



UNITED STATES

2024 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

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

Forty-five percent of U.S. homes have at least one health or safety hazard. This means that 45 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. Recent events, such as the COVID-19 pandemic and climate change, along with the associated increase in both incidence and severity of extreme weather events, have urgently underscored and amplified our need for safer, healthier, affordable, and more resilient housing and drawn much-needed attention to the expanding scope of related programs and policies.



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

590,000 children aged 1-5 years old have elevated blood lead levels	25 million people have asthma (1 in 16 children, 1 in 12 adults)	38,700 older adults die from unintentional falls	21,000 people die from radon-related 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

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

For every \$1:

- invested in home visiting programs that address both asthma self-management and indoor environmental triggers, **there is a return of \$5.30-\$14.00.**
- spent to reduce lead hazards, **there is a benefit of \$1.39** and poisonings can be prevented:
HUD estimates that the number of children under five years 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 of over \$7.00.**



ALABAMA

2024 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. Recent events, such as the COVID-19 pandemic and climate change, along with the associated increase in both incidence and severity of extreme weather events, have urgently underscored and amplified our need for safer, healthier, affordable, and more resilient housing and drawn much-needed attention to the expanding scope of related programs and policies. Increased time spent at home and ongoing challenges to healthy housing service delivery due to these events and others have affected health negatively and displayed—in sharp contrast—the longstanding crisis of inequitable access to quality housing and healthcare.



In Alabama, **26% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 22% of children live in poverty (2021).



In Alabama, **43% of housing was built prior to 1978** and may contain lead-based paint.



Approximately **10% of adults** and **10% of children** in Alabama have **current asthma** (2021).



238 Alabamans aged 65 years and older died from unintentional falls in 2020.



In 2020, **759 Alabama children under 6 years of age tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); almost **14,000 children had any level of lead** in their blood.



On average, **11 Alabamans die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2017-2021).



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 2021?

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](#).

May 2024. For **references**, additional **state-specific** healthy homes information, and to learn how you can **engage your members of Congress** on these vital issues...

visit: <http://bit.ly/StatePro>
contact: sgoodwin@nchh.org



ALASKA

2024 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. Recent events, such as the COVID-19 pandemic and climate change, along with the associated increase in both incidence and severity of extreme weather events, have urgently underscored and amplified our need for safer, healthier, affordable, and more resilient housing and drawn much-needed attention to the expanding scope of related programs and policies. Increased time spent at home and ongoing challenges to healthy housing service delivery due to these events and others have affected health negatively and displayed—in sharp contrast—the longstanding crisis of inequitable access to quality housing and healthcare.



In Alaska, **30% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 12% of children live in poverty (2021).



In Alaska, **common sources of lead exposure are living in pre-1978 housing** (true in 39% of EBLL cases), **having a parent who works with lead** (true in 54% of EBLL cases), and **eating game meat hunted with lead ammunition** (true in 50% of EBLL cases).



Approximately **9% of Alaskan adults currently have asthma**, and about 14% have had asthma during their lifetimes (2021).



Less than **9% of Alaskan children under 6 years of age were tested for elevated blood lead** in 2018; the Southwest region of the state has the highest testing rates and the Gulf Coast region the lowest.



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



On average, **17 Alaskans die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2017-2021).



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



Unintentional falls were responsible for 52 deaths among Alaskans over the age of 65 in 2020. **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

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 AK received funding since 2021?

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](#).

May 2024. For **references**, additional **state-specific** healthy homes information, and to learn how you can **engage your members of Congress** on these vital issues...

visit: <http://bit.ly/StatePro>
contact: sgoodwin@nchh.org

NCHH



AMERICAN SAMOA

2024 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. Recent events, such as the COVID-19 pandemic and climate change, along with the associated increase in both incidence and severity of extreme weather events, have urgently underscored and amplified our need for safer, healthier, affordable, and more resilient housing and drawn much-needed attention to the expanding scope of related programs and policies. Increased time spent at home and ongoing challenges to healthy housing service delivery due to these events and others have affected health negatively and displayed—in sharp contrast—the longstanding crisis of inequitable access to quality housing and healthcare.



An estimated **21% of American Samoan renters spend over 30% of their income on rent** (2019).



Approximately 16% of occupied housing units in American Samoa were built before 1978 and may contain lead-based paint (2020).



In American Samoa, almost **11% of housing lacks complete plumbing facilities**, and over **18% lacks complete kitchen facilities** (2020).



