UNITED STATES 2021 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 COVID-19 pandemic has further revealed, urgently, our need for safer, healthier, and affordable housing.

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

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

270,000 children

aged 1-5 years old have elevated blood lead levels

25 million people

have asthma (1 in 14 children; 1 in 12 adults)

34,200 older adults

die from unintentional falls

21,000 people

die from radonrelated lung cancer

400 people

die from unintentional CO poisoning not linked to fires

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

\$81.9 billion asthma

\$84 billion

lifetime costs of lead poisoning for each annual birth cohort

\$1.3 billion

accidental CO poisonings

\$2.9 billion

radon-induced lung cancer

\$383.2 billion unintentional injuries

National Center for HEALTHY HOUSING

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

For every \$1:

- invested in home visiting programs that address both asthma selfmanagement 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 \$13 are saved in unnecessary healthcare expenses.
- spent to install a smoke detector, there is a societal benefit of \$28.
- spent to install a CO detector, there is a societal benefit over \$7.00.

December 2022. For references, additional state-specific healthy homes information, and to learn how you can **engage your members of Congress** on these vital issues... contact: sqoodwin@nchh.org

visit: http://bit.ly/StatePro



ALABAMA

2021 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

Hazardous conditions found in unsafe housing can lead to lead poisoning, asthma and other respiratory illnesses, cancer, and unintentional injuries or death, resulting in poor school attendance and performance for children, missed workdays for parents, and the loss of loved ones for all. These hazards and their health impacts disproportionately affect communities of color and low-income communities, making the need for healthy housing a significant environmental and racial justice issue. The COVID-19 pandemic has revealed, urgently, our need for safer, healthier, and affordable housing: The increased time spent at home and challenges to healthy housing service delivery have not only affected health negatively but also displayed—in sharp contrast—the longstanding crisis of inequitable access to quality housing and healthcare. In addition, climate change and the associated increase in both incidence and severity of extreme weather events are expanding the scope of policies contributing to healthy housing.



In Alabama, 24% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden, and 21% of children live in poverty (2019).



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



Approximately **9.5% of adults** (2019) and **13% of children** (2014) in Alabama have **current asthma**.



236 Alabamans aged 65 years and older died from unintentional falls in 2019.



In 2018, **726** Alabama children under **6** tested had an elevated blood lead level (5 μ g/dL or more); **119** them had blood lead levels of **10** μ g/dL or more.



On average, 11 Alabamans die annually from carbon monoxide exposure (2015-2019).



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.

CRITICAL FEDERAL FUNDING FOR HEALTHY HOUSING

A broad array of programs across the federal government support healthy housing activities and related efforts including increasing affordable housing, improving health outcomes, providing supportive services to families, improving energy efficiency, and identifying and addressing environmental hazards. Critical programs and services supporting crucial health and housing services in states and localities are outlined below; increasing appropriations allows new states to access funding and currently funded states to expand their programs.

Has AL received funding since 2019?

CDC's:

- Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
- **x** National Asthma Control Program
- **x** Environmental Health Tracking Network

HUD's:

✓ Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes

EPA's:

- **✓ Lead Categorical Grants**
- ✓ State Indoor Radon Grants
- **X** Environmental Justice Grants

DOE's:

✓ Weatherization Assistance Program

For more information on these programs and their impacts, as well as many others available to support healthy housing efforts, refer to NCHH's Agency Fact Sheets.

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ALASKA 2021 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

Hazardous conditions found in unsafe housing can lead to lead poisoning, asthma and other respiratory illnesses, cancer, and unintentional injuries or death, resulting in poor school attendance and performance for children, missed workdays for parents, and the loss of loved ones for all. These hazards and their health impacts disproportionately affect communities of color and low-income communities, making the need for healthy housing a significant environmental and racial justice issue. The COVID-19 pandemic has revealed, urgently, our need for safer, healthier, and affordable housing: The increased time spent at home and challenges to healthy housing service delivery have not only affected health negatively but also displayed—in sharp contrast—the longstanding crisis of inequitable access to quality housing and healthcare. In addition, climate change and the associated increase in both incidence and severity of extreme weather events are expanding the scope of policies contributing to healthy housing.



In Alaska, **30% of children live in households** with a high housing cost burden, and 13% of children live in poverty (2019).



40% of Alaska housing was built before 1978 and may contain lead-based paint (2019).



Between **44,000 amd 64,000 Alaskan adults** have current asthma, almost 10% of the adult population (2019).



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.



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



On average, **15 Alaskans die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2015-2019).



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



Unintentional falls were responsible for 51 deaths among Alaskans over the age of 65 in 2019. Total charges billed to older Alaskan adults for fall-related injuries was \$135 million in 2016—triple that of 2012.

CRITICAL FEDERAL FUNDING FOR HEALTHY HOUSING

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Has AK received funding since 2019?

CDC's:

- Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
- **x** National Asthma Control Program
- **X** Environmental Health Tracking Network

HUD's:

✓ Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes

EPA's:

- **X Lead Categorical Grants**
- ✓ State Indoor Radon Grants
- **✓ Environmental Justice Grants**

DOE's:

✓ Weatherization Assistance Program

For more information on these programs and their impacts, as well as many others available to support healthy housing efforts, refer to NCHH's Agency Fact Sheets.

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AMERICAN SAMOA

2021 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

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



Approximately 21% of occupied housing units in American Samoa were built before 1978 and may 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).



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 five American Samoans are poisoned annually from carbon monoxide.



Many American Samoans use roof-collected rainwater for their drinking water supply; however, the majority of sampled rainwater violates 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.

CRITICAL FEDERAL FUNDING FOR HEALTHY HOUSING

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Has AS received funding since 2019?

CDC's:

- **X** Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
- **X National Asthma Control Program**
- **X** Environmental Health Tracking Network

HUD's:

X Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes

EPA's:

- **X** Lead Categorical Grants
- **x State Indoor Radon Grants**
- **x** Environmental Justice Grants

DOE's:

✓ Weatherization Assistance Program

For more information on these programs and their impacts, as well as many others available to support healthy housing efforts, refer to NCHH's Agency Fact Sheets.

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ARIZONA

2021 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

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In Arizona, **28% of children live in households** with a high housing cost burden, and 19% of children live in poverty (2019).



33% of Arizona housing was built prior to 1978 and may contain lead-based paint.



In 2019, 298 Arizona children tested had an elevated blood lead level (5 μ g/dL or more); 68 of them had blood lead levels of 10 μ g/dL or more.



Almost 10% of adults in Arizona currently have asthma (2019). Over 174,000 children currently have asthma in Arizona (2014), 11% of the population.



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



On average, 12 Arizonans die annually from carbon monoxide exposure (2015-2019).



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



In 2019, unintentional falls among Arizonans aged 65 years and older **resulted in 999 deaths**. In 2016, unintentional falls resulted in **14,384 inpatient hospitalizations** (total charges over \$933.6 million), **and 42,808 emergency department visits** (total charges over \$344.7 million).

CRITICAL FEDERAL FUNDING FOR HEALTHY HOUSING

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Has AZ received funding since 2019?

CDC's:

- Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
- **x** National Asthma Control Program
- ✓ Environmental Health Tracking Network

HUD's:

✓ Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes

EPA's:

- **x** Lead Categorical Grants
- ✓ State Indoor Radon Grants
- x Environmental Justice Grants

DOE's:

✓ Weatherization Assistance Program

For more information on these programs and their impacts, as well as many others available to support healthy housing efforts, refer to NCHH's Agency Fact Sheets.

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ARKANSAS

2021 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

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In Arkansas, **22% of children live in households** with a high housing cost burden, and 22% of children live in poverty (2019).



42% of Arkansas housing was built prior to 1978 and may contain lead-based paint.



Over **9% of adults currently have asthma in Arkansas** (2019); 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).



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



On average, **7 Arkansans die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2015-2019).



Unintentional falls were responsible for 192 deaths among Arkansans above the age of 65 in 2019.



14% of Arkansan households face severe housing problems, such as overcrowding, lack of kitchen or plumbing facilities, and/or high housing costs.

CRITICAL FEDERAL FUNDING FOR HEALTHY HOUSING

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Has AR received funding since 2019?

CDC's:

- **x** Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
- x National Asthma Control Program
- **X Environmental Health Tracking Network**

HUD's:

X Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes

EPA's:

- ✓ Lead Categorical Grants
- **x** State Indoor Radon Grants
- **✓ Environmental Justice Grants**

DOE's:

✓ Weatherization Assistance Program

For more information on these programs and their impacts, as well as many others available to support healthy housing efforts, refer to NCHH's Agency Fact Sheets.

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CALIFORNIA

2021 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

Hazardous conditions found in unsafe housing can lead to lead poisoning, asthma and other respiratory illnesses, cancer, and unintentional injuries or death, resulting in poor school attendance and performance for children, missed workdays for parents, and the loss of loved ones for all. These hazards and their health impacts disproportionately affect communities of color and low-income communities, making the need for healthy housing a significant environmental and racial justice issue. The COVID-19 pandemic has revealed, urgently, our need for safer, healthier, and affordable housing: The increased time spent at home and challenges to healthy housing service delivery have not only affected health negatively but also displayed—in sharp contrast—the longstanding crisis of inequitable access to quality housing and healthcare. In addition, climate change and the associated increase in both incidence and severity of extreme weather events are expanding the scope of policies contributing to healthy housing.



In California, 41% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden, and 16% of children live in poverty.



Almost 60% of California housing was built before 1978 and may contain lead-based paint.



Approximately **8% of adults** and **7% of children have current asthma** in California (2019).



2,352 Californians over the age of 50 died from unintentional falls in 2019. In 2014, **74,645** were hospitalized and 208,564 were treated in an emergency department.



In 2019, 5,703 Californian children tested under the age of six had an elevated blood lead level of $4.5 \mu g/dL$ or more; 1,128 of them had blood lead levels of 9.5 $\mu g/dL$ or more.



On average, **54 Californians die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2015-2019).



An estimated 15% of childhood cancer cases in California are attributable to environmental factors, including radon.



In 2019, there were **161,781 emergency** department visits and over **17,227** hospitalizations due to asthma in California.

CRITICAL FEDERAL FUNDING FOR HEALTHY HOUSING

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Has CA received funding since 2019?

CDC's:

- ✓ Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
- ✓ National Asthma Control Program
- ✓ Environmental Health Tracking Network

HUD's:

✓ Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes

EPA's:

- ✓ Lead Categorical Grants
- ✓ State Indoor Radon Grants
- ✓ Environmental Justice Grants

DOE's:

✓ Weatherization Assistance Program

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COLORADO2021 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

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In Colorado, 30% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden, and 11% of children live in poverty.



45% of Colorado housing was built before 1978 and may contain lead-based paint.



In 2017, 449 Colorado children tested had an elevated blood lead level (5 µg/dL or more); 43 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or more. Less than 6% of the population under 72 months old was tested.



Approximately 10% of adults in Colorado have current asthma (2019).



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



On average, 23 Coloradans die annually from carbon monoxide exposure (2015-2019).



Between 2005 and 2020, 29 counties in Colorado had 50% or more of their homes test above the **EPA radon action level**, and only two counties (Sedgwick and Conejo) had less than 20% of their homes test above the EPA action level. 48.2% of total statewide tests came back above the action level.



Unintentional falls were responsible for 762 deaths among Coloradans over the age of 65 in 2019.

CRITICAL FEDERAL FUNDING FOR HEALTHY HOUSING

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Has CO received funding since 2019?

CDC's:

- ✓ Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
- x National Asthma Control Program
- **✓ Environmental Health Tracking Network**

HUD's:

✓ Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes

EPA's:

- **✓ Lead Categorical Grants**
- ✓ State Indoor Radon Grants
- ✓ Environmental Justice Grants

DOE's:

✓ Weatherization Assistance Program

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CONNECTICUT 2021 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

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In Connecticut, 34% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden, and 14% of children live in poverty.



71% of Connecticut housing was built prior to 1978 and may contain lead-based paint; 21% was built in 1939 or earlier.



In 2018, 2,523 Connecticut children under 6 tested had an elevated blood lead level (5 µg/ dL or more); 422 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or more.



Over 10% of adults and almost 9% of children have current asthma in Connecticut (2019).



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.



373 Connecticuters over the age of 65 died of unintentional falls in 2019.



On average, three Connecticut residents die annually from carbon monoxide exposure (2015-2019).



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

CRITICAL FEDERAL FUNDING FOR HEALTHY HOUSING

A broad array of programs across the federal government support healthy housing activities and related efforts including increasing affordable housing, improving health outcomes, providing supportive services to families, improving energy efficiency, and identifying and addressing environmental hazards. Critical programs and services supporting crucial health and housing services in states and localities are outlined below; increasing appropriations allows new states to access funding and currently funded states to expand their programs.

