary, and Orleans.



**50% of Louisiana housing was built before 1978** and is likely to contain lead-based paint.



Approximately **9% of adults** (2018) and **9% of children** (2015) **have current asthma** in Louisiana.



There were over **28,000 emergency department visits due to asthma** in Louisiana in 2014.



In 2018, **284 Louisianians over the age of 65 died** as a result of unintentional falls.



On average, **19 individuals die annually from carbon monoxide exposure in Louisiana** (2014-2018).

# 2020 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

# MAINE

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 workdays for parents. The requirement for safe and healthy housing has become even more urgent as people spend more time than ever in residential environments due to the COVID-19 pandemic. To protect the health of Maine families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services.

ME received funding since 2018?

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

Full funding to federal programs such as those listed above will help to address many of the risks and burdens facing the residents and families of Maine. For example:



In Maine, **22% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 18% of children live in poverty.



Over **13,000 children were screened for lead poisoning** in Maine in 2017; 318 were confirmed to have lead levels above 5 µg/dL. Average blood lead testing activity **fell by 25% in the spring of 2020** due to the COVID-19 pandemic.



**56% of Maine housing was built prior to 1978** and is likely to contain lead-based paint; 23% was built in 1939 or earlier.



Approximately **12% of adults and 7% children (2018) have current asthma** in Maine.



Asthma was responsible for over **5,280 emergency department visits and 421 hospitalizations in Maine** in 2016.



**363 Mainers aged 65 and older died from unintentional falls** in 2018.



**Carbon monoxide exposure** was responsible for **107 emergency department visits** in Maine in 2016.



Approximately **75% of counties** in Maine are predicted to have **indoor radon levels above the EPA standard**.

National Center for  
**HEALTHY HOUSING**

February 2021. For **references**, additional **state-specific** healthy homes information, and to learn how you can **engage your members of Congress** on these vital issues,...

visit: <http://bit.ly/StatePro>

contact: [sgoodwin@nchh.org](mailto:sgoodwin@nchh.org)

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 workdays for parents. The requirement for safe and healthy housing has become even more urgent as people spend more time than ever in residential environments due to the COVID-19 pandemic. To protect the health of Maryland families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services.

	MD received funding since 2018?
<b>CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>CDC's National Asthma Control Program</b>	<b>NO</b>
<b>CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's Lead Categorical Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's State Indoor Radon Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's Drinking Water Revolving Fund</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HHS' Maternal and Child Health Block Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HHS' Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>DOE's Weatherization Assistance Program</b>	<b>YES</b>

Full funding to federal programs such as those listed above will help to address many of the risks and burdens facing the residents and families of Maryland. For example:



In Maryland, **31% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 12% of children live in poverty.



In 2017, **1,532 Maryland children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **341 of them were 10 µg/dL or higher**. Average blood lead testing activity **fell by 62% in the spring of 2020** due to the COVID-19 pandemic.



**53% of Maryland housing was built before 1978** and is likely to contain lead-based paint.



On average, **9 Marylanders die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2014-2018).



Approximately **9% of adults and 8% of children have current asthma** in Maryland (2018).



In 2015, there were **over 44,000 asthma-related emergency department visits and over 6,000 hospitalizations** in Maryland; charges totaled **\$93.3 and \$42.1 million**, respectively.



In 2015, unintentional falls among Marylanders above 65 were responsible for **over 9,500 hospitalizations and more than 500 deaths**.



**8 counties** in Maryland have predicted average **indoor radon levels above the EPA action level**.

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 workdays for parents. The requirement for safe and healthy housing has become even more urgent as people spend more time than ever in residential environments due to the COVID-19 pandemic. To protect the health of Massachusetts families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services.

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

MA received funding since 2018?

Full funding to federal programs such as those listed above will help to address many of the risks and burdens facing the residents and families of Massachusetts. For example:



In Massachusetts, **31% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 12% of children live in poverty.



In 2017, **2,754 Massachusettsan children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **556 of them were 10 µg/dL or higher**. Average blood lead testing activity **fell by 58.5% in the spring of 2020** due to the COVID-19 pandemic.



**71% of Massachusetts housing was built prior to 1978** and is likely to contain lead-based paint; just under one third was built in 1939 or earlier.



On average, **8 Bay Staters die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2014-2018).



Over **10% of adults and 6% of children have current asthma** in Massachusetts (2018).



An estimated **650,000 Massachusetts homes have radon levels above the EPA action level** of 4 pCi/L; about 34,000 of these have levels above 20 pCi/L.



Every week, falls send approximately **900 older Bay Staters to the emergency department, with 400 being hospitalized**.



Approximately **628 cases of radon-related lung cancer occur annually** in Massachusetts.

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 workdays for parents. The requirement for safe and healthy housing has become even more urgent as people spend more time than ever in residential environments due to the COVID-19 pandemic. To protect the health of Michigan families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services.

MI received funding since 2018?

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

Full funding to federal programs such as those listed above will help to address many of the risks and burdens facing the residents and families of Michigan. For example:



In Michigan, **25% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 19% of children live in poverty.



In 2019 **3,914 Michigan children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more). Average blood lead testing activity **fell by 69% in the spring of 2020** due to the COVID-19 pandemic.



**64% of Michigan housing was built before 1978** and is likely to contain lead-based paint.



On average, **30 Michiganders die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2014-2018).



Approximately **11% of adults and 9% of children** (2018) **have current asthma** in Michigan. The 2014 **asthma hospitalization rate for adults was 1.8 times higher in Saginaw County** than in the rest of the state.



The **lifetime cost of medical care for hospitalizations and deaths due to falls** among older adults in Michigan was estimated at **\$321 million** in 2009. The percentage of **the population in Michigan above age 65 is expected to rise to 20% by 2030**.



Children and adults with asthma in Michigan report an average of between **3.8 and 4 asthma triggers at home**.



**Nine counties in southern Michigan have predicted indoor radon screening levels** above the EPA action level.

# 2020

## Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

# MINNESOTA

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 workdays for parents. The requirement for safe and healthy housing has become even more urgent as people spend more time than ever in residential environments due to the COVID-19 pandemic. To protect the health of Minnesota families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services.

MN received funding since 2018?

CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	YES
CDC's National Asthma Control Program	YES
CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network	YES
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 State Indoor Radon 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 those listed above will help to address many of the risks and burdens facing the residents and families of Minnesota. For example:



In Minnesota, **21% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 12% of children live in poverty.



In 2018, **1,404 Minnesota children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **428 of them were 10 µg/dL or higher**. Average blood lead testing activity **fell by 48% in the spring of 2020** due to the COVID-19 pandemic.



**54% of Minnesota housing was built prior to 1978** (16% before 1940) and is likely to contain lead-based paint.



On average, **28 Minnesotans die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2014-2018).



Approximately **7% of adults and 7% of children** in Minnesota (2016) **have current asthma**.



In 2014, **asthma cost Minnesotans an estimated \$669.3 million** including direct medical expenses and lost workdays. In 2017, there were **55 deaths due to asthma** in Minnesota.



Unintentional falls were responsible for **1,125 deaths of Minnesotans over the age of 65** in 2018.



**Two in five homes tested in Minnesota have elevated levels of radon** in their indoor air.

# 2020

## Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

# MISSISSIPPI

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 workdays for parents. The requirement for safe and healthy housing has become even more urgent as people spend more time than ever in residential environments due to the COVID-19 pandemic. To protect the health of Mississippi families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services.

MS received funding since 2018?

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 State Indoor Radon Grants	NO
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 those listed above will help to address many of the risks and burdens facing the residents and families of Mississippi. For example:



In Mississippi, **27% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 28% of children live in poverty.



In 2017, **200 Mississippi children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); only 17% of children under six years of age were screened. Of Mississippi's 82 counties, 23 are considered "high-risk" for lead exposure.



**44% of Mississippi housing was built before 1978** and is likely to contain lead-based paint.



Unintentional falls were responsible for **242 deaths among Mississippians above the age of 65** in 2018.



In 2016, there were **9 counties in Mississippi with at least 185 asthma hospitalizations per 10,000 people**; in Leflore and Coahoma counties, it averaged 238 per 10,000 people.



Almost **10% of adults** and **7% of children** (2018) **have current asthma** in Mississippi.



Mississippi has **no state statutes regarding carbon monoxide detectors or radon**.



On average, **4 Mississippians die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2014-2018).

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 workdays for parents. The requirement for safe and healthy housing has become even more urgent as people spend more time than ever in residential environments due to the COVID-19 pandemic. To protect the health of Missouri families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services.

MO received funding since 2018?

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

Full funding to federal programs such as those listed above will help to address many of the risks and burdens facing the residents and families of Missouri. For example:



In Missouri, **23% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 18% of children live in poverty.



In 2017, **1,619 Missouri children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **444 of them were 10 µg/dL or more**. Average blood lead testing activity **fell by 67% in the spring of 2020** due to the COVID-19 pandemic.



**55% of Missouri housing was built before 1978** and is likely to contain lead-based paint; 28% was built before 1960.



On average, **27 Missourians die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2014-2018).



Over **9% of adults** and **8% of children** have current asthma in Missouri (2018).



Asthma was responsible for **over 30,000 emergency department visits** in Missouri in 2014; hospitalization charges for these visits **totaled over \$114 million**.



In 2018, **unintentional falls were responsible for 695 deaths among Missourians over the age of 65**.



Between 2005 and 2015, **over 30% (6,619 of 20,803) of the homes tested in Missouri had test results above the EPA action level for radon**.

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 workdays for parents. The requirement for safe and healthy housing has become even more urgent as people spend more time than ever in residential environments due to the COVID-19 pandemic. To protect the health of Montana families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services.

MT received funding since 2018?

CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	NO
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	NO
EPA's State Indoor Radon 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 those listed above will help to address many of the risks and burdens facing the residents and families of Montana. For example:



In Montana, **24% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 16% of children live in poverty.



**Significant ground water and soil contamination** from the state's history of mining and smelting **pose a particular lead risk** for Montana.



**54% of Montana housing was built before 1978** and is likely to contain lead-based paint; 13% was built before 1940.



On average, **8 Montanans die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2014-2018).



Approximately **10% of adults and 5% of children have current asthma in Montana** (2018).



There were over **2,100 emergency department visits due to asthma** in Montana in 2017; **total charges are estimated at \$3.7 million** for these visits.



In 2018, **unintentional falls were responsible for 156 deaths among Montanans over the age of 65**.



**49 of Montana's 56 counties** have predicted average **indoor radon levels above the EPA action level**.

# 2020

## Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

# NEBRASKA

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 workdays for parents. The requirement for safe and healthy housing has become even more urgent as people spend more time than ever in residential environments due to the COVID-19 pandemic. To protect the health of Nebraska families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services.

NE received funding since 2018?

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	YES
HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	YES
HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program	YES
EPA's Lead Categorical Grants	YES
EPA's State Indoor Radon 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 those listed above will help to address many of the risks and burdens facing the residents and families of Nebraska. For example:



In Nebraska, **21% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 13% of children live in poverty.



In 2015, **344 Nebraska children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); 164 of those cases were in Douglas County alone.



**61% of Nebraska housing was built before 1978** and is likely to contain lead-based paint; 19.5% was built before 1940.



On average, **9 Nebraskans die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2014-2018).



Approximately **9% of adults and 5% of children have current asthma** in Nebraska (2018).



Almost **60% of all homes tested in Nebraska have elevated levels of radon** in their indoor air. The **average test result was 6 pCi/L**; the EPA action level is 4 pCi/L.



Each week, there are **4 deaths, 70 hospitalizations, and 233 emergency department visits due to unintentional falls** among Nebraskans over the age of 65.



In Nebraska, the projected **lifetime costs from older adult falls were \$355 million** in 2014; **59% of these falls occurred in the home**.

# 2020 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

# NEVADA

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 workdays for parents. The requirement for safe and healthy housing has become even more urgent as people spend more time than ever in residential environments due to the COVID-19 pandemic. To protect the health of Nevada families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services.

NV received funding since 2018?

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	YES
HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	YES
HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program	YES
EPA's Lead Categorical Grants	NO
EPA's State Indoor Radon 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 those listed above will help to address many of the risks and burdens facing the residents and families of Nevada. For example:



In Nevada, **33% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 18% of children live in poverty.



From October 2018 - September 2019, **less than 4% of all Nevada children were tested for lead; at least 60 had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more). Average blood lead testing activity **fell by 59% in the spring of 2020** due to the COVID-19 pandemic.