There are approximately **13 deaths per year from indoor air pollution as a result of certain cooking fuels** in American Samoa (2019).



Approximately **3% of the American Samoan population has current asthma** (2019).



Approximately **23% of American Samoans live less than 10 meters above sea level**; another 19% live 10-20 meters above sea level.



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

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 AS received funding since 2021?

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](#).

May 2024. For **references**, additional **state-specific** healthy homes information, and to learn how you can **engage your members of Congress** on these vital issues...

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

contact: sgoodwin@nchh.org

NCHH



ARKANSAS

2024 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. Recent events, such as the COVID-19 pandemic and climate change, along with the associated increase in both incidence and severity of extreme weather events, have urgently underscored and amplified our need for safer, healthier, affordable, and more resilient housing and drawn much-needed attention to the expanding scope of related programs and policies. Increased time spent at home and ongoing challenges to healthy housing service delivery due to these events and others have affected health negatively and displayed—in sharp contrast—the longstanding crisis of inequitable access to quality housing and healthcare.



In Arkansas, **22% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 22% of children live in poverty (2021).



40% of Arkansas housing was built prior to 1978 and may contain lead-based paint.



Approximately **9% of adults currently have asthma in Arkansas** (2021); almost 14% have been diagnosed with asthma during their lifetime (2021).



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



In 2021, **112 children in Arkansas had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more).



On average, **10 Arkansans die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2017-2021).



Unintentional falls were responsible for 200 deaths among Arkansans above the age of 65 in 2020.



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

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 AR received funding since 2021?

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**
- 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](#).

May 2024. For **references**, additional **state-specific** healthy homes information, and to learn how you can **engage your members of Congress** on these vital issues...

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

contact: sgoodwin@nchh.org

NCHH



ARIZONA

2024 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. Recent events, such as the COVID-19 pandemic and climate change, along with the associated increase in both incidence and severity of extreme weather events, have urgently underscored and amplified our need for safer, healthier, affordable, and more resilient housing and drawn much-needed attention to the expanding scope of related programs and policies. Increased time spent at home and ongoing challenges to healthy housing service delivery due to these events and others have affected health negatively and displayed—in sharp contrast—the longstanding crisis of inequitable access to quality housing and healthcare.



In Arizona, **29% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 17% of children live in poverty (2021).



31% of Arizona housing was built prior to 1978 and may contain lead-based paint.



In 2021, **160 Arizona children tested positive for an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more).



Over **9% of adults** (2021) and 11% of children (2014) **in Arizona currently have asthma**.



In 2021, there were **over 17,000 emergency department visits and over 1,800 hospitalizations for asthma** in Arizona.



In 2021, there were **96 emergency department visits and 14 hospitalizations due to carbon monoxide exposure** in Arizona.



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



In 2020, unintentional falls among Arizonans aged 65 years and older **resulted in 992 deaths**. In 2016, unintentional falls resulted in **14,344 inpatient hospitalizations** (total charges over \$933.9 million), **and 42,531 emergency department visits** (total charges over \$343.2 million).

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 AZ received funding since 2021?

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**
- ✓ **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](#).

May 2024. For **references**, additional **state-specific** healthy homes information, and to learn how you can **engage your members of Congress** on these vital issues...

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

contact: sgoodwin@nchh.org

NCHH



CALIFORNIA

2024 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. Recent events, such as the COVID-19 pandemic and climate change, along with the associated increase in both incidence and severity of extreme weather events, have urgently underscored and amplified our need for safer, healthier, affordable, and more resilient housing and drawn much-needed attention to the expanding scope of related programs and policies. Increased time spent at home and ongoing challenges to healthy housing service delivery due to these events and others have affected health negatively and displayed—in sharp contrast—the longstanding crisis of inequitable access to quality housing and healthcare.



In California, **40% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 16% of children live in poverty (2021).



57% of California housing was built before 1978 and may contain lead-based paint.



Approximately **9% of adults** and **5% of children have current asthma** in California (2021).



2,391 Californians over the age of 65 died from unintentional falls in 2020.



In 2020, **4,930 Californian children tested had an elevated blood lead level** of 4.5 µg/dL or more; **1,960 of them had blood lead levels of 9.5 µg/dL or more**. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, **testing rates dropped about 29%** in California.



On average, **64 Californians die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2017-2021).



PFAS were detected in **28 water systems between 2013 and 2015** and **162 water systems between 2019 and 2020** in California.