Has CT received funding since 2019?

CDC's:

- ✓ Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
- ✓ National Asthma Control Program
- **✓ Environmental Health Tracking Network**

HUD's:

✓ Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes

EPA's:

- ✓ Lead Categorical Grants
- ✓ State Indoor Radon Grants
- ✓ Environmental Justice Grants

DOE's:

✓ Weatherization Assistance Program

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DELAWARE

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In Delaware, 28% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden, and 16% of children live in poverty.



46% of housing in Delaware housing was built prior to 1978 and may contain lead-based paint.



Approximately **10% of adults** (2019) and **12% of children** (2012) **have current asthma** in Delaware.



Unintentional falls were responsible for 89 deaths among Delawareans over the age of 65 in 2019.



In 2017, **2.9% of Delaware children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more).



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



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



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

CRITICAL FEDERAL FUNDING FOR HEALTHY HOUSING

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Has DE received funding since 2019?

CDC's:

- ✓ Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
- x National Asthma Control Program
- **X** Environmental Health Tracking Network

HUD's:

✓ Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes

EPA's:

- ✓ Lead Categorical Grants
- ✓ State Indoor Radon Grants
- x Environmental Justice Grants

DOE's:

✓ Weatherization Assistance Program

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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

2021 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

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In the District of Columbia, 34% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden, and 19% of children live in poverty.



77% of District of Columbia housing was built prior 1978 (34% before 1940) and may 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 2018, **157 District of Columbia children under six tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more).



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



Over 11% of adults and almost 12% of children have current asthma in the District of Columbia (2019).



In DC, the emergency department visit rates for asthma are 23 times higher in Wards 7 and 8 than Ward 3, and 20 times higher for Black residents than White residents (2010-2014).



Unintentional falls were responsible for 37 deaths among Washingtonians over the age of 65 in 2019.



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

CRITICAL FEDERAL FUNDING FOR HEALTHY HOUSING

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Has DC received funding since 2019?

CDC's:

- Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
- **X National Asthma Control Program**
- **x** Environmental Health Tracking Network

HUD's:

✓ Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes

EPA's:

- ✓ Lead Categorical Grants
- ✓ State Indoor Radon Grants
- **x** Environmental Justice Grants

DOE's:

✓ Weatherization Assistance Program

For more information on these programs and their impacts, as well as many others available to support healthy housing efforts, refer to NCHH's Agency Fact Sheets.

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FLORIDA

2021 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

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In Florida, **36% of children live in households** with a high housing cost burden, and 18% of children live in poverty.



Approximately 38% of Florida housing was built prior to 1978 and may contain lead-based paint.



In 2018, 1,812 Florida children tested had an elevated blood lead level (5 μ g/dL or more); 195 of them had blood lead levels of 10 μ g/dL or more.



Over **7% of adults** and almost **7% of children have current asthma** in Florida (2019).



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



On average, **49 Floridians die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2015-2019).



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

CRITICAL FEDERAL FUNDING FOR HEALTHY HOUSING

A broad array of programs across the federal government support healthy housing activities and related efforts including increasing affordable housing, improving health outcomes, providing supportive services to families, improving energy efficiency, and identifying and addressing environmental hazards. Critical programs and services supporting crucial health and housing services in states and localities are outlined below; increasing appropriations allows new states to access funding and currently funded states to expand their programs.

Has FL received funding since 2019?

CDC's:

- ✓ Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
- ✓ National Asthma Control Program
- **✓ Environmental Health Tracking Network**

HUD's:

✓ Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes

EPA's:

- **X Lead Categorical Grants**
- ✓ State Indoor Radon Grants
- **✓ Environmental Justice Grants**

DOE's:

✓ Weatherization Assistance Program

For more information on these programs and their impacts, as well as many others available to support healthy housing efforts, refer to NCHH's Agency Fact Sheets.

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GEORGIA

2021 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

Hazardous conditions found in unsafe housing can lead to lead poisoning, asthma and other respiratory illnesses, cancer, and unintentional injuries or death, resulting in poor school attendance and performance for children, missed workdays for parents, and the loss of loved ones for all. These hazards and their health impacts disproportionately affect communities of color and low-income communities, making the need for healthy housing a significant environmental and racial justice issue. The COVID-19 pandemic has revealed, urgently, our need for safer, healthier, and affordable housing: The increased time spent at home and challenges to healthy housing service delivery have not only affected health negatively but also displayed—in sharp contrast—the longstanding crisis of inequitable access to quality housing and healthcare. In addition, climate change and the associated increase in both incidence and severity of extreme weather events are expanding the scope of policies contributing to healthy housing.



In Georgia, **28% of children live in households** with a high housing cost burden, and 19% of children live in poverty.



33% of Georgia housing was built prior to 1978 and may contain lead-based paint.



In 2020, 1,942 Georgia children tested had an elevated blood lead level (5 μ g/dL or more); 470 of them had blood lead levels of 10 μ g/dL or more.



Almost **8% of adults** and **over 10% of children have current asthma** in Georgia (2019).



On average, **20 Georgians die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2015-2019).



Radon-related lung cancer kills over 800 Georgians annually. In 19 northern Georgia counties, 29% or more of homes have tested with high levels of radon (2020).



Unintentional falls were responsible for 686 deaths among Georgians above the age of 65 in 2019.



In Georgia from 2016-2020, falls were the leading cause of emergency department visits among people over 65 and the fourth highest cause overall (284,885 and 934,854 respectively).

CRITICAL FEDERAL FUNDING FOR HEALTHY HOUSING

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Has GA received funding since 2019?

CDC's:

- ✓ Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
- ✓ National Asthma Control Program
- **x** Environmental Health Tracking Network

HUD's:

✓ Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes

EPA's:

- **✓ Lead Categorical Grants**
- **✓ State Indoor Radon Grants**
- **✓ Environmental Justice Grants**

DOE's:

✓ Weatherization Assistance Program

For more information on these programs and their impacts, as well as many others available to support healthy housing efforts, refer to NCHH's Agency Fact Sheets.

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GUAM

2021 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

Hazardous conditions found in unsafe housing can lead to lead poisoning, asthma and other respiratory illnesses, cancer, and unintentional injuries or death, resulting in poor school attendance and performance for children, missed workdays for parents, and the loss of loved ones for all. These hazards and their health impacts disproportionately affect communities of color and low-income communities, making the need for healthy housing a significant environmental and racial justice issue. The COVID-19 pandemic has revealed, urgently, our need for safer, healthier, and affordable housing: The increased time spent at home and challenges to healthy housing service delivery have not only affected health negatively but also displayed—in sharp contrast—the longstanding crisis of inequitable access to quality housing and healthcare. In addition, climate change and the associated increase in both incidence and severity of extreme weather events are expanding the scope of policies contributing to healthy housing.



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



An estimated **43% of housing in Guam was built prior to 1979** and may contain lead-based paint.



Over **5% of adults have current asthma** in Guam (2019).



Approximately 22% of Guamanian high school students reported being told by a doctor or nurse they had asthma at some time (2017).



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



In 2012, **3,790 Guamanians over 45 reported injuries from falls.**



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 Guam, **33,537 people are enrolled in the Medicaid and CHIP program** (2021).

CRITICAL FEDERAL FUNDING FOR HEALTHY HOUSING

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Has GU received funding since 2019?

CDC's:

- **X Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program**
- **x National Asthma Control Program**
- **x** Environmental Health Tracking Network

HUD's:

x Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes

EPA's:

- **x** Lead Categorical Grants
- ✓ State Indoor Radon Grants
- **X** Environmental Justice Grants

DOE's:

✓ Weatherization Assistance Program

For more information on these programs and their impacts, as well as many others available to support healthy housing efforts, refer to NCHH's Agency Fact Sheets.

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HAWAII

2021 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

Hazardous conditions found in unsafe housing can lead to lead poisoning, asthma and other respiratory illnesses, cancer, and unintentional injuries or death, resulting in poor school attendance and performance for children, missed workdays for parents, and the loss of loved ones for all. These hazards and their health impacts disproportionately affect communities of color and low-income communities, making the need for healthy housing a significant environmental and racial justice issue. The COVID-19 pandemic has revealed, urgently, our need for safer, healthier, and affordable housing: The increased time spent at home and challenges to healthy housing service delivery have not only affected health negatively but also displayed—in sharp contrast—the longstanding crisis of inequitable access to quality housing and healthcare. In addition, climate change and the associated increase in both incidence and severity of extreme weather events are expanding the scope of policies contributing to healthy housing.



In Hawaii, **38% of children live in households** with a high housing cost burden, and 12% of children live in poverty.



53% of Hawaii housing was built prior to 1978 and may contain lead-based paint.



In 2018, 197 Hawaiian children tested had an elevated blood lead level (5 μ g/dL or more); 21 of them had blood lead levels of 10 μ g/dL or more.



Almost **10% of adults** and **over 7% of children have current asthma** in Hawaii (2019).



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.



On average, **3 Hawaiians die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2015-2019).



Unintentional falls were responsible for 145 deaths among adult Hawaiians over the age of 65 in 2019.



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.

CRITICAL FEDERAL FUNDING FOR HEALTHY HOUSING

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Has HI received funding since 2019?

CDC's:

- ✓ Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
- **X National Asthma Control Program**
- **X Environmental Health Tracking Network**

HUD's:

X Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes

EPA's:

- ✓ Lead Categorical Grants
- **X** State Indoor Radon Grants
- x Environmental Justice Grants

DOE's:

✓ Weatherization Assistance Program

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IDAHO

2021 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

Hazardous conditions found in unsafe housing can lead to lead poisoning, asthma and other respiratory illnesses, cancer, and unintentional injuries or death, resulting in poor school attendance and performance for children, missed workdays for parents, and the loss of loved ones for all. These hazards and their health impacts disproportionately affect communities of color and low-income communities, making the need for healthy housing a significant environmental and racial justice issue. The COVID-19 pandemic has revealed, urgently, our need for safer, healthier, and affordable housing: The increased time spent at home and challenges to healthy housing service delivery have not only affected health negatively but also displayed—in sharp contrast—the longstanding crisis of inequitable access to quality housing and healthcare. In addition, climate change and the associated increase in both incidence and severity of extreme weather events are expanding the scope of policies contributing to healthy housing.



In Idaho, 24% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden, and 13% of children live in poverty.



42% of housing in Idaho was built prior to 1978 and may contain lead-based paint.



Approximately 10% of adults in Idaho have current asthma (2019). Over 19% of high school students have had asthma at one time (2015).



Unintentional falls were responsible for 241 deaths among Idaho residents over the age of 65 in 2019.



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



On average, 8 Idahoans die annually from carbon monoxide exposure (2015-2019).



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



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

CRITICAL FEDERAL FUNDING FOR HEALTHY HOUSING

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Has ID received funding since 2019?

CDC's:

- ✓ Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
- **X National Asthma Control Program**
- **x** Environmental Health Tracking Network

HUD's:

✓ Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes

EPA's:

- **x** Lead Categorical Grants
- ✓ State Indoor Radon Grants
- x Environmental Justice Grants

DOE's:

✓ Weatherization Assistance Program

For more information on these programs and their impacts, as well as many others available to support healthy housing efforts, refer to NCHH's Agency Fact Sheets.

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ILLINOIS

2021 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

Hazardous conditions found in unsafe housing can lead to lead poisoning, asthma and other respiratory illnesses, cancer, and unintentional injuries or death, resulting in poor school attendance and performance for children, missed workdays for parents, and the loss of loved ones for all. These hazards and their health impacts disproportionately affect communities of color and low-income communities, making the need for healthy housing a significant environmental and racial justice issue. The COVID-19 pandemic has revealed, urgently, our need for safer, healthier, and affordable housing: The increased time spent at home and challenges to healthy housing service delivery have not only affected health negatively but also displayed—in sharp contrast—the longstanding crisis of inequitable access to quality housing and healthcare. In addition, climate change and the associated increase in both incidence and severity of extreme weather events are expanding the scope of policies contributing to healthy housing.



In Illinois, 28% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden, and 16% of children live in poverty.



66% of Illinois housing was built prior to 1978; 58% of these homes have a prevalence of lead-based paint and 40% have a significant hazard.



Over **8% of adults** and **almost 7% of children have current asthma** in Illinois (2019).



1,045 Illinoisans above the age of 65 died from unintentional falls in 2019.



In 2018, **4,902** Illinoisan children tested had an elevated blood lead level (5 μ g/dL or more); 856 of them measured 10 μ g/dL or higher. Only 20% of children under 6 years of age were tested.