**23% of Nevada housing was built before 1978** and is likely to contain lead-based paint. In 2011, **25% of owner-occupied and 38% of renter-occupied units** with young children present were built before 1980.



On average, **11 Nevadans die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2014-2018).



About **8% of adults and 7% of children have current asthma in Nevada** (2018).



In 2018, **unintentional falls were responsible for 269 deaths** among Nevadans over the age of 65.



Nevada has **no state statutes regarding carbon monoxide detectors or radon**.



**9 counties** in Nevada have predicted average indoor radon levels above the EPA action level.

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 workdays for parents. The requirement for safe and healthy housing has become even more urgent as people spend more time than ever in residential environments due to the COVID-19 pandemic. To protect the health of New Hampshire families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services.

NH received funding since 2018?

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

Full funding to federal programs such as those listed above will help to address many of the risks and burdens facing the residents and families of New Hampshire. For example:



In New Hampshire, **27% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 11% of children live in poverty.



**54% of New Hampshire housing was built before 1978** and is likely to contain lead-based paint; 20% was built before 1940.



In 2017, **652 New Hampshire children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **106 of them were 10 µg/dL or higher**. Average blood lead testing activity **fell by 43% in the spring of 2020** due to the COVID-19 pandemic.



An estimated **33% of school-age children in New Hampshire have had elevated blood lead levels** at some point in their lives; 30% of new refugee children tested had elevated levels compared to 4.6% statewide.



Approximately **12% of adults and 8.5% of children have current asthma** in New Hampshire (2018).



In 2015, **asthma was responsible for over 4,200 emergency department visits** in New Hampshire.



**Unintentional falls were responsible for 251 deaths among New Hampshire residents over the age of 65** in 2018.



**30% of homes tested** in New Hampshire have test results **above the EPA action level for radon** in their indoor air. New Hampshire's **average radon exposure potential is 44% higher than the national average**.

# 2020

## Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

# NEW JERSEY

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 workdays for parents. The requirement for safe and healthy housing has become even more urgent as people spend more time than ever in residential environments due to the COVID-19 pandemic. To protect the health of New Jersey families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services.

NJ received funding since 2018?

CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	YES
CDC's National Asthma Control Program	NO
CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network	YES
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 State Indoor Radon 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 those listed above will help to address many of the risks and burdens facing the residents and families of New Jersey. For example:



In New Jersey, **36% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 14% of children live in poverty.



In 2017, **5,611 New Jersey children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **1,828 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or more.**



**66% of New Jersey housing was built before 1978** (18% before 1940) and is likely to contain lead-based paint.



In 2017, **13% of children under age six with a positive blood lead test in New Jersey lived in Newark**, despite the fact that less than 4% of the state's children under age 6 resided in the city.



Radon is associated with between **140 and 250 lung cancer deaths** in New Jersey each year. Only **37% of New Jersey homes have been tested for radon** as of 2019.



Approximately **8% of adults and 7% of children have current asthma** in New Jersey (2018).



In 2018, **431 New Jerseyans over 65 died**, and in 2015 approximately **17,000 were hospitalized** as a result of unintentional falls.



In 2017, **carbon monoxide poisoning was responsible for 525 emergency department visits** in New Jersey.

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 workdays for parents. The requirement for safe and healthy housing has become even more urgent as people spend more time than ever in residential environments due to the COVID-19 pandemic. To protect the health of New Mexico families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services.

NM received funding since 2018?

CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	YES
CDC's National Asthma Control Program	YES
CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network	YES
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	NO
EPA's State Indoor Radon 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 those listed above will help to address many of the risks and burdens facing the residents and families of New Mexico. For example:



In New Mexico, **26% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 26% of children live in poverty.



In 2017, **71 New Mexico children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **9 of them were 10 µg/dL or higher**. Average blood lead testing activity **fell by 59% in the spring of 2020** due to the COVID-19 pandemic.



**44% of New Mexico housing was built before 1978** and is likely to contain lead-based paint.



On average, **8 New Mexicans die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2014-2018). In 2018, CO exposure was responsible for **187 emergency department visits**.



Approximately **10% of adults** and **8% of children have current asthma** in New Mexico (2018).



In 2016, there were **over 7,000 emergency department visits due to asthma** in New Mexico.



In 2018, **unintentional falls were responsible for 345 deaths among New Mexicans over the age of 65**.



**7 counties** in northern New Mexico have predicted average **indoor radon levels above the EPA action level**.

# 2020

## Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

# NEW YORK

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 workdays for parents. The requirement for safe and healthy housing has become even more urgent as people spend more time than ever in residential environments due to the COVID-19 pandemic. To protect the health of New York families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services.

NY received funding since 2018?

CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	YES
CDC's National Asthma Control Program	YES
CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network	YES
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	NO
EPA's State Indoor Radon 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 those listed above will help to address many of the risks and burdens facing the residents and families of New York. For example:



In New York, **38% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 19% of children live in poverty.



In 2017, **5,923 outstate New York children and 5,317 New York City children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); 1,764 of the outstate results were 10 µg/dL or higher. Average blood lead testing activity **fell by 45% (outstate) and 66% (New York City) in the spring of 2020** due to the COVID-19 pandemic.



**78% of New York housing was built before 1978** and is likely to contain lead-based paint; 31% was built before 1940.



On average, **37 New Yorkers die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2014-2018).



Approximately **10% of adults and 6% of children have current asthma** in New York (2018).



In 2016, **asthma was responsible for over 152,000 emergency department visits and over 21,000 hospitalizations** in New York.



**Unintentional falls were responsible for over 1,432 deaths** (2018) and **over 100,000 emergency department visits** (2014) in New Yorkers over the age of 65.



**Over half of the counties** in New York have predicted average **indoor radon levels above the EPA action level**. Statewide, 18% of basements are estimated to be above the action level.

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 workdays for parents. The requirement for safe and healthy housing has become even more urgent as people spend more time than ever in residential environments due to the COVID-19 pandemic. To protect the health of North Carolina families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services.

NC received funding since 2018?