In 2020, there were **93,875 emergency department visits** and **over 8,553 hospitalizations due to asthma** in California.

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 CA received funding since 2021?

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**

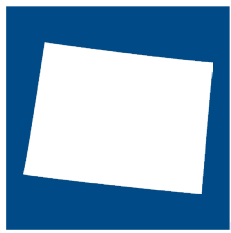
For more information on these programs and their impacts, as well as many others available to support healthy housing efforts, refer to [NCHH's Agency Fact Sheets](#).

May 2024. For **references**, additional **state-specific** healthy homes information, and to learn how you can **engage your members of Congress** on these vital issues...

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

contact: sgoodwin@nchh.org

NCHH



COLORADO

2024 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. Recent events, such as the COVID-19 pandemic and climate change, along with the associated increase in both incidence and severity of extreme weather events, have urgently underscored and amplified our need for safer, healthier, affordable, and more resilient housing and drawn much-needed attention to the expanding scope of related programs and policies. Increased time spent at home and ongoing challenges to healthy housing service delivery due to these events and others have affected health negatively and displayed—in sharp contrast—the longstanding crisis of inequitable access to quality housing and healthcare.



In Colorado, **30% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 12% of children live in poverty (2021).



42% of Colorado housing was built before 1978 and may contain lead-based paint.



In 2020, **262 Colorado children tested positive for an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more). Fewer than 20,000 children in the state were tested.



Over **10% of adults in Colorado have current asthma** (2021).



In 2022, there were **over 15,588 emergency department visits and approximately 2,639 hospitalizations due to asthma** in Colorado.



On average, **29 Coloradans die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2017-2021).



Between 2005-2022, **30 counties in Colorado had 50% or more of their homes test above the EPA radon action level**; 48.3% of total statewide tests came back above the action level.



Unintentional falls were responsible for 863 deaths among Coloradans over the age of 65 in 2020.

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 CO received funding since 2021?

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](#).

May 2024. For **references**, additional **state-specific** healthy homes information, and to learn how you can **engage your members of Congress** on these vital issues...

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

contact: sgoodwin@nchh.org

NCHH



CONNECTICUT

2024 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. Recent events, such as the COVID-19 pandemic and climate change, along with the associated increase in both incidence and severity of extreme weather events, have urgently underscored and amplified our need for safer, healthier, affordable, and more resilient housing and drawn much-needed attention to the expanding scope of related programs and policies. Increased time spent at home and ongoing challenges to healthy housing service delivery due to these events and others have affected health negatively and displayed—in sharp contrast—the longstanding crisis of inequitable access to quality housing and healthcare.



In Connecticut, **31% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 13% of children live in poverty (2021).



69% of Connecticut housing was built prior to 1978 and may contain lead-based paint; 20% was built in 1939 or earlier.



In 2020, **1,042 Connecticut children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); EBLL rates were at least **two times higher for Black, Asian, and Hispanic children** compared to non-Hispanic White children.



Almost **11% of adults** and **9% of children have current asthma** in Connecticut (2021).



Connecticut spent **over \$86 million for acute care due to asthma** as a primary diagnosis in 2021: \$45.5 million on hospitalization charges and \$41.6 million on ED visits. **77% of these expenses were charged to Medicaid or Medicare.**



420 Connecticut residents over the age of 65 **died from unintentional falls** in 2020.



On average, **five Connecticut residents die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2017-2021).



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 2021?

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](#).

May 2024. For **references**, additional **state-specific** healthy homes information, and to learn how you can **engage your members of Congress** on these vital issues...

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

contact: sgoodwin@nchh.org

NCHH



DELAWARE

2024 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. Recent events, such as the COVID-19 pandemic and climate change, along with the associated increase in both incidence and severity of extreme weather events, have urgently underscored and amplified our need for safer, healthier, affordable, and more resilient housing and drawn much-needed attention to the expanding scope of related programs and policies. Increased time spent at home and ongoing challenges to healthy housing service delivery due to these events and others have affected health negatively and displayed—in sharp contrast—the longstanding crisis of inequitable access to quality housing and healthcare.



In Delaware, **31% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 17% of children live in poverty.



45% of housing in Delaware housing was built prior to 1978 and may contain lead-based paint.



Approximately **10% of adults** (2021) and **12% of children** (2012) **have current asthma** in Delaware.



Unintentional falls were responsible for 88 deaths among Delawareans over the age of 65 in 2020.



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



In 2021, there were **770 emergency department visits and 438 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

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 DE received funding since 2021?

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](#).