On average, **62 Illinoisans die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2015-2019).



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.



Illinois' asthma expenditures were expected to reach \$2.2 billion by 2020; a growth of 53.6% since 2010.

CRITICAL FEDERAL FUNDING FOR HEALTHY HOUSING

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Has IL received funding since 2019?

CDC's:

- ✓ Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
- ✓ National Asthma Control Program
- **x** Environmental Health Tracking Network

HUD's:

✓ Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes

EPA's:

- ✓ Lead Categorical Grants
- ✓ State Indoor Radon Grants
- ✓ Environmental Justice Grants

DOE's:

✓ Weatherization Assistance Program

For more information on these programs and their impacts, as well as many others available to support healthy housing efforts, refer to NCHH's Agency Fact Sheets.

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INDIANA

2021 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

Hazardous conditions found in unsafe housing can lead to lead poisoning, asthma and other respiratory illnesses, cancer, and unintentional injuries or death, resulting in poor school attendance and performance for children, missed workdays for parents, and the loss of loved ones for all. These hazards and their health impacts disproportionately affect communities of color and low-income communities, making the need for healthy housing a significant environmental and racial justice issue. The COVID-19 pandemic has revealed, urgently, our need for safer, healthier, and affordable housing: The increased time spent at home and challenges to healthy housing service delivery have not only affected health negatively but also displayed—in sharp contrast—the longstanding crisis of inequitable access to quality housing and healthcare. In addition, climate change and the associated increase in both incidence and severity of extreme weather events are expanding the scope of policies contributing to healthy housing.



In Indiana, 21% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden, and 15% of children live in poverty.



In Indiana, 57% of the housing stock was built prior to 1978 and may contain lead-based paint; approximately 16% was built in 1939 or earlier.



In 2018, 923 Indiana children tested had an elevated blood lead level (5 μ g/dL or more); 148 of them had blood lead levels of 10 μ g/dL or more.



Almost 10% of adults and over 6% of children have current asthma in Indiana (2019).



In 2019, there were **24,815 emergency department visits** and **2,393 hospitalizations due to asthma** in Indiana.



On average, **28 Hoosiers die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2015-2019).



Between 2007 and 2014, over 32% of Indiana homes tested for radon had indoor air results above the EPA action level of 4 pCi/L.



Falls are the leading cause of injury-related emergency department visits, hospitalizations, and deaths for Hoosiers aged 65 and older; 444 older adults (65+) died from fall-related injury in 2019.

CRITICAL FEDERAL FUNDING FOR HEALTHY HOUSING

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Has IN received funding since 2019?

CDC's:

- ✓ Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
- ✓ National Asthma Control Program
- **X** Environmental Health Tracking Network

HUD's:

✓ Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes

EPA's:

- ✓ Lead Categorical Grants
- ✓ State Indoor Radon Grants
- **✓ Environmental Justice Grants**

DOE's:

✓ Weatherization Assistance Program

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IOWA

2021 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

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In Iowa, 20% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden, and 13% of children live in poverty.



In lowa, **65% of the housing stock was built prior to 1978** and may contain lead-based paint; approximately 24% was built in 1939 or earlier.



In 2019, **981** lowa children tested had a confirmed elevated blood lead level (5 µg/dL or more); **373** of them had blood lead levels of **10** µg/dL or more.



Approximately **8% of adults have current asthma** in Iowa (2019).



Unintentional falls were responsible for 457 deaths among lowans over the age of 65 in 2019.



There were 229 emergency department visits, 12 hospitalizations, and 20 deaths due to unintentional, nonfire carbon monoxide exposure in lowa in 2020.



lowa 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**.

CRITICAL FEDERAL FUNDING FOR HEALTHY HOUSING

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Has IA received funding since 2019?

CDC's:

- ✓ Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
- **X** National Asthma Control Program
- **✓ Environmental Health Tracking Network**

HUD's:

✓ Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes

EPA's:

- **✓ Lead Categorical Grants**
- ✓ State Indoor Radon Grants
- **X** Environmental Justice Grants

DOE's:

✓ Weatherization Assistance Program

For more information on these programs and their impacts, as well as many others available to support healthy housing efforts, refer to NCHH's Agency Fact Sheets.

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KANSAS

2021 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

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



58% of Kansas housing was built prior to 1978 and may contain lead-based paint; approximately 15% was built in 1939 or earlier.



In 2018, 271 Kansas children tested had an elevated blood lead level (5 μ g/dL or more); 57 of them had blood lead levels of 10 μ g/dL or more.



Almost **10% of adults** and **almost 9% of children have current asthma** in Kansas (2019).



Unintentional falls were responsible for 369 deaths among Kansans over the age of 65 in 2019.



On average, **15 Kansan die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2015-2019).



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



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.

CRITICAL FEDERAL FUNDING FOR HEALTHY HOUSING

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Has KS received funding since 2019?

CDC's:

- ✓ Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
- **x** National Asthma Control Program
- **✓ Environmental Health Tracking Network**

HUD's:

X Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes

EPA's:

- ✓ Lead Categorical Grants
- ✓ State Indoor Radon Grants
- x Environmental Justice Grants

DOE's:

✓ Weatherization Assistance Program

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KENTUCKY

2021 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

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In Kentucky, 23% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden, and 22% of children live in poverty.



In Kentucky, 50% of housing was built prior to 1978 and may contain lead-based paint.



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



Over **9% of adults** and **almost 6% of children have current asthma** in Kentucky (2019).



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



On average, **16 Kentuckians die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2015-2019).



In Kentucky, **30 counties** have predicted average indoor radon levels above the EPA action level



Unintentional falls were responsible for 351 deaths among Kentuckians over the age of 65 in 2019.

CRITICAL FEDERAL FUNDING FOR HEALTHY HOUSING

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Has KY received funding since 2019?

CDC's:

- ✓ Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
- **✓** National Asthma Control Program
- **✓ Environmental Health Tracking Network**

HUD's:

✓ Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes

EPA's:

- **✓ Lead Categorical Grants**
- ✓ State Indoor Radon Grants
- **✓ Environmental Justice Grants**

DOE's:

✓ Weatherization Assistance Program

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LOUISIANA

2021 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

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In Louisiana, 29% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden, and 27% of children live in poverty.



50% of Louisiana housing was built prior to 1978 and may contain lead-based paint.



In 2018, 468 Louisiana children tested had an elevated blood lead level (5 μ g/dL or more); 79 of them had blood lead levels of 10 μ g/dL or more.



In 2017, over 2% of children tested for lead had levels above 5 µg/dL in four Louisiana parishes: Claiborne, Madison, Orleans and de Soto.



Approximately **8% of adults** (2019) and **9% of children** (2015) **have current asthma** in Louisiana.



There were **26,561 emergency department visits due to asthma** in Louisiana in 2015 and **2,027 hospitalizations due to asthma** in Louisiana in 2017.



On average, **18 individuals die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** in Louisiana (2015-2019).



259 Louisianians over the age of 65 died as a result of unintentional falls in 2019.

CRITICAL FEDERAL FUNDING FOR HEALTHY HOUSING

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Has LA received funding since 2019?

CDC's:

- ✓ Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
- **x** National Asthma Control Program
- **✓ Environmental Health Tracking Network**

HUD's:

✓ Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes

EPA's:

- ✓ Lead Categorical Grants
- x State Indoor Radon Grants
- **✓ Environmental Justice Grants**

DOE's:

✓ Weatherization Assistance Program

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MAINE

2021 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

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In Maine, 23% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden, and 14% of children live in poverty (2019).



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



Over 12,500 children were screened for lead poisoning in Maine in 2019; 237 were confirmed and 292 were estimated to have lead levels above 5 µg/dL.



Approximately **12% of adults** and **9% of children have current asthma** in Maine (2019).



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



In 2019, **344 Mainers aged 65 and older died** from unintentional falls.



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 action level.

CRITICAL FEDERAL FUNDING FOR HEALTHY HOUSING

A broad array of programs across the federal government support healthy housing activities and related efforts including increasing affordable housing, improving health outcomes, providing supportive services to families, improving energy efficiency, and identifying and addressing environmental hazards. Critical programs and services supporting crucial health and housing services in states and localities are outlined below; increasing appropriations allows new states to access funding and currently funded states to expand their programs.

Has ME received funding since 2019?

CDC's:

- ✓ Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
- ✓ National Asthma Control Program
- **✓ Environmental Health Tracking Network**

HUD's:

✓ Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes

EPA's:

- ✓ Lead Categorical Grants
- ✓ State Indoor Radon Grants
- **✓ Environmental Justice Grants**

DOE's:

✓ Weatherization Assistance Program

For more information on these programs and their impacts, as well as many others available to support healthy housing efforts, refer to NCHH's Agency Fact Sheets.

December 2022. For **references**, additional **state-specific** healthy homes information, and to learn how you can **engage your members of Congress** on these vital issues...





MARYLAND

2021 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

Hazardous conditions found in unsafe housing can lead to lead poisoning, asthma and other respiratory illnesses, cancer, and unintentional injuries or death, resulting in poor school attendance and performance for children, missed workdays for parents, and the loss of loved ones for all. These hazards and their health impacts disproportionately affect communities of color and low-income communities, making the need for healthy housing a significant environmental and racial justice issue. The COVID-19 pandemic has revealed, urgently, our need for safer, healthier, and affordable housing: The increased time spent at home and challenges to healthy housing service delivery have not only affected health negatively but also displayed—in sharp contrast—the longstanding crisis of inequitable access to quality housing and healthcare. In addition, climate change and the associated increase in both incidence and severity of extreme weather events are expanding the scope of policies contributing to healthy housing.



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



53% of Maryland housing was built prior to 1978 and may contain lead-based paint.



In 2018, **2,210** Maryland children tested had an elevated blood lead level (5 μ g/dL or more); **333** of them had blood lead levels of **10** μ g/dL or more.



Approximately **9% of adults** (2019) and **almost 8% of children** (2018) **have current asthma** in Maryland.



In 2018, there were 29,534 asthma-related emergency department visits and 3,113 hospitalizations in Maryland, totaling \$27.7 billion in healthcare costs.



On average, **9 Marylanders die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2015-2019).



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



In 2015, unintentional falls among Marylanders above 65 were responsible for over 9,500 hospitalizations and over 500 deaths.
Unintentional falls were responsible for 673 deaths among Marylanders in 2019.

CRITICAL FEDERAL FUNDING FOR HEALTHY HOUSING

A broad array of programs across the federal government support healthy housing activities and related efforts including increasing affordable housing, improving health outcomes, providing supportive services to families, improving energy efficiency, and identifying and addressing environmental hazards. Critical programs and services supporting crucial health and housing services in states and localities are outlined below; increasing appropriations allows new states to access funding and currently funded states to expand their programs.

Has MD received funding since 2019?

CDC's:

- ✓ Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
- **X** National Asthma Control Program
- **✓ Environmental Health Tracking Network**

HUD's:

✓ Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes

EPA's:

- **✓ Lead Categorical Grants**
- ✓ State Indoor Radon Grants
- **✓ Environmental Justice Grants**

DOE's:

✓ Weatherization Assistance Program

For more information on these programs and their impacts, as well as many others available to support healthy housing efforts, refer to NCHH's Agency Fact Sheets.

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MASSACHUSETTS

2021 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

Hazardous conditions found in unsafe housing can lead to lead poisoning, asthma and other respiratory illnesses, cancer, and unintentional injuries or death, resulting in poor school attendance and performance for children, missed workdays for parents, and the loss of loved ones for all. These hazards and their health impacts disproportionately affect communities of color and low-income communities, making the need for healthy housing a significant environmental and racial justice issue. The COVID-19 pandemic has revealed, urgently, our need for safer, healthier, and affordable housing: The increased time spent at home and challenges to healthy housing service delivery have not only affected health negatively but also displayed—in sharp contrast—the longstanding crisis of inequitable access to quality housing and healthcare. In addition, climate change and the associated increase in both incidence and severity of extreme weather events are expanding the scope of policies contributing to healthy housing.



In Massachusetts, **31% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 12% of children live in poverty (2019).



71% of Massachusetts housing was built prior to 1978 and may contain lead-based paint; approximately one third was built in 1939 or earlier.



Over 10% of adults and almost 10% of children have current asthma in Massachusetts (2019).



In 2019, 898 Massachusetts residents aged 65 years and over died from unintentional falls.



In 2020, **2,084** Massachusettsan children under six tested had an elevated blood lead level (5 µg/dL or more); **499** of them had blood lead levels of **10** µg/dL or more.