<b>CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>CDC's National Asthma Control Program</b>	<b>NO</b>
<b>CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network</b>	<b>NO</b>
<b>HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's Lead Categorical Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's State Indoor Radon Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's Drinking Water Revolving Fund</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HHS' Maternal and Child Health Block Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HHS' Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>DOE's Weatherization Assistance Program</b>	<b>YES</b>

Full funding to federal programs such as those listed above will help to address many of the risks and burdens facing the residents and families of North Carolina. For example:



In North Carolina, **27% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 20% of children live in poverty.



In 2017, **751 North Carolina children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **209 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or higher.**



**37% of North Carolina housing was built before 1978** and is likely to contain lead-based paint.



On average, **41 North Carolinians die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2014-2018).



Approximately **9% of adults** (2018) and **12% of children** (2014) **have current asthma** in North Carolina.



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



In 2018, **unintentional falls were responsible for 1,182 deaths among North Carolinians over the age of 65.**



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

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 workdays for parents. The requirement for safe and healthy housing has become even more urgent as people spend more time than ever in residential environments due to the COVID-19 pandemic. To protect the health of North Dakota families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services.

ND received funding since 2018?

<b>CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program</b>	<b>NO</b>
<b>CDC's National Asthma Control Program</b>	<b>NO</b>
<b>CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network</b>	<b>NO</b>
<b>HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's Lead Categorical Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's State Indoor Radon Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's Drinking Water Revolving Fund</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HHS' Maternal and Child Health Block Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HHS' Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>DOE's Weatherization Assistance Program</b>	<b>YES</b>

Full funding to federal programs such as those listed above will help to address many of the risks and burdens facing the residents and families of North Dakota. For example:



In North Dakota, **18% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 10% of children live in poverty.



In 2014, **only 3,700 children in North Dakota were tested for lead**; of these, 2.4% had blood lead levels above 5 µg/dL.



**52% of North Dakota housing was built before 1978** and is likely to contain lead-based paint; 12% was built before 1940.



On average, **6 North Dakotans die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2014-2018).



Approximately **8% of adults** (2018) and **8% of children** (2012) **have current asthma** in North Dakota.



The **entire state of North Dakota has predicted indoor radon levels above the EPA action level**; **63% of homes** have test results above the action level.



In 2017, **unintentional falls were responsible for 62 deaths among North Dakotans over the age of 60** and were the leading cause of preventable death for this age group.



Approximately **17,000 North Dakotan children (10%) live in crowded housing** (2018), an 70% increase from 2012.

# 2020

## Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

# NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS

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 workdays for parents. The requirement for safe and healthy housing has become even more urgent as people spend more time than ever in residential environments due to the COVID-19 pandemic. To protect the health of Northern Mariana Islands families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services.



MP received funding since 2018?

<b>CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program</b>	<b>NO</b>
<b>CDC's National Asthma Control Program</b>	<b>NO</b>
<b>CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network</b>	<b>NO</b>
<b>HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes</b>	<b>NO</b>
<b>HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's Lead Categorical Grants</b>	<b>NO</b>
<b>EPA's State Indoor Radon Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's Drinking Water Revolving Fund</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HHS' Maternal and Child Health Block Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HHS' Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>DOE's Weatherization Assistance Program</b>	<b>YES</b>

Full funding to federal programs such as those listed above will help to address many of the risks and burdens facing the residents and families of the Northern Mariana Islands. For example:



At least **21% of renters in the Northern Mariana Islands spend over 30% of their income on rent**. Approximately **52% of the population are below the federal poverty line** (2010).



Approximately **14% of residents on the Northern Mariana Islands lack complete plumbing facilities** and **27% lack complete kitchen facilities** (2010).



Approximately **4,550 North Mariana Islanders have been diagnosed with asthma**, about 8.4% of the population.



Approximately **11 people per 100,000 Northern Mariana Islanders die each year from indoor air pollution** caused by cooking and heating fuels.



Some **parts of the Northern Mariana Islands lack 24-hour access to water**, and practices to combat this (such as cisterns) increase the risk and intensity of cross-contamination.



A popular Saipan Island region for fishing has **exorbitantly high rates of lead in the soil which pose a significant contamination risk to nearby waters**.



As of 2015, **no system exists to detect or respond to internal corrosion in the water system**, allowing for metals and other contaminants to leach into the water.



About **5 people are poisoned by carbon monoxide each year** on the Northern Mariana Islands.

**National Center for  
HEALTHY HOUSING**

February 2021. For **references**, additional **state-specific** healthy homes information, and to learn how you can **engage your members of Congress** on these vital issues...

visit: <http://bit.ly/StatePro>

contact: [sgoodwin@nchh.org](mailto:sgoodwin@nchh.org)

# 2020 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

# OHIO

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 workdays for parents. The requirement for safe and healthy housing has become even more urgent as people spend more time than ever in residential environments due to the COVID-19 pandemic. To protect the health of Ohio families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services.

	OH received funding since 2018?
<b>CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>CDC's National Asthma Control Program</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network</b>	<b>NO</b>
<b>HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's Lead Categorical Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's State Indoor Radon Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's Drinking Water Revolving Fund</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HHS' Maternal and Child Health Block Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HHS' Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>DOE's Weatherization Assistance Program</b>	<b>YES</b>

Full funding to federal programs such as those listed above will help to address many of the risks and burdens facing the residents and families of Ohio. For example:



In Ohio, **25% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 20% of children live in poverty.



In 2019, **3,533 of Ohio children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **978 of them were 10 µg/dL or higher**. Average blood lead testing activity **fell by 46% in the spring of 2020** due to the COVID-19 pandemic.



**65% of Ohio housing was built prior to 1978** and is likely to contain lead-based paint; almost 19% was built in 1939 or earlier.



Approximately **9% of adults and 8% of children have current asthma** in Ohio (2018).



In 2017, **black children in Ohio had over twice the asthma prevalence rate of white children** (21.6% versus 9.6%, respectively).



On average, **62 individuals die annually from carbon monoxide exposure in Ohio** (2014-2018).



In 2014, unintentional falls among older Ohioans were responsible for **81,275 emergency department visits, 19,461 hospitalizations, and 1,160 deaths**.



Of Ohio's 88 counties, **29 contain radon levels above the EPA action level**.