May 2024. For **references**, additional **state-specific** healthy homes information, and to learn how you can **engage your members of Congress** on these vital issues...

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

contact: sgoodwin@nchh.org

NCHH



DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

2024 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. Recent events, such as the COVID-19 pandemic and climate change, along with the associated increase in both incidence and severity of extreme weather events, have urgently underscored and amplified our need for safer, healthier, affordable, and more resilient housing and drawn much-needed attention to the expanding scope of related programs and policies. Increased time spent at home and ongoing challenges to healthy housing service delivery due to these events and others have affected health negatively and displayed—in sharp contrast—the longstanding crisis of inequitable access to quality housing and healthcare.



In the District of Columbia, **31% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 24% of children live in poverty (2021).



72% of District housing was built prior to 1978 (32% before 1940) and may contain lead-based paint. Due to the age of the housing stock, the **District of Columbia requires a 100% screening rate for children at ages 1 and 2.**



In the District in 2018, **157 tested children in under age 6 tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more).



There are **more than 28,000 lead or galvanized iron service lines** in Washington, DC.



Almost **12% of adults and 10% of children have current asthma** in the District of Columbia (2021).



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



Unintentional falls were responsible for 48 deaths among Washingtonians over the age of 65 in 2020.



Almost **20% of District of Columbia households have severe housing problems**, including overcrowding or lack of kitchen or plumbing facilities.

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 DC received funding since 2021?

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](#).

May 2024. For **references**, additional **state-specific** healthy homes information, and to learn how you can **engage your members of Congress** on these vital issues...

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

contact: sgoodwin@nchh.org

NCHH



FLORIDA

2024 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. Recent events, such as the COVID-19 pandemic and climate change, along with the associated increase in both incidence and severity of extreme weather events, have urgently underscored and amplified our need for safer, healthier, affordable, and more resilient housing and drawn much-needed attention to the expanding scope of related programs and policies. Increased time spent at home and ongoing challenges to healthy housing service delivery due to these events and others have affected health negatively and displayed—in sharp contrast—the longstanding crisis of inequitable access to quality housing and healthcare.



In Florida, **36% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 18% of children live in poverty (2021).



Approximately 36% of Florida housing was built prior to 1978 and may contain lead-based paint.



In 2022, **2,717 Florida children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more).



Over **7% of adults** and almost **6% of children have current asthma** in Florida (2020). In 2019, over **24% of adults reported not being able to buy medication for their asthma** due to cost.



In 2021, there were **almost 74,000 emergency department visits and over 8,000 hospitalizations from asthma** in Florida, **costing over \$431.4 million and over \$11.3 million**, respectively.



Unintentional falls are the leading cause of injury for Floridians above the age of 65 and were responsible for **3,356 deaths in 2020**.



On average, **49 Floridians die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2017-2021).



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 2021?

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](#).

May 2024. For **references**, additional **state-specific** healthy homes information, and to learn how you can **engage your members of Congress** on these vital issues...

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

contact: sgoodwin@nchh.org

NCHH



GEORGIA

2024 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. Recent events, such as the COVID-19 pandemic and climate change, along with the associated increase in both incidence and severity of extreme weather events, have urgently underscored and amplified our need for safer, healthier, affordable, and more resilient housing and drawn much-needed attention to the expanding scope of related programs and policies. Increased time spent at home and ongoing challenges to healthy housing service delivery due to these events and others have affected health negatively and displayed—in sharp contrast—the longstanding crisis of inequitable access to quality housing and healthcare.



In Georgia, **29% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 20% of children live in poverty (2021).



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



In 2022, **2,977 Georgia children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (3.5 µg/dL or more); **423 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or more.**



About **9% of adults** and **almost 10% of children** have **current asthma** in Georgia (2021).



On average, **26 Georgians die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2017-2021).



Radon-related lung cancer kills over 800 Georgians annually. In 17 northern Georgia counties, **29% or more of homes have tested with high levels** of radon (2022).



Unintentional falls were responsible for 725 deaths among Georgians above the age of 65 in 2020.



In Georgia from 2018-2022, **falls were the leading cause of emergency department visits among people over 75 and the fourth highest cause overall** (175,841 and 866,550 respectively).

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 GA received funding since 2021?

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](#).

May 2024. For **references**, additional **state-specific** healthy homes information, and to learn how you can **engage your members of Congress** on these vital issues...