On average, 8 Bay Staters die annually from carbon monoxide exposure (2015-2019).



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.



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

CRITICAL FEDERAL FUNDING FOR HEALTHY HOUSING

A broad array of programs across the federal government support healthy housing activities and related efforts including increasing affordable housing, improving health outcomes, providing supportive services to families, improving energy efficiency, and identifying and addressing environmental hazards. Critical programs and services supporting crucial health and housing services in states and localities are outlined below; increasing appropriations allows new states to access funding and currently funded states to expand their programs.

Has MA received funding since 2019?

CDC's:

- ✓ Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
- ✓ National Asthma Control Program
- **✓ Environmental Health Tracking Network**

HUD's:

✓ Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes

EPA's:

- ✓ Lead Categorical Grants
- ✓ State Indoor Radon Grants
- **✓ Environmental Justice Grants**

DOE's:

✓ Weatherization Assistance Program

For more information on these programs and their impacts, as well as many others available to support healthy housing efforts, refer to NCHH's Agency Fact Sheets.

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MICHIGAN

2021 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

Hazardous conditions found in unsafe housing can lead to lead poisoning, asthma and other respiratory illnesses, cancer, and unintentional injuries or death, resulting in poor school attendance and performance for children, missed workdays for parents, and the loss of loved ones for all. These hazards and their health impacts disproportionately affect communities of color and low-income communities, making the need for healthy housing a significant environmental and racial justice issue. The COVID-19 pandemic has revealed, urgently, our need for safer, healthier, and affordable housing: The increased time spent at home and challenges to healthy housing service delivery have not only affected health negatively but also displayed—in sharp contrast—the longstanding crisis of inequitable access to quality housing and healthcare. In addition, climate change and the associated increase in both incidence and severity of extreme weather events are expanding the scope of policies contributing to healthy housing.



In Michigan, 24% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden, and 18% of children live in poverty.



64% of Michigan housing was built before 1978 and may contain lead-based paint.



In 2020, **2,301** Michigan children tested had an elevated blood lead level (5 µg/dL or more).



Approximately 11% of adults and 8% of children (2019) currently have 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.



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



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.



On average, **28 Michiganders die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2015-2019).



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

CRITICAL FEDERAL FUNDING FOR HEALTHY HOUSING

A broad array of programs across the federal government support healthy housing activities and related efforts including increasing affordable housing, improving health outcomes, providing supportive services to families, improving energy efficiency, and identifying and addressing environmental hazards. Critical programs and services supporting crucial health and housing services in states and localities are outlined below; increasing appropriations allows new states to access funding and currently funded states to expand their programs.

Has MI received funding since 2019?

CDC's:

- ✓ Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
- ✓ National Asthma Control Program
- **✓ Environmental Health Tracking Network**

HUD's:

✓ Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes

EPA's:

- ✓ Lead Categorical Grants
- ✓ State Indoor Radon Grants
- **✓ Environmental Justice Grants**

DOE's:

✓ Weatherization Assistance Program

For more information on these programs and their impacts, as well as many others available to support healthy housing efforts, refer to NCHH's Agency Fact Sheets.

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MINNESOTA

2021 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

Hazardous conditions found in unsafe housing can lead to lead poisoning, asthma and other respiratory illnesses, cancer, and unintentional injuries or death, resulting in poor school attendance and performance for children, missed workdays for parents, and the loss of loved ones for all. These hazards and their health impacts disproportionately affect communities of color and low-income communities, making the need for healthy housing a significant environmental and racial justice issue. The COVID-19 pandemic has revealed, urgently, our need for safer, healthier, and affordable housing: The increased time spent at home and challenges to healthy housing service delivery have not only affected health negatively but also displayed—in sharp contrast—the longstanding crisis of inequitable access to quality housing and healthcare. In addition, climate change and the associated increase in both incidence and severity of extreme weather events are expanding the scope of policies contributing to healthy housing.



In Minnesota, 21% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden, and 11% of children live in poverty.



54% of Minnesota housing was built prior to 1978 and may contain lead-based paint; 16% was built in 1939 or earlier.



In 2019, **2,829** Minnesotan children under six years of age tested had an elevated blood lead level (5 μ g/dL or more); **162** of them had blood lead levels of **10** μ g/dL or more.



Approximately **8% of adults** and **5% of children have current asthma** in Minnesota (2019).



In 2018, there were **58 deaths due to asthma** in Minnesota.



Unintentional falls were responsible for 1,117 deaths of Minnesotans over the age of 65 in 2019.



On average, 28 Minnesotans die annually from carbon monoxide exposure (2015-2019).



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

CRITICAL FEDERAL FUNDING FOR HEALTHY HOUSING

A broad array of programs across the federal government support healthy housing activities and related efforts including increasing affordable housing, improving health outcomes, providing supportive services to families, improving energy efficiency, and identifying and addressing environmental hazards. Critical programs and services supporting crucial health and housing services in states and localities are outlined below; increasing appropriations allows new states to access funding and currently funded states to expand their programs.

Has MN received funding since 2019?

CDC's:

- Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
- ✓ National Asthma Control Program
- **✓ Environmental Health Tracking Network**

HUD's:

✓ Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes

EPA's:

- ✓ Lead Categorical Grants
- ✓ State Indoor Radon Grants
- **✓ Environmental Justice Grants**

DOE's:

✓ Weatherization Assistance Program

For more information on these programs and their impacts, as well as many others available to support healthy housing efforts, refer to NCHH's Agency Fact Sheets.

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MISSISSIPPI

2021 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

Hazardous conditions found in unsafe housing can lead to lead poisoning, asthma and other respiratory illnesses, cancer, and unintentional injuries or death, resulting in poor school attendance and performance for children, missed workdays for parents, and the loss of loved ones for all. These hazards and their health impacts disproportionately affect communities of color and low-income communities, making the need for healthy housing a significant environmental and racial justice issue. The COVID-19 pandemic has revealed, urgently, our need for safer, healthier, and affordable housing: The increased time spent at home and challenges to healthy housing service delivery have not only affected health negatively but also displayed—in sharp contrast—the longstanding crisis of inequitable access to quality housing and healthcare. In addition, climate change and the associated increase in both incidence and severity of extreme weather events are expanding the scope of policies contributing to healthy housing.



In Mississippi, **26% of children live in households** with a high housing cost burden, and 28% of children live in poverty.



44% of Mississippi housing was built prior to 1978 and may contain lead-based paint.



In 2018, **745** Mississippi children under six tested had an elevated blood lead level (5 μ g/dL or more); **87** had a blood level of **10** μ g/dL or more.



Approximately 10% of adults and almost 8% of children have current asthma in Mississippi (2019).



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



Unintentional falls were responsible for 281 deaths among Mississippians above the age of 65 in 2019.



On average, 5 Mississippians die annually from carbon monoxide exposure (2015-2019).



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

CRITICAL FEDERAL FUNDING FOR HEALTHY HOUSING

A broad array of programs across the federal government support healthy housing activities and related efforts including increasing affordable housing, improving health outcomes, providing supportive services to families, improving energy efficiency, and identifying and addressing environmental hazards. Critical programs and services supporting crucial health and housing services in states and localities are outlined below; increasing appropriations allows new states to access funding and currently funded states to expand their programs.

Has MS received funding since 2019?

CDC's:

- ✓ Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
- **X National Asthma Control Program**
- **x** Environmental Health Tracking Network

HUD's:

✓ Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes

EPA's:

- ✓ Lead Categorical Grants
- ✓ State Indoor Radon Grants
- x Environmental Justice Grants

DOE's:

✓ Weatherization Assistance Program

For more information on these programs and their impacts, as well as many others available to support healthy housing efforts, refer to NCHH's Agency Fact Sheets.

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MISSOURI

2021 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

Hazardous conditions found in unsafe housing can lead to lead poisoning, asthma and other respiratory illnesses, cancer, and unintentional injuries or death, resulting in poor school attendance and performance for children, missed workdays for parents, and the loss of loved ones for all. These hazards and their health impacts disproportionately affect communities of color and low-income communities, making the need for healthy housing a significant environmental and racial justice issue. The COVID-19 pandemic has revealed, urgently, our need for safer, healthier, and affordable housing: The increased time spent at home and challenges to healthy housing service delivery have not only affected health negatively but also displayed—in sharp contrast—the longstanding crisis of inequitable access to quality housing and healthcare. In addition, climate change and the associated increase in both incidence and severity of extreme weather events are expanding the scope of policies contributing to healthy housing.



In Missouri, 22% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden, and 17% of children live in poverty.



55% of Missouri housing was built prior to 1978 and may contain lead-based paint; approximately 28% was built in 1939 or earlier.



In 2018, 3,156 Missouri children under six tested had an elevated blood lead level (5 μ g/dL or more); 440 of them had blood lead levels of 10 μ g/dL or more.



Over **10% of adults** and **7% of children have current asthma** in Missouri (2019).



Asthma was responsible for 30,253 emergency department visits in Missouri in 2015; hospitalization charges for these visits totaled \$105 million.



On average, **27 Missourians die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2015-2019).



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.



Unintentional falls were responsible for 687 deaths among Missourians over the age of 65 in 2019.

CRITICAL FEDERAL FUNDING FOR HEALTHY HOUSING

A broad array of programs across the federal government support healthy housing activities and related efforts including increasing affordable housing, improving health outcomes, providing supportive services to families, improving energy efficiency, and identifying and addressing environmental hazards. Critical programs and services supporting crucial health and housing services in states and localities are outlined below; increasing appropriations allows new states to access funding and currently funded states to expand their programs.

Has MO received funding since 2019?

CDC's:

- ✓ Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
- ✓ National Asthma Control Program
- **✓ Environmental Health Tracking Network**

HUD's:

✓ Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes

EPA's:

- ✓ Lead Categorical Grants
- ✓ State Indoor Radon Grants
- **✓ Environmental Justice Grants**

DOE's:

✓ Weatherization Assistance Program

For more information on these programs and their impacts, as well as many others available to support healthy housing efforts, refer to NCHH's Agency Fact Sheets.

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MONTANA

2021 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

Hazardous conditions found in unsafe housing can lead to lead poisoning, asthma and other respiratory illnesses, cancer, and unintentional injuries or death, resulting in poor school attendance and performance for children, missed workdays for parents, and the loss of loved ones for all. These hazards and their health impacts disproportionately affect communities of color and low-income communities, making the need for healthy housing a significant environmental and racial justice issue. The COVID-19 pandemic has revealed, urgently, our need for safer, healthier, and affordable housing: The increased time spent at home and challenges to healthy housing service delivery have not only affected health negatively but also displayed—in sharp contrast—the longstanding crisis of inequitable access to quality housing and healthcare. In addition, climate change and the associated increase in both incidence and severity of extreme weather events are expanding the scope of policies contributing to healthy housing.



In Montana, 23% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden, and 15% of children live in poverty.



54% of Montana housing was built before 1978 and may contain lead-based paint; 13% was built before 1940.



In Montana, approximately 10% of the adult population and almost 7% of the child population have asthma (2019).



Unintentional falls were responsible for 168 deaths among Montanans over the age of 65 in 2019.



There were **1,645 emergency department visits** due to asthma in Montana in 2020.



On average, **7 Montanans die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2015-2019).



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



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

CRITICAL FEDERAL FUNDING FOR HEALTHY HOUSING

A broad array of programs across the federal government support healthy housing activities and related efforts including increasing affordable housing, improving health outcomes, providing supportive services to families, improving energy efficiency, and identifying and addressing environmental hazards. Critical programs and services supporting crucial health and housing services in states and localities are outlined below; increasing appropriations allows new states to access funding and currently funded states to expand their programs.

Has MT received funding since 2019?

CDC's:

- ✓ Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
- ✓ National Asthma Control Program
- **x** Environmental Health Tracking Network

HUD's:

✓ Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes

EPA's:

- **X** Lead Categorical Grants
- ✓ State Indoor Radon Grants
- x Environmental Justice Grants

DOE's:

✓ Weatherization Assistance Program

For more information on these programs and their impacts, as well as many others available to support healthy housing efforts, refer to NCHH's Agency Fact Sheets.

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NEBRASKA

2021 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

Hazardous conditions found in unsafe housing can lead to lead poisoning, asthma and other respiratory illnesses, cancer, and unintentional injuries or death, resulting in poor school attendance and performance for children, missed workdays for parents, and the loss of loved ones for all. These hazards and their health impacts disproportionately affect communities of color and low-income communities, making the need for healthy housing a significant environmental and racial justice issue. The COVID-19 pandemic has revealed, urgently, our need for safer, healthier, and affordable housing: The increased time spent at home and challenges to healthy housing service delivery have not only affected health negatively but also displayed—in sharp contrast—the longstanding crisis of inequitable access to quality housing and healthcare. In addition, climate change and the associated increase in both incidence and severity of extreme weather events are expanding the scope of policies contributing to healthy housing.