**National Center for  
HEALTHY HOUSING**

February 2021. For **references**, additional **state-specific** healthy homes information, and to learn how you can **engage your members of Congress** on these vital issues,...

visit: <http://bit.ly/StatePro>

contact: [sgoodwin@nchh.org](mailto:sgoodwin@nchh.org)

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 workdays for parents. The requirement for safe and healthy housing has become even more urgent as people spend more time than ever in residential environments due to the COVID-19 pandemic. To protect the health of Oklahoma families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services.

OK received funding since 2018?

<b>CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>CDC's National Asthma Control Program</b>	<b>NO</b>
<b>CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network</b>	<b>NO</b>
<b>HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's Lead Categorical Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's State Indoor Radon Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's Drinking Water Revolving Fund</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HHS' Maternal and Child Health Block Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HHS' Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>DOE's Weatherization Assistance Program</b>	<b>YES</b>

Full funding to federal programs such as those listed above will help to address many of the risks and burdens facing the residents and families of Oklahoma. For example:



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



Approximately **10% of adults** (2018) and **10% of children** (2016) **have current asthma** in Oklahoma.



**52% of Oklahoma housing was built before 1978** and is likely to contain lead-based paint.



In 2012, **total charges for asthma-related hospitalizations in Oklahoma were \$76.4 million**, \$18.5 million of which is attributable to **1,928 asthma-related hospitalizations for Oklahoman children** under 15 years of age.



In 2017, **538 Oklahoman children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **141 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or higher**.



On average, **16 Oklahomans die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2014-2018).



**Every year, over 450 Oklahomans over the age of 65 die and 7,000 are hospitalized as a result of fall-related injuries.**



**9 counties** in Oklahoma are categorized as having **"moderate potential" for indoor radon levels above the EPA action level**.

# 2020

## Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

# OREGON

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 workdays for parents. The requirement for safe and healthy housing has become even more urgent as people spend more time than ever in residential environments due to the COVID-19 pandemic. To protect the health of Oregon families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services.

OR received funding since 2018?

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

Full funding to federal programs such as those listed above will help to address many of the risks and burdens facing the residents and families of Oregon. For example:



In Oregon, **32% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 16% of children live in poverty.



In 2018, **120 Oregon children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **28 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or higher**. Average blood lead testing activity **fell by 33% in the spring of 2020** due to the COVID-19 pandemic.



**53% of Oregon housing was built before 1978** and is likely to contain lead-based paint; 11% was built before 1940.



On average, **16 Oregonians die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2014-2018).



About **12% of adults** and **7% of children have current asthma** in Oregon (2018).



In 2018, **unintentional falls were responsible for 689 deaths** among Oregonians over the age of 65.



In 2018, there were **1,163 hospitalizations due to asthma in Oregon**, totaling **\$9.2 million in direct charges**.



**28 ZIP codes in Oregon are considered "high risk" for indoor radon**, with as many as 62.5% of homes testing above the EPA action level. There are approximately **276 radon-related lung cancer deaths in Oregon each year**.

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 workdays for parents. The requirement for safe and healthy housing has become even more urgent as people spend more time than ever in residential environments due to the COVID-19 pandemic. To protect the health of Pennsylvania families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services.

	PA received funding since 2018?
<b>CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>CDC's National Asthma Control Program</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network</b>	<b>NO</b>
<b>HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's Lead Categorical Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's State Indoor Radon Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's Drinking Water Revolving Fund</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HHS' Maternal and Child Health Block Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HHS' Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>DOE's Weatherization Assistance Program</b>	<b>YES</b>

Full funding to federal programs such as those listed above will help to address many of the risks and burdens facing the residents and families of Pennsylvania. For example:



In Pennsylvania, **27% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 17% of children live in poverty.



In 2018, **6,585 Pennsylvania children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **1,776 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or more**.



**69% of Pennsylvania housing was built before 1978** and is likely to contain lead-based paint; 25% was built before 1940.



On average, **58 Pennsylvanians die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2014-2018).



In 2013, Pennsylvania reports **over 18,000 inpatient hospitalizations** due to asthma, costing the state **over \$496 million**. In 2015, only **34% of adults with asthma were advised to reduce exposures to irritants** at home, school, or work.



Approximately **10% of adults and 10% of children have current asthma** in Pennsylvania (2018).



**Unintentional falls were responsible for 1,611 deaths among Pennsylvanians over the age of 65** in 2018.



**40% of Pennsylvania homes tested for radon have results above the EPA action level**. In 49 Pennsylvania counties, average indoor air radon levels are predicted to be greater than 4 pCi/L.

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 workdays for parents. The requirement for safe and healthy housing has become even more urgent as people spend more time than ever in residential environments due to the COVID-19 pandemic. To protect the health of Puerto Rico families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services.

	PR received funding since 2018?
<b>CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program</b>	<b>NO</b>
<b>CDC's National Asthma Control Program</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network</b>	<b>NO</b>
<b>HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes</b>	<b>NO</b>
<b>HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's Lead Categorical Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's State Indoor Radon Grants</b>	<b>NO</b>
<b>EPA's Drinking Water Revolving Fund</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HHS' Maternal and Child Health Block Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HHS' Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>DOE's Weatherization Assistance Program</b>	<b>YES</b>

Full funding to federal programs such as those listed above will help to address many of the risks and burdens facing the residents and families of Puerto Rico. For example:



In Puerto Rico, **29% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and **57% of children live in poverty**.



Puerto Rico **does not require blood lead data reporting**. Blood lead prevalence (5 µg/dL) for children under six is **estimated at over 3%**.



**54% of Puerto Rico housing was built before 1978** and is likely to contain lead-based paint.



In 2013, there were **over 95,000 emergency room visits due to asthma in Puerto Rico**. The **highest percentage** of these claims originated **from the Cagay region**.



Over **97,000 children** and **303,000 adults in Puerto Rico have current asthma**, about 14% and 11% of the population for each age group, respectively (2018).



**97.2% of the population** in Puerto Rico is served by **water systems that violate EPA's Lead and Copper Rule**.



Unintentional falls were responsible for 152 deaths in Puerto Rico in 2014; **107 of these deaths were among adults over the age of 65**.



FEMA reported a total of **357,492 homes damaged by Hurricane Maria** as of May 11, 2018. About **23% of Puerto Rico's housing stock was affected**.

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 workdays for parents. The requirement for safe and healthy housing has become even more urgent as people spend more time than ever in residential environments due to the COVID-19 pandemic. To protect the health of Rhode Island families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services.