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

contact: sgoodwin@nchh.org

NCHH



GUAM

2024 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. Recent events, such as the COVID-19 pandemic and climate change, along with the associated increase in both incidence and severity of extreme weather events, have urgently underscored and amplified our need for safer, healthier, affordable, and more resilient housing and drawn much-needed attention to the expanding scope of related programs and policies. Increased time spent at home and ongoing challenges to healthy housing service delivery due to these events and others have affected health negatively and displayed—in sharp contrast—the longstanding crisis of inequitable access to quality housing and healthcare.



In Guam, **4% of housing lacks complete plumbing facilities** and **7% lacks complete kitchen facilities** (2020; excludes military housing).



Approximately 34% of housing in Guam was built prior to 1979 and may contain lead-based paint.



In Guam, **43% of renters spend more than 40% of their income on housing**, compared to 14% of homeowners.



About **5% of adults have current asthma** in Guam (2021).



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



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



Five northern villages in Guam, **comprising over 60% of the island's population, had average radon samples above the EPA action level** (2002-2009).



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

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 GU received funding since 2021?

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](#).

May 2024. For **references**, additional **state-specific** healthy homes information, and to learn how you can **engage your members of Congress** on these vital issues...

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

contact: sgoodwin@nchh.org

NCHH



HAWAII

2024 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. Recent events, such as the COVID-19 pandemic and climate change, along with the associated increase in both incidence and severity of extreme weather events, have urgently underscored and amplified our need for safer, healthier, affordable, and more resilient housing and drawn much-needed attention to the expanding scope of related programs and policies. Increased time spent at home and ongoing challenges to healthy housing service delivery due to these events and others have affected health negatively and displayed—in sharp contrast—the longstanding crisis of inequitable access to quality housing and healthcare.



In Hawaii, **39% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 14% of children live in poverty (2021).



52% of Hawaii housing was built prior to 1978 and may contain lead-based paint.



In 2022, **at least 242 children in Hawaii had an elevated blood lead level** (3.5 µg/dL or more).



Over **8% of adults** and **5% of children have current asthma** in Hawaii (2021).



In 2019, there were **689 emergency department visits and 66 hospitalizations for asthma** among Hawaiian children aged 0-4 years.



On average, **2 Hawaiians die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2017-2021).



Unintentional falls were responsible for 154 deaths among adult Hawaiians over the age of 65 in 2020.



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

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 HI received funding since 2021?

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](#).

May 2024. For **references**, additional **state-specific** healthy homes information, and to learn how you can **engage your members of Congress** on these vital issues...

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

contact: sgoodwin@nchh.org

NCHH



IDAHO

2024 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. Recent events, such as the COVID-19 pandemic and climate change, along with the associated increase in both incidence and severity of extreme weather events, have urgently underscored and amplified our need for safer, healthier, affordable, and more resilient housing and drawn much-needed attention to the expanding scope of related programs and policies. Increased time spent at home and ongoing challenges to healthy housing service delivery due to these events and others have affected health negatively and displayed—in sharp contrast—the longstanding crisis of inequitable access to quality housing and healthcare.



In Idaho, **22% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 13% of children live in poverty (2021).



Approximately **40% of housing in Idaho was built prior to 1978** and may contain lead-based paint.



Almost **10% of adults in Idaho have current asthma** (2021).



Unintentional falls were responsible for 257 deaths among Idaho residents over the age of 65 in 2020.



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** (2017-2021).



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 or mold**.

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 ID received funding since 2021?

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](#).

May 2024. For **references**, additional **state-specific** healthy homes information, and to learn how you can **engage your members of Congress** on these vital issues...

visit: <http://bit.ly/StatePro>
contact: sgoodwin@nchh.org



ILLINOIS

2024 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. Recent events, such as the COVID-19 pandemic and climate change, along with the associated increase in both incidence and severity of extreme weather events, have urgently underscored and amplified our need for safer, healthier, affordable, and more resilient housing and drawn much-needed attention to the expanding scope of related programs and policies. Increased time spent at home and ongoing challenges to healthy housing service delivery due to these events and others have affected health negatively and displayed—in sharp contrast—the longstanding crisis of inequitable access to quality housing and healthcare.



In Illinois, **28% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 16% of children live in poverty (2021).



63% 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.



Almost **9% of adults** and **7% of children have current asthma** in Illinois (2021).



1,150 Illinoisans above the age of 65 died from unintentional falls in 2020.



In 2020, **5,952 Illinoisan children tested under six had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); 1,376 of them measured 10 µg/dL or higher.