In Nebraska, **20% of children live in households** with a high housing cost burden, and 11% of children live in poverty.



61% of Nebraska housing was built prior to 1978 and may contain lead-based paint; approximately 20% was built in 1939 or earlier.



In 2019, **760 Nebraska children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 μ g/dL or more); approximately 25% of the population less than six years old was tested.



Approximately **8% of adults** and **over 6% of children have current asthma** in Nebraska (2019).



On average, 11 Nebraskans die annually from carbon monoxide exposure (2015-2019).



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.



Unintentional falls caused 204 deaths among Nebraskans over 65 in 2019.

CRITICAL FEDERAL FUNDING FOR HEALTHY HOUSING

A broad array of programs across the federal government support healthy housing activities and related efforts including increasing affordable housing, improving health outcomes, providing supportive services to families, improving energy efficiency, and identifying and addressing environmental hazards. Critical programs and services supporting crucial health and housing services in states and localities are outlined below; increasing appropriations allows new states to access funding and currently funded states to expand their programs.

Has NE received funding since 2019?

CDC's:

- ✓ Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
- **X National Asthma Control Program**
- **X** Environmental Health Tracking Network

HUD's:

✓ Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes

EPA's:

- **✓ Lead Categorical Grants**
- ✓ State Indoor Radon Grants
- **✓ Environmental Justice Grants**

DOE's:

✓ Weatherization Assistance Program

For more information on these programs and their impacts, as well as many others available to support healthy housing efforts, refer to NCHH's Agency Fact Sheets.

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NEVADA

2021 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

Hazardous conditions found in unsafe housing can lead to lead poisoning, asthma and other respiratory illnesses, cancer, and unintentional injuries or death, resulting in poor school attendance and performance for children, missed workdays for parents, and the loss of loved ones for all. These hazards and their health impacts disproportionately affect communities of color and low-income communities, making the need for healthy housing a significant environmental and racial justice issue. The COVID-19 pandemic has revealed, urgently, our need for safer, healthier, and affordable housing: The increased time spent at home and challenges to healthy housing service delivery have not only affected health negatively but also displayed—in sharp contrast—the longstanding crisis of inequitable access to quality housing and healthcare. In addition, climate change and the associated increase in both incidence and severity of extreme weather events are expanding the scope of policies contributing to healthy housing.



In Nevada, **33% of children live in households** with a high housing cost burden, and 17% of children live in poverty.



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



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).



Over **9% of adults** and **almost 8% of children have current asthma** in Nevada (2019).



283 Nevadans over 65 died from unintentional falls in 2019.



On average, 11 Nevadans die annually from carbon monoxide exposure (2015-2019).



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



Nevada has **no state statutes regulating radon**. It does have legislation requiring carbon monoxide detectors in new construction but **no requirement to install detectors in old construction**.

CRITICAL FEDERAL FUNDING FOR HEALTHY HOUSING

A broad array of programs across the federal government support healthy housing activities and related efforts including increasing affordable housing, improving health outcomes, providing supportive services to families, improving energy efficiency, and identifying and addressing environmental hazards. Critical programs and services supporting crucial health and housing services in states and localities are outlined below; increasing appropriations allows new states to access funding and currently funded states to expand their programs.

Has NV received funding since 2019?

CDC's:

- ✓ Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
- **X National Asthma Control Program**
- **X** Environmental Health Tracking Network

HUD's:

X Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes

EPA's:

- **x** Lead Categorical Grants
- ✓ State Indoor Radon Grants
- **X** Environmental Justice Grants

DOE's:

✓ Weatherization Assistance Program

For more information on these programs and their impacts, as well as many others available to support healthy housing efforts, refer to NCHH's Agency Fact Sheets.

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NEW HAMPSHIRE

2021 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

Hazardous conditions found in unsafe housing can lead to lead poisoning, asthma and other respiratory illnesses, cancer, and unintentional injuries or death, resulting in poor school attendance and performance for children, missed workdays for parents, and the loss of loved ones for all. These hazards and their health impacts disproportionately affect communities of color and low-income communities, making the need for healthy housing a significant environmental and racial justice issue. The COVID-19 pandemic has revealed, urgently, our need for safer, healthier, and affordable housing: The increased time spent at home and challenges to healthy housing service delivery have not only affected health negatively but also displayed—in sharp contrast—the longstanding crisis of inequitable access to quality housing and healthcare. In addition, climate change and the associated increase in both incidence and severity of extreme weather events are expanding the scope of policies contributing to healthy housing.



In New Hampshire, 24% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden, and 7% of children live in poverty.



In New Hampshire, 54% of the housing stock was built prior to 1978 and may contain lead-based paint; 20% was built in 1939 or earlier.



In 2018, 627 New Hampshire children tested had an elevated blood lead level (5 μ g/dL or more); 85 of them had blood lead levels of 10 μ g/dL or more.



Asthma is responsible for over 4,000 emergency department visits per year in New Hampshire.



Approximately 11% of adults and over 7% of children have current asthma in New Hampshire (2019).



Unintentional falls were responsible for 222 deaths among New Hamshirites over the age of 65 in 2019.



Carbon monoxide poisoning was responsible for 88 emergency department visits in New Hampshire in 2017.



30% of homes tested in New Hampshire have test **results above the EPA action level for radon** in their indoor air.

CRITICAL FEDERAL FUNDING FOR HEALTHY HOUSING

A broad array of programs across the federal government support healthy housing activities and related efforts including increasing affordable housing, improving health outcomes, providing supportive services to families, improving energy efficiency, and identifying and addressing environmental hazards. Critical programs and services supporting crucial health and housing services in states and localities are outlined below; increasing appropriations allows new states to access funding and currently funded states to expand their programs.

Has NH received funding since 2019?

CDC's:

- ✓ Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
- ✓ National Asthma Control Program
- **✓ Environmental Health Tracking Network**

HUD's:

✓ Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes

EPA's:

- **✓ Lead Categorical Grants**
- ✓ State Indoor Radon Grants
- **X** Environmental Justice Grants

DOE's:

✓ Weatherization Assistance Program

For more information on these programs and their impacts, as well as many others available to support healthy housing efforts, refer to NCHH's Agency Fact Sheets.

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NEW JERSEY

2021 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

Hazardous conditions found in unsafe housing can lead to lead poisoning, asthma and other respiratory illnesses, cancer, and unintentional injuries or death, resulting in poor school attendance and performance for children, missed workdays for parents, and the loss of loved ones for all. These hazards and their health impacts disproportionately affect communities of color and low-income communities, making the need for healthy housing a significant environmental and racial justice issue. The COVID-19 pandemic has revealed, urgently, our need for safer, healthier, and affordable housing: The increased time spent at home and challenges to healthy housing service delivery have not only affected health negatively but also displayed—in sharp contrast—the longstanding crisis of inequitable access to quality housing and healthcare. In addition, climate change and the associated increase in both incidence and severity of extreme weather events are expanding the scope of policies contributing to healthy housing.



In New Jersey, **34% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 12% of children live in poverty.



66% of New Jersey housing was built prior to 1978 and may contain lead-based paint; approximately 18% was built in 1939 or earlier.



In 2019, 1,646 New Jersey children under six tested had an elevated blood lead level (5 μ g/dL or more); 342 of them had blood lead levels of 10 μ g/dL or more.



In 2019, the six cities with the highest percentage of children under six years old with elevated blood lead levels were East Orange (6.6%), Trenton (5.9%), Atlantic City (5.9%), Irvington (5.9%), West Orange (4.3%), and Newark (3.9%).



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



In 2019, carbon monoxide poisoning was responsible for 388 emergency department visits in New Jersey.



Radon is associated with **between 140 and 250 lung cancer deaths in New Jersey each year**.



In 2019, 499 New Jerseyans over 65 died and in 2015 approximately 17,000 were hospitalized as a result of unintentional falls.

CRITICAL FEDERAL FUNDING FOR HEALTHY HOUSING

A broad array of programs across the federal government support healthy housing activities and related efforts including increasing affordable housing, improving health outcomes, providing supportive services to families, improving energy efficiency, and identifying and addressing environmental hazards. Critical programs and services supporting crucial health and housing services in states and localities are outlined below; increasing appropriations allows new states to access funding and currently funded states to expand their programs.

Has NJ received funding since 2019?

CDC's:

- ✓ Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
- **X National Asthma Control Program**
- **✓ Environmental Health Tracking Network**

HUD's:

✓ Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes

EPA's:

- ✓ Lead Categorical Grants
- ✓ State Indoor Radon Grants
- **✓ Environmental Justice Grants**

DOE's:

✓ Weatherization Assistance Program

For more information on these programs and their impacts, as well as many others available to support healthy housing efforts, refer to NCHH's Agency Fact Sheets.

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NEW MEXICO

2021 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

Hazardous conditions found in unsafe housing can lead to lead poisoning, asthma and other respiratory illnesses, cancer, and unintentional injuries or death, resulting in poor school attendance and performance for children, missed workdays for parents, and the loss of loved ones for all. These hazards and their health impacts disproportionately affect communities of color and low-income communities, making the need for healthy housing a significant environmental and racial justice issue. The COVID-19 pandemic has revealed, urgently, our need for safer, healthier, and affordable housing: The increased time spent at home and challenges to healthy housing service delivery have not only affected health negatively but also displayed—in sharp contrast—the longstanding crisis of inequitable access to quality housing and healthcare. In addition, climate change and the associated increase in both incidence and severity of extreme weather events are expanding the scope of policies contributing to healthy housing.



In New Mexico, **36% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 25% of children live in poverty.



In New Mexico 44% of the housing stock was built prior to 1978 and may contain lead-based paint.



In 2018, 191 children in New Mexico tested with an elevated blood lead level (5 μ g/dL or more); 17 of them had blood lead levels of 10 μ g/dL or more.



Over **8% of adults** and **over 8% of children have current asthma** in New Mexico (2019).



In 2018, there were **over 7,100 emergency department visits due to asthma** in New Mexico.



Unintentional falls were responsible for 347 deaths among New Mexicans over the age of 65 in 2019.



On average, 10 New Mexicans die annually from carbon monoxide exposure (2015-2019). In 2018, CO exposure was responsible for 187 emergency department visits.



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

CRITICAL FEDERAL FUNDING FOR HEALTHY HOUSING

A broad array of programs across the federal government support healthy housing activities and related efforts including increasing affordable housing, improving health outcomes, providing supportive services to families, improving energy efficiency, and identifying and addressing environmental hazards. Critical programs and services supporting crucial health and housing services in states and localities are outlined below; increasing appropriations allows new states to access funding and currently funded states to expand their programs.

Has NM received funding since 2019?

CDC's:

- ✓ Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
- ✓ National Asthma Control Program
- **✓ Environmental Health Tracking Network**

HUD's:

✓ Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes

EPA's:

- **x** Lead Categorical Grants
- ✓ State Indoor Radon Grants
- **✓ Environmental Justice Grants**

DOE's:

✓ Weatherization Assistance Program

For more information on these programs and their impacts, as well as many others available to support healthy housing efforts, refer to NCHH's Agency Fact Sheets.

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NEW YORK

2021 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

Hazardous conditions found in unsafe housing can lead to lead poisoning, asthma and other respiratory illnesses, cancer, and unintentional injuries or death, resulting in poor school attendance and performance for children, missed workdays for parents, and the loss of loved ones for all. These hazards and their health impacts disproportionately affect communities of color and low-income communities, making the need for healthy housing a significant environmental and racial justice issue. The COVID-19 pandemic has revealed, urgently, our need for safer, healthier, and affordable housing: The increased time spent at home and challenges to healthy housing service delivery have not only affected health negatively but also displayed—in sharp contrast—the longstanding crisis of inequitable access to quality housing and healthcare. In addition, climate change and the associated increase in both incidence and severity of extreme weather events are expanding the scope of policies contributing to healthy housing.



In New York, **37% of children live in households** with a high housing cost burden, and 18% of children live in poverty.



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



In 2018, 9,717 upstate New York children tested had an elevated blood lead level (5 µg/dL or more); 1,712 of the upstate results were 10 µg/dL or more. Another 3,866 children tested above 5 µg/dL in New York City.



Over **9% of adults** and **8% of children have current asthma** in New York (2019).



In New York from 2017-2019, asthma was responsible for 402,570 emergency department visits, 57,786 hospitalizations, and 798 deaths.