	RI received funding since 2018?
<b>CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>CDC's National Asthma Control Program</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's Lead Categorical Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's State Indoor Radon Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's Drinking Water Revolving Fund</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HHS' Maternal and Child Health Block Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HHS' Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>DOE's Weatherization Assistance Program</b>	<b>YES</b>

Full funding to federal programs such as those listed above will help to address many of the risks and burdens facing the residents and families of Rhode Island. For example:



In Rhode Island, **33% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 18% of children live in poverty.



In 2017, **815 Rhode Island children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **170 of them were 10 µg/dL or higher**. Average blood lead testing activity **fell by 66.5% in the spring of 2020** due to the COVID-19 pandemic.



**73% of Rhode Island housing was built prior to 1978 (28% before 1940)** and is likely to contain lead-based paint.



Approximately **12% of adults and 8% children** (2018) **have current asthma** in Rhode Island.



**Asthma emergency department** visit rates per 1,000 Rhode Island children in 2013-2017 were **20.5 for black children and 16.5 for Hispanic children compared to 5.9 for white children** (ages 0-4).



**\$21 million in total hospital charges attributable to asthma hospitalizations** were charged in Rhode Island in 2012.



Nearly **one in four Rhode Islanders is 65 or older**, and Rhode Island has the **highest proportion of residents 85 and older** in the U.S. (**15.8%**).



**One in four Rhode Island homes has elevated levels of radon** in their indoor air. In **Exeter and Richmond, over half** of homes are above the action level.

# 2020

## Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

# SOUTH CAROLINA

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 workdays for parents. The requirement for safe and healthy housing has become even more urgent as people spend more time than ever in residential environments due to the COVID-19 pandemic. To protect the health of South Carolina families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services.

SC received funding since 2018?

<b>CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>CDC's National Asthma Control Program</b>	<b>NO</b>
<b>CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network</b>	<b>NO</b>
<b>HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's Lead Categorical Grants</b>	<b>NO</b>
<b>EPA's State Indoor Radon Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's Drinking Water Revolving Fund</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HHS' Maternal and Child Health Block Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HHS' Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>DOE's Weatherization Assistance Program</b>	<b>YES</b>

Full funding to federal programs such as those listed above will help to address many of the risks and burdens facing the residents and families of South Carolina. For example:



In South Carolina, **27% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 23% of children live in poverty.



In 2014, approximately **3% of blood lead tests in South Carolina returned elevated blood lead levels** (5 µg/dL or more).



**37% of South Carolina housing was built before 1978** and is likely to contain lead-based paint.



In 2018, **unintentional falls were responsible for 515 deaths** among South Carolinians over the age of 65.



Over **360,000 adults** (2018) and over **102,000 children** (2013) **have current asthma** in South Carolina.



In 2017, there were **over 21,000 emergency department visits and almost 2,500 hospitalizations due to asthma** in South Carolina.



On average, **45 South Carolinians die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2014-2018).



Through 2015, **indoor radon test results for two South Carolina counties** (Oconee and Greenville) **showed averages above the EPA action level**.

**National Center for  
HEALTHY HOUSING**

February 2021. For **references**, additional **state-specific** healthy homes information, and to learn how you can **engage your members of Congress** on these vital issues...

visit: <http://bit.ly/StatePro>

contact: [sgoodwin@nchh.org](mailto:sgoodwin@nchh.org)

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 workdays for parents. The requirement for safe and healthy housing has become even more urgent as people spend more time than ever in residential environments due to the COVID-19 pandemic. To protect the health of South Dakota 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 State Indoor Radon 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

SD received funding since 2018?

NO

NO

NO

YES

YES

YES

NO

YES

YES

YES

YES

YES

Full funding to federal programs such as those listed above will help to address many of the risks and burdens facing the residents and families of South Dakota. For example:



In South Dakota, **20% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 16% of children live in poverty.



Reporting blood lead levels is not required in South Dakota. In 2013, **only 1,118 blood lead tests were reported and 68 (6.1%) of those children had elevated levels** (5 µg/dL or more).



**54% of South Dakota housing was built before 1978** and is likely to contain lead-based paint; 16% was built prior to 1940.



On average, **5 South Dakotans die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2014-2018).



About **8% of adults** (2018) and **6% of children** (2017) **have current asthma** in South Dakota.



In 2017, there were **299 hospital discharges for asthma in South Dakota**; average charges totaled \$15,201.



In 2018, **unintentional falls were responsible for 130 deaths among South Dakotans over the age of 65**.



**48 of South Dakota's 66 counties** have predicted average **indoor radon levels above the EPA action level**.

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 workdays for parents. The requirement for safe and healthy housing has become even more urgent as people spend more time than ever in residential environments due to the COVID-19 pandemic. To protect the health of Tennessee families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services.

TN received funding since 2018?

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	YES
HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	YES
HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program	YES
EPA's Lead Categorical Grants	YES
EPA's State Indoor Radon 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 those listed above will help to address many of the risks and burdens facing the residents and families of Tennessee. For example:



In Tennessee, **29% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 22% of children live in poverty.



In 2017, **349 Tennessee children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **99 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or more**. Average blood lead testing activity **fell by 35% in the spring of 2020** due to the COVID-19 pandemic.



**44% of Tennessee housing was built before 1978** and is likely to contain lead-based paint.



On average, **27 Tennesseans die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2014-2018).



Unintentional falls were responsible for **661 deaths among Tennesseans above the age of 65** in 2018.



Approximately **10% of adults** (2018) and **10% of children** (2014) **have current asthma** in Tennessee.



**33 counties** in eastern and central Tennessee **have average indoor air screening levels above the EPA action level for radon**.



There were **49.3 emergency department visits due to asthma for every 10,000 people** in Tennessee in 2016; Hardeman and Shelby counties had rates over 80.

# 2020

## Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

# TEXAS

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 workdays for parents. The requirement for safe and healthy housing has become even more urgent as people spend more time than ever in residential environments due to the COVID-19 pandemic. To protect the health of Texas families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services.

TX received funding since 2018?

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 State Indoor Radon 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 those listed above will help to address many of the risks and burdens facing the residents and families of Texas. For example:



In Texas, **32% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 21% of children live in poverty.