On average, **66 Illinoisans die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2017-2021).



Over 41% of homes tested in Illinois **have radon amounts above the EPA action level** in their indoor air.



Asthma **cost Illinois Medicaid over \$818 million (including over \$371.5 million for hospitalizations)** in 2015.

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 IL received funding since 2021?

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](#).

May 2024. For **references**, additional **state-specific** healthy homes information, and to learn how you can **engage your members of Congress** on these vital issues...

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

contact: sgoodwin@nchh.org

NCHH



INDIANA

2024 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. Recent events, such as the COVID-19 pandemic and climate change, along with the associated increase in both incidence and severity of extreme weather events, have urgently underscored and amplified our need for safer, healthier, affordable, and more resilient housing and drawn much-needed attention to the expanding scope of related programs and policies. Increased time spent at home and ongoing challenges to healthy housing service delivery due to these events and others have affected health negatively and displayed—in sharp contrast—the longstanding crisis of inequitable access to quality housing and healthcare.



In Indiana, **21% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 16% of children live in poverty (2021).



In Indiana, **55% of the housing stock was built prior to 1978** and may contain lead-based paint; approximately 15% was built in 1939 or earlier.



In 2022, **3,379 Indiana children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **222 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or more.**



Over **10% of adults** and **7% of children have current asthma** in Indiana (2021).



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



On average, **30 Hoosiers die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2017-2021).



Almost **one out of every three homes in Indiana** is estimated to **have radon levels above the EPA action level.**



Falls are the leading cause of injury-related emergency department visits, hospitalizations, and deaths for Hoosiers aged 65 and older; **499 older adults (65+) died from fall-related injury** in 2020.

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 IN received funding since 2021?

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](#).

May 2024. For **references**, additional **state-specific** healthy homes information, and to learn how you can **engage your members of Congress** on these vital issues...

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

contact: sgoodwin@nchh.org

NCHH



IOWA

2024 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. Recent events, such as the COVID-19 pandemic and climate change, along with the associated increase in both incidence and severity of extreme weather events, have urgently underscored and amplified our need for safer, healthier, affordable, and more resilient housing and drawn much-needed attention to the expanding scope of related programs and policies. Increased time spent at home and ongoing challenges to healthy housing service delivery due to these events and others have affected health negatively and displayed—in sharp contrast—the longstanding crisis of inequitable access to quality housing and healthcare.



In Iowa, **20% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 13% of children live in poverty (2021).



In Iowa, **63% of the housing stock was built prior to 1978** and may contain lead-based paint; approximately 23% was built in 1939 or earlier.



In 2020, **1,148 Iowan children tested had a confirmed elevated blood lead level** (3.5 µg/dL or more); **299 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or more.**



Over **9% of adults have current asthma** in Iowa (2021).



Unintentional falls were responsible for 542 deaths among Iowans over the age of 65 in 2020.



There were **309 emergency department visits, 10 hospitalizations, and 17 deaths** due to unintentional, nonfire **carbon monoxide exposure** in Iowa in 2021.



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



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

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 IA received funding since 2021?

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](#).

May 2024. For **references**, additional **state-specific** healthy homes information, and to learn how you can **engage your members of Congress** on these vital issues...

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

contact: sgoodwin@nchh.org

NCHH



KANSAS

2024 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. Recent events, such as the COVID-19 pandemic and climate change, along with the associated increase in both incidence and severity of extreme weather events, have urgently underscored and amplified our need for safer, healthier, affordable, and more resilient housing and drawn much-needed attention to the expanding scope of related programs and policies. Increased time spent at home and ongoing challenges to healthy housing service delivery due to these events and others have affected health negatively and displayed—in sharp contrast—the longstanding crisis of inequitable access to quality housing and healthcare.



In Kansas, **20% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 13% of children live in poverty (2021).



56% of Kansas housing was built prior to 1978 and may contain lead-based paint; approximately 14% was built in 1939 or earlier.



In 2020, **at least 631 children in Kansas tested with blood lead levels at or above 3.5 µg/dL**.



Almost **11% of adults** and **over 7% of children have current asthma** in Kansas (2021).



Unintentional falls were responsible for 424 deaths among Kansans over the age of 65 in 2020.



On average, **15 Kansans die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2015-2019). In 2018, there were **131 emergency department visits and 34 hospitalizations** due to carbon monoxide.



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

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 KS received funding since 2021?

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](#).

May 2024. For **references**, additional **state-specific** healthy homes information, and to learn how you can **engage your members of Congress** on these vital issues...