Unintentional falls were responsible for over 1,456 deaths (2019)nd over 100,000 emergency department visits (2014) in New Yorkers over the age of 65.



On average, **34 New Yorkers die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2015-2019).



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.

CRITICAL FEDERAL FUNDING FOR HEALTHY HOUSING

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Has NY received funding since 2019?

CDC's:

- ✓ Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
- ✓ National Asthma Control Program
- **✓ Environmental Health Tracking Network**

HUD's:

✓ Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes

EPA's:

- **x** Lead Categorical Grants
- ✓ State Indoor Radon Grants
- **✓ Environmental Justice Grants**

DOE's:

✓ Weatherization Assistance Program

For more information on these programs and their impacts, as well as many others available to support healthy housing efforts, refer to NCHH's Agency Fact Sheets.

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NORTH CAROLINA

2021 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

Hazardous conditions found in unsafe housing can lead to lead poisoning, asthma and other respiratory illnesses, cancer, and unintentional injuries or death, resulting in poor school attendance and performance for children, missed workdays for parents, and the loss of loved ones for all. These hazards and their health impacts disproportionately affect communities of color and low-income communities, making the need for healthy housing a significant environmental and racial justice issue. The COVID-19 pandemic has revealed, urgently, our need for safer, healthier, and affordable housing: The increased time spent at home and challenges to healthy housing service delivery have not only affected health negatively but also displayed—in sharp contrast—the longstanding crisis of inequitable access to quality housing and healthcare. In addition, climate change and the associated increase in both incidence and severity of extreme weather events are expanding the scope of policies contributing to healthy housing.



In North Carolina, 26% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden, and 20% of children live in poverty.



In North Carolina, 37% of the housing stock was built prior to 1978 and may contain lead-based paint.



In 2018, 1,654 North Carolina children tested had an elevated blood lead level (5 μ g/dL or more); 214 of them had blood lead levels of 10 μ g/dL or more.



Over **8% of adults** (2019) and **almost 12% of children have current asthma** (2014) 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.



On average, **34 North Carolinians die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2015-2019).



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



Unintentional falls were responsible for 1,314 deaths among North Carolinians over the age of 65 in 2019.

CRITICAL FEDERAL FUNDING FOR HEALTHY HOUSING

A broad array of programs across the federal government support healthy housing activities and related efforts including increasing affordable housing, improving health outcomes, providing supportive services to families, improving energy efficiency, and identifying and addressing environmental hazards. Critical programs and services supporting crucial health and housing services in states and localities are outlined below; increasing appropriations allows new states to access funding and currently funded states to expand their programs.

Has NC received funding since 2019?

CDC's:

- ✓ Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
- **X National Asthma Control Program**
- **X** Environmental Health Tracking Network

HUD's:

✓ Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes

EPA's:

- ✓ Lead Categorical Grants
- **✓ State Indoor Radon Grants**
- **✓ Environmental Justice Grants**

DOE's:

✓ Weatherization Assistance Program

For more information on these programs and their impacts, as well as many others available to support healthy housing efforts, refer to NCHH's Agency Fact Sheets.

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NORTH DAKOTA 2021 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

Hazardous conditions found in unsafe housing can lead to lead poisoning, asthma and other respiratory illnesses, cancer, and unintentional injuries or death, resulting in poor school attendance and performance for children, missed workdays for parents, and the loss of loved ones for all. These hazards and their health impacts disproportionately affect communities of color and low-income communities, making the need for healthy housing a significant environmental and racial justice issue. The COVID-19 pandemic has revealed, urgently, our need for safer, healthier, and affordable housing: The increased time spent at home and challenges to healthy housing service delivery have not only affected health negatively but also displayed—in sharp contrast—the longstanding crisis of inequitable access to quality housing and healthcare. In addition, climate change and the associated increase in both incidence and severity of extreme weather events are expanding the scope of policies contributing to healthy housing.



In North Dakota, 16% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden, and 10% of children live in poverty.



52% of North Dakota housing was built prior to 1978 and may contain lead-based paint; 12% was built in 1939 or earlier.



Approximately 8% of adults (2019) and 8% of children (2012) have current asthma in North Dakota.



Unintentional falls were responsible for **71 deaths** among North Dakotans over the age of 65 in 2019. In 2017, these falls were the **leading cause** of preventable death for this age group.



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.



On average, 7 North Dakotans die annually from carbon monoxide exposure (2015-2019).



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.



Approximately 13,000 North Dakotan children (8%) live in crowded housing (2019), a 30% increase from 2012.

CRITICAL FEDERAL FUNDING FOR HEALTHY HOUSING

A broad array of programs across the federal government support healthy housing activities and related efforts including increasing affordable housing, improving health outcomes, providing supportive services to families, improving energy efficiency, and identifying and addressing environmental hazards. Critical programs and services supporting crucial health and housing services in states and localities are outlined below; increasing appropriations allows new states to access funding and currently funded states to expand their programs.

Has ND received funding since 2019?

CDC's:

- **X Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program**
- x National Asthma Control Program
- **x** Environmental Health Tracking Network

HUD's:

X Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes

EPA's:

- ✓ Lead Categorical Grants
- ✓ State Indoor Radon Grants
- x Environmental Justice Grants

DOE's:

✓ Weatherization Assistance Program

For more information on these programs and their impacts, as well as many others available to support healthy housing efforts, refer to NCHH's Agency Fact Sheets.

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NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS

2021 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

Hazardous conditions found in unsafe housing can lead to lead poisoning, asthma and other respiratory illnesses, cancer, and unintentional injuries or death, resulting in poor school attendance and performance for children, missed workdays for parents, and the loss of loved ones for all. These hazards and their health impacts disproportionately affect communities of color and low-income communities, making the need for healthy housing a significant environmental and racial justice issue. The COVID-19 pandemic has revealed, urgently, our need for safer, healthier, and affordable housing: The increased time spent at home and challenges to healthy housing service delivery have not only affected health negatively but also displayed—in sharp contrast—the longstanding crisis of inequitable access to quality housing and healthcare. In addition, climate change and the associated increase in both incidence and severity of extreme weather events are expanding the scope of policies contributing to healthy housing.



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 (2019).



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.



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



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



In October 2018, Super Typhoon Yutu destroyed nearly 5,000 homes and caused nearly \$900 million in damages on the Northern Mariana Islands.

CRITICAL FEDERAL FUNDING FOR HEALTHY HOUSING

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Has MP received funding since 2019?

CDC's:

- **X Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program**
- **X National Asthma Control Program**
- **x** Environmental Health Tracking Network

HUD's:

x Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes

EPA's:

- **X Lead Categorical Grants**
- ✓ State Indoor Radon Grants
- **X** Environmental Justice Grants

DOE's:

✓ Weatherization Assistance Program

For more information on these programs and their impacts, as well as many others available to support healthy housing efforts, refer to NCHH's Agency Fact Sheets.

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OHIO

2021 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

Hazardous conditions found in unsafe housing can lead to lead poisoning, asthma and other respiratory illnesses, cancer, and unintentional injuries or death, resulting in poor school attendance and performance for children, missed workdays for parents, and the loss of loved ones for all. These hazards and their health impacts disproportionately affect communities of color and low-income communities, making the need for healthy housing a significant environmental and racial justice issue. The COVID-19 pandemic has revealed, urgently, our need for safer, healthier, and affordable housing: The increased time spent at home and challenges to healthy housing service delivery have not only affected health negatively but also displayed—in sharp contrast—the longstanding crisis of inequitable access to quality housing and healthcare. In addition, climate change and the associated increase in both incidence and severity of extreme weather events are expanding the scope of policies contributing to healthy housing.



In Ohio, 23% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden, and 18% of children live in poverty (2019).



65% of Ohio housing was built prior to 1978 and may contain lead-based paint; approximately 19% was built in 1939 or earlier.



In 2020, **2,776** of Ohio children tested had an elevated blood lead level (5 μ g/dL or more); **768** of them had blood lead levels of 10 μ g/dL or more.



Approximately 11% of adults and almost 8% of children have current asthma in Ohio (2019).



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



In 2019, falls among older Ohioans led to 1,490 deaths, 18,856 hospitalizations, and 75,091 emergency department visits.



On average, **64 individuals die annually from carbon monoxide exposure in Ohio** (2015-2019).



Of Ohio's 88 counties, **25 contain radon levels above the EPA action level** (2020).

CRITICAL FEDERAL FUNDING FOR HEALTHY HOUSING

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Has OH received funding since 2019?

CDC's:

- Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
- ✓ National Asthma Control Program
- **x** Environmental Health Tracking Network

HUD's:

✓ Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes

EPA's:

- ✓ Lead Categorical Grants
- ✓ State Indoor Radon Grants
- ✓ Environmental Justice Grants

DOE's:

✓ Weatherization Assistance Program

For more information on these programs and their impacts, as well as many others available to support healthy housing efforts, refer to NCHH's Agency Fact Sheets.

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OKLAHOMA

2021 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

Hazardous conditions found in unsafe housing can lead to lead poisoning, asthma and other respiratory illnesses, cancer, and unintentional injuries or death, resulting in poor school attendance and performance for children, missed workdays for parents, and the loss of loved ones for all. These hazards and their health impacts disproportionately affect communities of color and low-income communities, making the need for healthy housing a significant environmental and racial justice issue. The COVID-19 pandemic has revealed, urgently, our need for safer, healthier, and affordable housing: The increased time spent at home and challenges to healthy housing service delivery have not only affected health negatively but also displayed—in sharp contrast—the longstanding crisis of inequitable access to quality housing and healthcare. In addition, climate change and the associated increase in both incidence and severity of extreme weather events are expanding the scope of policies contributing to healthy housing.



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



In Oklahoma, 52% of the housing stock was built prior to 1978 and may contain lead-based paint.



In 2018, 974 Oklahoma children tested had an elevated blood lead level (5 μ g/dL or more); 141 of them had blood lead levels of 10 μ g/dL or more



Over **10% of adults** (2019) and approximately **10% of children have current asthma** (2016) in Oklahoma.



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.



On average, **18 Oklahomans die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2015-2019).



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



Every year, nearly **500 Oklahomans over the age** of **65 die and 7,000 are hospitalized from fall-related injuries**. In 2019, 629 seniors died from unintentional falls in Oklahoma.

CRITICAL FEDERAL FUNDING FOR HEALTHY HOUSING

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Has OK received funding since 2019?

CDC's:

- ✓ Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
- **X National Asthma Control Program**
- **X** Environmental Health Tracking Network

HUD's:

✓ Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes

EPA's:

- ✓ Lead Categorical Grants
- ✓ State Indoor Radon Grants
- **✓ Environmental Justice Grants**

DOE's:

✓ Weatherization Assistance Program

For more information on these programs and their impacts, as well as many others available to support healthy housing efforts, refer to NCHH's Agency Fact Sheets.

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OREGON

2021 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

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In Oregon, 29% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden, and 13% of children live in poverty.



In Oregon, 53% of the housing stock was built prior to 1978 and may contain lead-based paint; approximately 11% was built in 1939 or earlier.



In 2018, 148 Oregon children tested had an elevated blood lead level (5 μ g/dL or more); 28 of them had blood lead levels of 10 μ g/dL or more.



Approximately 11% of adults and 7% of children have current asthma in Oregon (2019).



In 2017, there were **1,163 hospitalizations due to asthma** in Oregon, **totaling \$9.2 million in direct charges**.



On average, **14 Oregonians die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2015-2019).



29 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. An average of 276 radon-related lung cancer deaths occur in Oregon each year.



Unintentional falls were responsible for 710 deaths among Oregonians over the age of 65 in 2019.

CRITICAL FEDERAL FUNDING FOR HEALTHY HOUSING

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Has OR received funding since 2019?

CDC's:

- ✓ Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
- **X National Asthma Control Program**
- **✓ Environmental Health Tracking Network**

HUD's:

✓ Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes

EPA's:

- ✓ Lead Categorical Grants
- ✓ State Indoor Radon Grants
- **✓ Environmental Justice Grants**

DOE's:

✓ Weatherization Assistance Program

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PENNSYLVANIA

2021 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

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



69% of Pennsylvania housing was built before 1978 and may contain lead-based paint; 25% was built before 1940.



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



Almost **11% of adults** and **8% of children have current asthma** in Pennsylvania (2019).



In 2019, the age-adjusted hospitalization rate for asthma among Hispanic Pennsylvanians was 4 times that of the rate for non-Hispanic Whites, and the Black rate was 6.5 times that of the rate for non-Hispanic Whites.



On average, **57 Pennsylvanians die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2015-2019).



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



Unintentional falls were responsible for 1,787 deaths among Pennsylvanians over the age of 65 in 2019.