**38% of Texas housing was built before 1978** and is likely to contain lead-based paint.



In 2017, **6,767 Texas children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more). Average blood lead testing activity **fell over 42% in the spring of 2020** due to the COVID-19 pandemic.



The **Panhandle region of Texas has the highest risk for radon in the state**. While statewide average indoor testing levels fall within a safe range, **homes in this area have reported levels over 20 pCi/l** (five times the EPA action level).



Over **540,000 children** (2017) and **1.5 million adults** (2018) **in Texas have current asthma**, about 8% and 7% of the population for each age group, respectively.



In 2016, there were **over 6,315 pediatric hospitalizations due to asthma** in Texas, amounting to **over \$149,800,000 in total charges**.



In 2018, **unintentional falls were responsible for 1,781 deaths** among Texans over the age of 65.



On average, **57 Texans die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2014-2018).

National Center for  
**HEALTHY HOUSING**

February 2021. For **references**, additional **state-specific** healthy homes information, and to learn how you can **engage your members of Congress** on these vital issues...

visit: <http://bit.ly/StatePro>

contact: [sgoodwin@nchh.org](mailto:sgoodwin@nchh.org)

# 2020

## Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

# U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS

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 workdays for parents. The requirement for safe and healthy housing has become even more urgent as people spend more time than ever in residential environments due to the COVID-19 pandemic. To protect the health of Virgin Islands families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services.

VI received funding since 2018?

CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	NO
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	NO
EPA's State Indoor Radon Grants	NO
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 those listed above will help to address many of the risks and burdens facing the residents and families of the Virgin Islands. For example:



Approximately **50% of housing units were built before 1978 and are likely to contain lead-based paint** (2010).



The Virgin Islands have **no mandatory testing for blood-lead levels in place and don't collect data on lead-based paint in private residences**.



Approximately **48% of Virgin Island renters spend over 30% of their income on rent** (2010).



About **6% of housing** in the Virgin Islands **lacks complete plumbing facilities**, and approximately **7% lacks complete kitchen facilities** (2010).



**5,011 people from the Virgin Islands have asthma**, approximately 5% of the population.



**52% of all housing in the Virgin Islands was damaged by hurricanes Irma and Maria**; more than **50% of Virgin Islands residents reported the presence of mold in their homes** following the hurricanes.



Approximately **1,600 falls** occurred in the Virgin Islands in 2017.



Approximately **10 people in the Virgin Islands are poisoned by carbon monoxide annually**.

National Center for  
**HEALTHY HOUSING**

February 2021. For **references**, additional **state-specific** healthy homes information, and to learn how you can **engage your members of Congress** on these vital issues...

visit: <http://bit.ly/StatePro>

contact: [sgoodwin@nchh.org](mailto:sgoodwin@nchh.org)

# 2020 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

# UTAH

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 workdays for parents. The requirement for safe and healthy housing has become even more urgent as people spend more time than ever in residential environments due to the COVID-19 pandemic. To protect the health of Utah families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services.

	UT received funding since 2018?
<b>CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program</b>	<b>YES</b> (Salt Lake County only)
<b>CDC's National Asthma Control Program</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's Lead Categorical Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's State Indoor Radon Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's Drinking Water Revolving Fund</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HHS' Maternal and Child Health Block Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HHS' Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>DOE's Weatherization Assistance Program</b>	<b>YES</b>

Full funding to federal programs such as those listed above will help to address many of the risks and burdens facing the residents and families of Utah. For example:



In Utah, **23% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 10% of children live in poverty.



In 2018, **137 Utah children tested with blood lead levels at or above 5 µg/dL**.



**40% of Utah housing was built before 1978** and is likely to contain lead-based paint. In several central Utah counties, **more than 20% was built before 1950**.



**Over 20% of Utah households lack carbon monoxide detectors**. In 2018, there were **284 unintentional carbon monoxide exposures** reported to the Utah Poison Control Center.



Over **49,000 children** and **200,000 adults in Utah have current asthma**, about 6% and 9% of the population for each age group, respectively (2018).



There were **over 7,500 emergency department visits** and **1,500 hospitalizations due to asthma** in Utah in 2014, with **total costs of \$28 million and \$20.1 million**, respectively.



**7 counties** in eastern and central Utah have predicted average **indoor radon levels above the EPA action level**. Statewide, over **37% of radon test results returned were above the action level** (2019).



Every week, unintentional falls among Utahns over the age of 65 result in **200 emergency department visits, 63 hospitalizations, and 3 deaths**.

National Center for  
**HEALTHY HOUSING**

February 2021. For **references**, additional **state-specific** healthy homes information, and to learn how you can **engage your members of Congress** on these vital issues...

visit: <http://bit.ly/StatePro>

contact: [sgoodwin@nchh.org](mailto:sgoodwin@nchh.org)

# 2020 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

# VERMONT

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 workdays for parents. The requirement for safe and healthy housing has become even more urgent as people spend more time than ever in residential environments due to the COVID-19 pandemic. To protect the health of Vermont families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services.

VT received funding since 2018?

CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	YES
CDC's National Asthma Control Program	YES
CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network	YES
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 State Indoor Radon 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 those listed above will help to address many of the risks and burdens facing the residents and families of Vermont. For example:



In Vermont, **26% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 12% of children live in poverty.



In 2017, 9,791 Vermonter children received blood lead screenings; **157 of them had lead levels at 5 µg/dL or above**.



**58% of Vermont housing was built prior to 1978** (compared to 53% nationally) and is likely to contain lead-based paint; **26% was built prior to 1940**.



In 2008, Vermont became **the first state to pass legislation that defined 5 µg/dL as an elevated blood lead level**.



Approximately **8.5% of adults and 9% of children have current asthma** in Vermont (2018); **81% of them have two or more indoor environmental triggers** at home (2015).



In 2015, there were **2,489 emergency department visits with a primary diagnosis of asthma** among Vermonters.



In 2018, **160 Vermonters over the age of 65 died from unintentional falls**.



**One in seven Vermont homes has elevated levels of radon** in their indoor air (2016).

# 2020

## Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

# VIRGINIA

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 workdays for parents. The requirement for safe and healthy housing has become even more urgent as people spend more time than ever in residential environments due to the COVID-19 pandemic. To protect the health of Virginia 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

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 State Indoor Radon Grants

YES

### HHS' Maternal and Child Health Block Grants

YES

### HHS' Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)

YES

### DOE's Weatherization Assistance Program

YES

VA received funding since 2018?