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

contact: sgoodwin@nchh.org

NCHH



KENTUCKY

2024 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. Recent events, such as the COVID-19 pandemic and climate change, along with the associated increase in both incidence and severity of extreme weather events, have urgently underscored and amplified our need for safer, healthier, affordable, and more resilient housing and drawn much-needed attention to the expanding scope of related programs and policies. Increased time spent at home and ongoing challenges to healthy housing service delivery due to these events and others have affected health negatively and displayed—in sharp contrast—the longstanding crisis of inequitable access to quality housing and healthcare.



In Kentucky, **24% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 22% of children live in poverty (2021).



In Kentucky, **48% of housing was built prior to 1978** and may contain lead-based paint.



In 2016, **655 Kentucky children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **30 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or more**. Only 3.2% of the population under 72 months old were tested.



Almost **12% of adults** and **over 5% of children have current asthma** in Kentucky (2021).



Kentucky recorded **9,035 emergency department visits and 987 hospitalizations due to asthma** in 2020. Medical costs (including medication) and missed work and school costs **an estimated \$500 million each year** in Kentucky.



On average, **15 Kentuckians die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2017-2021).



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



Unintentional falls were responsible for 306 deaths among Kentuckians over the age of 65 in 2020.

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 KY received funding since 2021?

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](#).

May 2024. For **references**, additional **state-specific** healthy homes information, and to learn how you can **engage your members of Congress** on these vital issues...

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

contact: sgoodwin@nchh.org



LOUISIANA

2024 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. Recent events, such as the COVID-19 pandemic and climate change, along with the associated increase in both incidence and severity of extreme weather events, have urgently underscored and amplified our need for safer, healthier, affordable, and more resilient housing and drawn much-needed attention to the expanding scope of related programs and policies. Increased time spent at home and ongoing challenges to healthy housing service delivery due to these events and others have affected health negatively and displayed—in sharp contrast—the longstanding crisis of inequitable access to quality housing and healthcare.



In Louisiana, **30% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 27% of children live in poverty (2021).



47% 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 µg/dL or more); **79 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or more.**



In 2017, **over 9% of children tested for lead had levels above 5 µg/dL in four Louisiana parishes** (Claiborne, Ouachita, Red River, and Calcasieu), compared to 3.5% of children tested statewide. **Another six parishes had over 6%.**



Approximately **10% of adults** (2021) and **9% of children** (2015) **have current asthma** in Louisiana.



There were **21,333 emergency department visits** and **1,972 hospitalizations due to asthma** in Louisiana in 2019.



On average, **23 individuals die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** in Louisiana (2017-2021).



289 Louisianians over the age of 65 died as a result of unintentional falls in 2020.

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 LA received funding since 2021?

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**

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](#).

May 2024. For **references**, additional **state-specific** healthy homes information, and to learn how you can **engage your members of Congress** on these vital issues...

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

contact: sgoodwin@nchh.org



MAINE

2024 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. Recent events, such as the COVID-19 pandemic and climate change, along with the associated increase in both incidence and severity of extreme weather events, have urgently underscored and amplified our need for safer, healthier, affordable, and more resilient housing and drawn much-needed attention to the expanding scope of related programs and policies. Increased time spent at home and ongoing challenges to healthy housing service delivery due to these events and others have affected health negatively and displayed—in sharp contrast—the longstanding crisis of inequitable access to quality housing and healthcare.



In Maine, **23% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 15% of children live in poverty (2021).



55% of Maine housing was built prior to 1978 and may contain lead-based paint; approximately 23% was built in 1939 or earlier.



Over 14,000 children were screened for lead poisoning in Maine in 2021; **206 were confirmed and 265 were estimated to have lead levels above 5 µg/dL.**



Approximately **12.5% of adults and 7% of children have current asthma** in Maine (2021).



In 2020, **asthma was responsible for over 2,716 emergency department visits and 180 hospitalizations** in Maine.



In 2020, **336 Mainers aged 65 and older died from unintentional falls.**



On average, **six individuals die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** in Maine (2016- 2020). In Maine in 2021, **carbon monoxide exposure** was responsible for **81 emergency department visits.**



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 2021?

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](#).

May 2024. For **references**, additional **state-specific** healthy homes information, and to learn how you can **engage your members of Congress** on these vital issues...