CRITICAL FEDERAL FUNDING FOR HEALTHY HOUSING

A broad array of programs across the federal government support healthy housing activities and related efforts including increasing affordable housing, improving health outcomes, providing supportive services to families, improving energy efficiency, and identifying and addressing environmental hazards. Critical programs and services supporting crucial health and housing services in states and localities are outlined below; increasing appropriations allows new states to access funding and currently funded states to expand their programs.

Has PA received funding since 2019?

CDC's:

- ✓ Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
- ✓ National Asthma Control Program
- **X** Environmental Health Tracking Network

HUD's:

✓ Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes

EPA's:

- ✓ Lead Categorical Grants
- ✓ State Indoor Radon Grants
- **✓ Environmental Justice Grants**

DOE's:

✓ Weatherization Assistance Program

For more information on these programs and their impacts, as well as many others available to support healthy housing efforts, refer to NCHH's Agency Fact Sheets.

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PUERTO RICO

2021 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

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In Puerto Rico, 27% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden, and **57% of children live in poverty**.



54% of Puerto Rico housing was built prior to 1978 and may contain lead-based paint.



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



Almost 11% of adults and approximately 15% of children have current asthma in Puerto Rico (2019).



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



Over **97% of the population** in Puerto Rico is served by water systems violating the EPA's Lead and Copper Rule.



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.



Fall-related injuries increased from 25.6% to 46.2% of older adults admittances for injury at one Puerto Rico hospital from 2000-2019.

CRITICAL FEDERAL FUNDING FOR HEALTHY HOUSING

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Has PR received funding since 2019?

CDC's:

- ✓ Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
- ✓ National Asthma Control Program
- **X** Environmental Health Tracking Network

HUD's:

X Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes

EPA's:

- **✓ Lead Categorical Grants**
- **X** State Indoor Radon Grants
- **✓ Environmental Justice Grants**

DOE's:

✓ Weatherization Assistance Program

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RHODE ISLAND 2021 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

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



73% of Rhode Island housing was built prior to 1978 and may contain lead-based paint; approximately 28% was built in 1939 or earlier.



In 2018, 731 Rhode Island children tested had an elevated blood lead level (5 µg/dL or more); 174 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL



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



Approximately 11% of adults and almost 9% of children have current asthma in Rhode Island (2019).



Asthma emergency department visit rates per 1,000 Rhode Island children ages 0-4 from 2013 to 2017 were 20.5 for Black children and 16.5 for Hispanic children compared to 5.9 for white



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 (2021).



178 Rhode Islanders over the age of 65 died of unintentional falls in 2019.

CRITICAL FEDERAL FUNDING FOR HEALTHY HOUSING

A broad array of programs across the federal government support healthy housing activities and related efforts including increasing affordable housing, improving health outcomes, providing supportive services to families, improving energy efficiency, and identifying and addressing environmental hazards. Critical programs and services supporting crucial health and housing services in states and localities are outlined below; increasing appropriations allows new states to access funding and currently funded states to expand their programs.

Has RI received funding since 2019?

CDC's:

- Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
- ✓ National Asthma Control Program
- **✓ Environmental Health Tracking Network**

HUD's:

✓ Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes

EPA's:

- **✓ Lead Categorical Grants**
- ✓ State Indoor Radon Grants
- ✓ Environmental Justice Grants

DOE's:

✓ Weatherization Assistance Program

For more information on these programs and their impacts, as well as many others available to support healthy housing efforts, refer to NCHH's Agency Fact Sheets.

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SOUTH CAROLINA

2021 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

Hazardous conditions found in unsafe housing can lead to lead poisoning, asthma and other respiratory illnesses, cancer, and unintentional injuries or death, resulting in poor school attendance and performance for children, missed workdays for parents, and the loss of loved ones for all. These hazards and their health impacts disproportionately affect communities of color and low-income communities, making the need for healthy housing a significant environmental and racial justice issue. The COVID-19 pandemic has revealed, urgently, our need for safer, healthier, and affordable housing: The increased time spent at home and challenges to healthy housing service delivery have not only affected health negatively but also displayed—in sharp contrast—the longstanding crisis of inequitable access to quality housing and healthcare. In addition, climate change and the associated increase in both incidence and severity of extreme weather events are expanding the scope of policies contributing to healthy housing.



In South Carolina, **26% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 20% of children live in poverty.



In South Carolina, **37% of housing units were** built prior to 1978 and may contain lead-based paint.



In 2018, **717** children in South Carolina tested had an elevated blood lead level (5 μ g/dL or more).



Over **376,000 adults** (2019) and **over 102,000 of 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.



Unintentional falls were the casue of death for 511 South Carolinians over 65 in 2019.



On average, **40 South Carolinians die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2015-2019).



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

CRITICAL FEDERAL FUNDING FOR HEALTHY HOUSING

A broad array of programs across the federal government support healthy housing activities and related efforts including increasing affordable housing, improving health outcomes, providing supportive services to families, improving energy efficiency, and identifying and addressing environmental hazards. Critical programs and services supporting crucial health and housing services in states and localities are outlined below; increasing appropriations allows new states to access funding and currently funded states to expand their programs.

Has SC received funding since 2019?

CDC's:

- ✓ Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
- **X National Asthma Control Program**
- **X** Environmental Health Tracking Network

HUD's:

✓ Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes

EPA's:

- **X** Lead Categorical Grants
- ✓ State Indoor Radon Grants
- **X** Environmental Justice Grants

DOE's:

✓ Weatherization Assistance Program

For more information on these programs and their impacts, as well as many others available to support healthy housing efforts, refer to NCHH's Agency Fact Sheets.

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SOUTH DAKOTA 2021 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

Hazardous conditions found in unsafe housing can lead to lead poisoning, asthma and other respiratory illnesses, cancer, and unintentional injuries or death, resulting in poor school attendance and performance for children, missed workdays for parents, and the loss of loved ones for all. These hazards and their health impacts disproportionately affect communities of color and low-income communities, making the need for healthy housing a significant environmental and racial justice issue. The COVID-19 pandemic has revealed, urgently, our need for safer, healthier, and affordable housing: The increased time spent at home and challenges to healthy housing service delivery have not only affected health negatively but also displayed—in sharp contrast—the longstanding crisis of inequitable access to quality housing and healthcare. In addition, climate change and the associated increase in both incidence and severity of extreme weather events are expanding the scope of policies contributing to healthy housing.



In South Dakota, 21% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden, and 15% of children live in poverty.



In South Dakota, 54% of housing was built prior to 1978 and may contain lead-based paint; 16% was built in 1939 or earlier.



In 2013, only 1,118 blood lead tests were reported in South Dakota and 68 (6.1%) of those children had elevated levels (5 µg/dL or more).



Approximately 8% of adults and 6% of children have current asthma in South Dakota (2019-2020).



South Dakota has no state laws requiring carbon monoxide detectors.



On average, four South Dakotans die annually from carbon monoxide exposure (2015-2019).



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



Unintentional falls were responsible for 167 deaths among South Dakotans over the age of 65 in 2019.

CRITICAL FEDERAL FUNDING FOR HEALTHY HOUSING

A broad array of programs across the federal government support healthy housing activities and related efforts including increasing affordable housing, improving health outcomes, providing supportive services to families, improving energy efficiency, and identifying and addressing environmental hazards. Critical programs and services supporting crucial health and housing services in states and localities are outlined below; increasing appropriations allows new states to access funding and currently funded states to expand their programs.

Has SD received funding since 2019?

CDC's:

- ✓ Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
- **X National Asthma Control Program**
- **X** Environmental Health Tracking Network

HUD's:

✓ Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes

EPA's:

- **X** Lead Categorical Grants
- ✓ State Indoor Radon Grants
- **X** Environmental Justice Grants

DOE's:

✓ Weatherization Assistance Program

For more information on these programs and their impacts, as well as many others available to support healthy housing efforts, refer to NCHH's Agency Fact Sheets.

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TENNESSEE

2021 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

Hazardous conditions found in unsafe housing can lead to lead poisoning, asthma and other respiratory illnesses, cancer, and unintentional injuries or death, resulting in poor school attendance and performance for children, missed workdays for parents, and the loss of loved ones for all. These hazards and their health impacts disproportionately affect communities of color and low-income communities, making the need for healthy housing a significant environmental and racial justice issue. The COVID-19 pandemic has revealed, urgently, our need for safer, healthier, and affordable housing: The increased time spent at home and challenges to healthy housing service delivery have not only affected health negatively but also displayed—in sharp contrast—the longstanding crisis of inequitable access to quality housing and healthcare. In addition, climate change and the associated increase in both incidence and severity of extreme weather events are expanding the scope of policies contributing to healthy housing.



In Tennessee, **26% of children live in households** with a high housing cost burden, and 20% of children live in poverty.



44% of Tennessee housing was built prior to 1978 and may contain lead-based paint.



In 2018, 969 Tennessee children under 6 years tested had an elevated blood lead level (5 μ g/dL or more); 132 of them had blood lead levels of 10 μ g/dL or more.



Approximately **9% of adults** (2019) and **10% of children** (2014) **have current asthma** in Tennessee.



There were an average of 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.



On average, **29 Tennesseeans die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2015-2019).



33 counties in eastern and central Tennessee have average indoor radon screening levels above the EPA action level of 4 pCi/L.



Unintentional falls were responsible for 692 deaths among Tennesseeans above the age of 65 in 2019.

CRITICAL FEDERAL FUNDING FOR HEALTHY HOUSING

A broad array of programs across the federal government support healthy housing activities and related efforts including increasing affordable housing, improving health outcomes, providing supportive services to families, improving energy efficiency, and identifying and addressing environmental hazards. Critical programs and services supporting crucial health and housing services in states and localities are outlined below; increasing appropriations allows new states to access funding and currently funded states to expand their programs.

Has TN received funding since 2019?

CDC's:

- ✓ Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
- **x** National Asthma Control Program
- **x** Environmental Health Tracking Network

HUD's:

✓ Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes

EPA's:

- ✓ Lead Categorical Grants
- ✓ State Indoor Radon Grants
- **✓ Environmental Justice Grants**

DOE's:

✓ Weatherization Assistance Program

For more information on these programs and their impacts, as well as many others available to support healthy housing efforts, refer to NCHH's Agency Fact Sheets.

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TEXAS

2021 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

Hazardous conditions found in unsafe housing can lead to lead poisoning, asthma and other respiratory illnesses, cancer, and unintentional injuries or death, resulting in poor school attendance and performance for children, missed workdays for parents, and the loss of loved ones for all. These hazards and their health impacts disproportionately affect communities of color and low-income communities, making the need for healthy housing a significant environmental and racial justice issue. The COVID-19 pandemic has revealed, urgently, our need for safer, healthier, and affordable housing: The increased time spent at home and challenges to healthy housing service delivery have not only affected health negatively but also displayed—in sharp contrast—the longstanding crisis of inequitable access to quality housing and healthcare. In addition, climate change and the associated increase in both incidence and severity of extreme weather events are expanding the scope of policies contributing to healthy housing.



In Texas, **30% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 19% of children live in poverty.



38% of Texas housing was built prior to 1978 and may contain lead-based paint.



In 2017, **6,767 Texas children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more).



Over **7% of adults** and **almost 7% of children have current asthma** in Texas (2019).



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



In 2019, unintentional falls were responsible for 1,760 deaths among Texans over the age of 65.



On average, **60 Texans die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2015-2019).



Texas' Panhandle 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.

CRITICAL FEDERAL FUNDING FOR HEALTHY HOUSING

A broad array of programs across the federal government support healthy housing activities and related efforts including increasing affordable housing, improving health outcomes, providing supportive services to families, improving energy efficiency, and identifying and addressing environmental hazards. Critical programs and services supporting crucial health and housing services in states and localities are outlined below; increasing appropriations allows new states to access funding and currently funded states to expand their programs.

Has TX received funding since 2019?

CDC's:

- ✓ Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
- ✓ National Asthma Control Program
- **X** Environmental Health Tracking Network

HUD's:

✓ Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes

EPA's:

- **✓ Lead Categorical Grants**
- **✓ State Indoor Radon Grants**
- **X** Environmental Justice Grants

DOE's:

✓ Weatherization Assistance Program

For more information on these programs and their impacts, as well as many others available to support healthy housing efforts, refer to NCHH's Agency Fact Sheets.