Full funding to federal programs such as those listed above will help to address many of the risks and burdens facing the residents and families of Virginia. For example:



In Virginia, **29% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 14% of children live in poverty.



In 2016, **793 Virginia children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **229 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or higher.**



**46% of Virginia housing was built before 1978** and is likely to contain lead-based paint.



On average, **9 Virginians die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2014-2018).



Approximately **9% of adults** (2018) and **7% of children** (2016) **have current asthma** in Virginia.



In 2013, **7,582 Virginians were hospitalized due to asthma**, with total charges **over \$156.5 million.**



**46 counties and 15 cities** in Virginia have predicted average **indoor radon levels above the EPA action level.**



In 2018, **unintentional falls were responsible for 837 deaths** among Virginians over the age of 65.

# 2020 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

# WASHINGTON

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 workdays for parents. The requirement for safe and healthy housing has become even more urgent as people spend more time than ever in residential environments due to the COVID-19 pandemic. To protect the health of Washington families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services.

WA received funding since 2018?

CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	YES
CDC's National Asthma Control Program	NO
CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network	YES
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 State Indoor Radon 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 those listed above will help to address many of the risks and burdens facing the residents and families of Washington. For example:



In Washington, **31% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 14% of children live in poverty.



In 2018, **448 Washingtonian children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **only 4% of children under six years of age were screened**. Average blood lead testing activity **fell by 54% in the spring of 2020** due to the COVID-19 pandemic.



**47% of Washington homes were built before 1978** and are likely to contain lead-based paint; approximately **15% are estimated to have existing lead hazards**.



On average, **22 individuals die annually from carbon monoxide exposure in Washington** (2014-2018).



Approximately **10% of adults** (2018) and **7% of children** (2016) **have current asthma** in Washington.



In Washington, **Native Americans and Alaskan Natives** were **more likely to have asthma** than other racial or ethnic groups (2000-2012).



In 2018, unintentional falls were responsible for approximately **920 deaths of Washingtonians over the age of 65 per 100,000** (60.25 per 100,000 nationally).



Approximately **22% of homes tested for radon** in Washington in 2018 had **levels above the EPA action level**.

# 2020

## Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

# WISCONSIN

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 workdays for parents. The requirement for safe and healthy housing has become even more urgent as people spend more time than ever in residential environments due to the COVID-19 pandemic. To protect the health of Wisconsin families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services.

WI received funding since 2018?

CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	YES
CDC's National Asthma Control Program	YES
CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network	YES
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 State Indoor Radon 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 those listed above will help to address many of the risks and burdens facing the residents and families of Wisconsin. For example:



In Wisconsin, **23% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 14% of children live in poverty.



In 2017, **1,994 Wisconsin children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **672 of them were 10 µg/dL or higher**. Average blood lead testing activity **fell by 58.5% in the spring of 2020** due to the COVID-19 pandemic.



**60% of Wisconsin housing was built before 1978** and is likely to contain lead-based paint; 19% was built before 1940.



There were **430 emergency department visits due to carbon monoxide exposure** in Wisconsin in 2016. On average, **20 Wisconsinites die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2014-2018).



Over **100,000 children and 400,000 adults in Wisconsin have current asthma**, about 8% and 9% of the population for each age group, respectively (2018).



In 2017, **asthma was responsible for over 20,000 emergency department visits and over 2,000 hospitalizations** in Wisconsin.



About **1 in 10 Wisconsin homes have indoor radon levels over the EPA action level**, and an estimated **488 Wisconsinites die annually** from radon-related lung cancer.



In 2018, **unintentional falls were responsible for 1,530 deaths** among Wisconsinites over the age of 65.

# 2020

## Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

# WEST VIRGINIA

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 workdays for parents. The requirement for safe and healthy housing has become even more urgent as people spend more time than ever in residential environments due to the COVID-19 pandemic. To protect the health of West Virginia families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services.

WV received funding since 2018?

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 State Indoor Radon 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 those listed above will help to address many of the risks and burdens facing the residents and families of West Virginia. For example:



In West Virginia, **24% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 25% of children live in poverty.



In 2017, **201 West Virginia children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); only **15% of children 72 months or younger were tested**. Average blood lead testing activity **fell by 53% in the spring of 2020** due to the COVID-19 pandemic.



**58% of West Virginia housing was built before 1978** and is likely to contain lead-based paint.



**305 West Virginians above the age of 65 died** from unintentional falls in 2018.



Approximately **12% of adults** (2018) and **9% of children** (2014) **have current asthma** in West Virginia.



Almost **14% of adults in West Virginia have COPD**, the highest rate in the nation.



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



On average, **9 West Virginians die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2014-2018).

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 workdays for parents. The requirement for safe and healthy housing has become even more urgent as people spend more time than ever in residential environments due to the COVID-19 pandemic. To protect the health of Wyoming families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services.

WY received funding since 2018?

<b>CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program</b>	<b>NO</b>
<b>CDC's National Asthma Control Program</b>	<b>NO</b>
<b>CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network</b>	<b>NO</b>
<b>HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes</b>	<b>NO</b>
<b>HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's Lead Categorical Grants</b>	<b>NO</b>
<b>EPA's State Indoor Radon Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's Drinking Water Revolving Fund</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HHS' Maternal and Child Health Block Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HHS' Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>DOE's Weatherization Assistance Program</b>	<b>YES</b>

Full funding to federal programs such as those listed above will help to address many of the risks and burdens facing the residents and families of Wyoming. For example:



In Wyoming, **20% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 14% of children live in poverty.



In 2012, **only 2,184 childhood blood lead tests were reported to the Wyoming Department of Health**; 1.5% of these were elevated.



**51% of Wyoming housing was built before 1978** and is likely to contain lead-based paint; 9% was built before 1940.



On average, **3 Wyomingites die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2014-2018).



Approximately **9% of adults** (2018) and **7% of children** (2012) **have current asthma** in Wyoming.



In 2018, **unintentional falls were responsible for 95 deaths** among Wyomingites over the age of 65.



Wyoming has **no state statutes regarding carbon monoxide detectors or radon**.



**21 of Wyoming's 23 counties** have predicted average **indoor radon levels above the EPA action level**.