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U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS 2021 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

Hazardous conditions found in unsafe housing can lead to lead poisoning, asthma and other respiratory illnesses, cancer, and unintentional injuries or death, resulting in poor school attendance and performance for children, missed workdays for parents, and the loss of loved ones for all. These hazards and their health impacts disproportionately affect communities of color and low-income communities, making the need for healthy housing a significant environmental and racial justice issue. The COVID-19 pandemic has revealed, urgently, our need for safer, healthier, and affordable housing: The increased time spent at home and challenges to healthy housing service delivery have not only affected health negatively but also displayed—in sharp contrast—the longstanding crisis of inequitable access to quality housing and healthcare. In addition, climate change and the associated increase in both incidence and severity of extreme weather events are expanding the scope of policies contributing to healthy housing.



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



Approximately 50% of housing units in the Virgin Islands were built before 1978 and may contain lead-based paint.



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



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



Hurricanes Irma and Maria damaged 52% of all housing in the Virgin Islands. More than 50% of Virgin Islands residents reported the presence of mold in their homes following the hurricanes.



Approximately 11 people in the Virgin Islands are poisoned by carbon monoxide annually.



Approximately 1,600 falls occurred in the Virgin Islands in 2019.

CRITICAL FEDERAL FUNDING FOR HEALTHY HOUSING

A broad array of programs across the federal government support healthy housing activities and related efforts including increasing affordable housing, improving health outcomes, providing supportive services to families, improving energy efficiency, and identifying and addressing environmental hazards. Critical programs and services supporting crucial health and housing services in states and localities are outlined below; increasing appropriations allows new states to access funding and currently funded states to expand their programs.

Has VI received funding since 2019?

CDC's:

- **X Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program**
- **X National Asthma Control Program**
- **x** Environmental Health Tracking Network

HUD's:

X Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes

EPA's:

- **X** Lead Categorical Grants
- **X State Indoor Radon Grants**
- **X Environmental Justice Grants**

DOE's:

✓ Weatherization Assistance Program

For more information on these programs and their impacts, as well as many others available to support healthy housing efforts, refer to NCHH's Agency Fact Sheets.

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UTAH

2021 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

Hazardous conditions found in unsafe housing can lead to lead poisoning, asthma and other respiratory illnesses, cancer, and unintentional injuries or death, resulting in poor school attendance and performance for children, missed workdays for parents, and the loss of loved ones for all. These hazards and their health impacts disproportionately affect communities of color and low-income communities, making the need for healthy housing a significant environmental and racial justice issue. The COVID-19 pandemic has revealed, urgently, our need for safer, healthier, and affordable housing: The increased time spent at home and challenges to healthy housing service delivery have not only affected health negatively but also displayed—in sharp contrast—the longstanding crisis of inequitable access to quality housing and healthcare. In addition, climate change and the associated increase in both incidence and severity of extreme weather events are expanding the scope of policies contributing to healthy housing.



In Utah, 24% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden, and 10% of children live in poverty.



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



In 2018, **135 Utah children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more).



Almost 10% of adults and almost 6% of children have current asthma in Utah (2019).



There were over 6,000 emergency department visits and 802 hospitalizations due to asthma in Utah in 2018, with total costs of \$24.83 million and \$12.57 million, respectively.



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.



Seven counties in eastern and central Utah have predicted average indoor radon levels above the EPA action level. Statewide, 37.4% 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 three deaths**. In 2019, 305 Utahns over the age of 65 died from unintentional falls.

CRITICAL FEDERAL FUNDING FOR HEALTHY HOUSING

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Has UT received funding since 2019?

CDC's:

- ✓ Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
- ✓ National Asthma Control Program
- **✓ Environmental Health Tracking Network**

HUD's:

✓ Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes

EPA's:

- **✓ Lead Categorical Grants**
- ✓ State Indoor Radon Grants
- ✓ Environmental Justice Grants

DOE's:

✓ Weatherization Assistance Program

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VERMONT

2021 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

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In Vermont, **24% of children live in households** with a high housing cost burden, and 10% of children live in poverty.



58% of Vermont housing was built prior to 1978 and may contain lead-based paint; 26% was built in 1939 or earlier.



In 2020, 400 Vermont children under five years old tested had an elevated blood lead level (5 μ g/dL or more); 109 of them had blood lead levels of 10 μ g/dL or more.



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



Approximately 12% of adults and 8% of children have current asthma in Vermont (2019); 81% of them have 2 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.



153 Vermonters over the age of 65 **died from unintentional falls** in 2019.



One in 7 Vermont homes have elevated levels of radon in their indoor air (2016).

CRITICAL FEDERAL FUNDING FOR HEALTHY HOUSING

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Has VT received funding since 2019?

CDC's:

- ✓ Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
- ✓ National Asthma Control Program
- **✓ Environmental Health Tracking Network**

HUD's:

✓ Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes

EPA's:

- ✓ Lead Categorical Grants
- ✓ State Indoor Radon Grants
- **x** Environmental Justice Grants

DOE's:

✓ Weatherization Assistance Program

For more information on these programs and their impacts, as well as many others available to support healthy housing efforts, refer to NCHH's Agency Fact Sheets.

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VIRGINIA

2021 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

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In Virginia, **28% of children live in households** with a high housing cost burden, and 13% of children live in poverty.



46% of Virginia housing was built prior to 1978 and may contain lead-based paint.



In 2018, 1,098 Virginia children tested had an elevated blood lead level (5 μ g/dL or more); 226 of them had blood lead levels of 10 μ g/dL or more.



Almost **9% of adults** (2019) and **7% of children** (2016) **have current asthma** in Virginia.



In 2016, **4,120 Virginians were hospitalized due to asthma**, with total charges **over \$88 million**.



Unintentional falls were reponsible for 852 deaths among Virgnians over 65 in 2019.



On average, **10 Virginians die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2015-2019).



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

CRITICAL FEDERAL FUNDING FOR HEALTHY HOUSING

A broad array of programs across the federal government support healthy housing activities and related efforts including increasing affordable housing, improving health outcomes, providing supportive services to families, improving energy efficiency, and identifying and addressing environmental hazards. Critical programs and services supporting crucial health and housing services in states and localities are outlined below; increasing appropriations allows new states to access funding and currently funded states to expand their programs.

Has VA received funding since 2019?

CDC's:

- ✓ Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
- **X National Asthma Control Program**
- **X** Environmental Health Tracking Network

HUD's:

✓ Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes

EPA's:

- ✓ Lead Categorical Grants
- ✓ State Indoor Radon Grants
- **✓ Environmental Justice Grants**

DOE's:

✓ Weatherization Assistance Program

For more information on these programs and their impacts, as well as many others available to support healthy housing efforts, refer to NCHH's Agency Fact Sheets.

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WASHINGTON

2021 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

Hazardous conditions found in unsafe housing can lead to lead poisoning, asthma and other respiratory illnesses, cancer, and unintentional injuries or death, resulting in poor school attendance and performance for children, missed workdays for parents, and the loss of loved ones for all. These hazards and their health impacts disproportionately affect communities of color and low-income communities, making the need for healthy housing a significant environmental and racial justice issue. The COVID-19 pandemic has revealed, urgently, our need for safer, healthier, and affordable housing: The increased time spent at home and challenges to healthy housing service delivery have not only affected health negatively but also displayed—in sharp contrast—the longstanding crisis of inequitable access to quality housing and healthcare. In addition, climate change and the associated increase in both incidence and severity of extreme weather events are expanding the scope of policies contributing to healthy housing.



In Washington, 29% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden, and 12% of children live in poverty.



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



In 2018, 448 Washington children tested with an elevated blood lead level (5 µg/dL or more); only 4% of children under six years of age were screened.



Almost 10% of adults (2019) and over 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.



On average, **25 die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** in Washington (2015-2019).



In Washington, approximately 22% of homes tested for radon had levels above the EPA action level in 2018.

CRITICAL FEDERAL FUNDING FOR HEALTHY HOUSING

A broad array of programs across the federal government support healthy housing activities and related efforts including increasing affordable housing, improving health outcomes, providing supportive services to families, improving energy efficiency, and identifying and addressing environmental hazards. Critical programs and services supporting crucial health and housing services in states and localities are outlined below; increasing appropriations allows new states to access funding and currently funded states to expand their programs.

Has WA received funding since 2019?

CDC's:

- Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
- **x** National Asthma Control Program
- **✓ Environmental Health Tracking Network**

HUD's:

✓ Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes

EPA's:

- ✓ Lead Categorical Grants
- ✓ State Indoor Radon Grants
- ✓ Environmental Justice Grants

DOE's:

✓ Weatherization Assistance Program

For more information on these programs and their impacts, as well as many others available to support healthy housing efforts, refer to NCHH's Agency Fact Sheets.

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WEST VIRGINIA

2021 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

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In West Virginia, 20% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden, and 20% of children live in poverty.



58% of West Virginia housing was built prior to 1978 and may contain lead-based paint.



In 2018, 372 West Virginia children under 6 years of age tested had blood lead levels at or above 5 μ g/dL; 56 had blood lead levels at or above 10 μ g/dL.



Over **11% of adults** (2019) and **9% of children** (2014) **have current asthma** in West Virginia.



In 2019, **412 West Virginians** above the age of 65 died from unintentional falls.



Approximately 14% of adults in West Virginia have COPD, which is the highest rate in the nation.



On average, **9 West Virginians die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2015-2019).



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

CRITICAL FEDERAL FUNDING FOR HEALTHY HOUSING

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Has WV received funding since 2019?

CDC's:

- Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
- x National Asthma Control Program
- **X Environmental Health Tracking Network**

HUD's:

X Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes

EPA's:

- ✓ Lead Categorical Grants
- ✓ State Indoor Radon Grants
- x Environmental Justice Grants

DOE's:

✓ Weatherization Assistance Program

For more information on these programs and their impacts, as well as many others available to support healthy housing efforts, refer to NCHH's Agency Fact Sheets.

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WISCONSIN

2021 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

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In Wisconsin, 22% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden, and 14% of children live in poverty.



60% of Wisconsin housing was built prior to 1978 and may contain lead-based paint; 19% was built in 1939 or earlier.



In 2018, **6,151** Wisconsin children tested had an elevated blood lead level (5 μ g/dL or more); **895** of them had blood lead levels of 10 μ g/dL or more.



Over **10% of adults** and **over 4% of children have current asthma** in Wisconsin (2019).



In 2019, asthma was responsible for 18,986 emergency department visits and 1,687 hospitalizations in Wisconsin.



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 (2015-2019).



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 2019, unintentional falls were responsible for 1,675 deaths among Wisconsinites over the age of 65.

CRITICAL FEDERAL FUNDING FOR HEALTHY HOUSING

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Has WI received funding since 2019?

CDC's:

- ✓ Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
- ✓ National Asthma Control Program
- **✓ Environmental Health Tracking Network**

HUD's:

✓ Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes

EPA's:

- **✓ Lead Categorical Grants**
- ✓ State Indoor Radon Grants
- **✓ Environmental Justice Grants**

DOE's:

✓ Weatherization Assistance Program

For more information on these programs and their impacts, as well as many others available to support healthy housing efforts, refer to NCHH's Agency Fact Sheets.

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WYOMING

2021 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

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In Wyoming, 17% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden, and 12% of children live in poverty.



In Wyoming, **51% of housing was built prior to 1978** and may contain lead-based paint; over 10% was built in 1939 or earlier.



In 2021, the Wyoming Department of Health received **blood lead testing reports** for an estimated **3.1% of Wyoming children under six years old**.



Almost **10% of adults** and **6% of children have current asthma** in Wyoming (2019).



In 2019, unintentional falls were responsible for 80 deaths among Wyomingites over the age of 65.



On average, three Wyomingites die annually from carbon monoxide exposure (2015-2019).



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



Wyoming has no state statutes regarding radon and only requires carbon monoxide detectors in new construction.

CRITICAL FEDERAL FUNDING FOR HEALTHY HOUSING

A broad array of programs across the federal government support healthy housing activities and related efforts including increasing affordable housing, improving health outcomes, providing supportive services to families, improving energy efficiency, and identifying and addressing environmental hazards. Critical programs and services supporting crucial health and housing services in states and localities are outlined below; increasing appropriations allows new states to access funding and currently funded states to expand their programs.

Has WY received funding since 2019?

CDC's:

- ✓ Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
- **X** National Asthma Control Program
- **X Environmental Health Tracking Network**

HUD's:

X Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes

EPA's:

- **x** Lead Categorical Grants
- ✓ State Indoor Radon Grants
- **x Environmental Justice Grants**

DOE's:

✓ Weatherization Assistance Program

For more information on these programs and their impacts, as well as many others available to support healthy housing efforts, refer to NCHH's Agency Fact Sheets.

December 2022. For **references**, additional **state-specific** healthy homes information, and to learn how you can **engage your members of Congress** on these vital issues...