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

contact: sgoodwin@nchh.org

NCHH



MARYLAND

2024 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. Recent events, such as the COVID-19 pandemic and climate change, along with the associated increase in both incidence and severity of extreme weather events, have urgently underscored and amplified our need for safer, healthier, affordable, and more resilient housing and drawn much-needed attention to the expanding scope of related programs and policies. Increased time spent at home and ongoing challenges to healthy housing service delivery due to these events and others have affected health negatively and displayed—in sharp contrast—the longstanding crisis of inequitable access to quality housing and healthcare.



In Maryland, **31% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 14% of children live in poverty (2021).



51% of Maryland housing was built prior to 1978 and may contain lead-based paint.



In 2020, **1,171 Maryland children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **270 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or more.**



Over **9% of adults** and **almost 7% of children have current asthma** in Maryland (2021).



In 2020, there were **16,615 asthma-related emergency department visits** and **1,478 hospitalizations** in Maryland, **totaling \$49.5 million in healthcare costs.**



On average, **eight Marylanders die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2017-2021).



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



In 2019, **unintentional falls** among Marylanders above 65 were responsible for **over 11,800 hospitalizations.** Unintentional falls were responsible for **708 deaths among Marylanders over 65 in 2020.**

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 2021?

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](#).

May 2024. For **references**, additional **state-specific** healthy homes information, and to learn how you can **engage your members of Congress** on these vital issues...

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

contact: sgoodwin@nchh.org



MASSACHUSETTS

2024 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. Recent events, such as the COVID-19 pandemic and climate change, along with the associated increase in both incidence and severity of extreme weather events, have urgently underscored and amplified our need for safer, healthier, affordable, and more resilient housing and drawn much-needed attention to the expanding scope of related programs and policies. Increased time spent at home and ongoing challenges to healthy housing service delivery due to these events and others have affected health negatively and displayed—in sharp contrast—the longstanding crisis of inequitable access to quality housing and healthcare.



In Massachusetts, **30% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 13% of children live in poverty (2021).



70% of Massachusetts housing was built prior to 1978 and may contain lead-based paint; approximately 31% was built in 1939 or earlier.



Almost **12% of adults** and **10% of children have current asthma** in Massachusetts (2021).



In 2020, **912 Massachusetts residents aged 65 years and over died from unintentional falls**.



In 2021, **2,053 Massachusetts children under four tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **520 children under six had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or more**.



On average, **9 Bay Staters die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2017-2021).



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 2021?

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](#).

May 2024. For **references**, additional **state-specific** healthy homes information, and to learn how you can **engage your members of Congress** on these vital issues...

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

contact: sgoodwin@nchh.org

NCHH



MICHIGAN

2024 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. Recent events, such as the COVID-19 pandemic and climate change, along with the associated increase in both incidence and severity of extreme weather events, have urgently underscored and amplified our need for safer, healthier, affordable, and more resilient housing and drawn much-needed attention to the expanding scope of related programs and policies. Increased time spent at home and ongoing challenges to healthy housing service delivery due to these events and others have affected health negatively and displayed—in sharp contrast—the longstanding crisis of inequitable access to quality housing and healthcare.



In Michigan, **25% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 18% of children live in poverty (2021).



63% of Michigan housing was built before 1978 and may contain lead-based paint.



In 2022, **2,456 Michigan children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (3.5 µg/dL or more) with a venous test; 1,639 were over 5 µg/dL.



Approximately **11.5% of adults** and **7% of children** (2021) currently have asthma in Michigan. The 2019 **asthma hospitalization rate for adults was 1.6 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**.



In 2020, **1,355 Michigan residents aged 65 years and over died** from unintentional falls. Falls were responsible for an **average of 21,365 hospitalizations per year** (2006-2015) and 418 hospitalizations per week (2015) in Michigan.



On average, **31 Michiganders die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2017-2021).



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 2021?

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](#).

May 2024. For **references**, additional **state-specific** healthy homes information, and to learn how you can **engage your members of Congress** on these vital issues...

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

contact: sgoodwin@nchh.org

NCHH



MINNESOTA

2024 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. Recent events, such as the COVID-19 pandemic and climate change, along with the associated increase in both incidence and severity of extreme weather events, have urgently underscored and amplified our need for safer, healthier, affordable, and more resilient housing and drawn much-needed attention to the expanding scope of related programs and policies. Increased time spent at home and ongoing challenges to healthy housing service delivery due to these events and others have affected health negatively and displayed—in sharp contrast—the longstanding crisis of inequitable access to quality housing and healthcare.



In Minnesota, **21% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 11% of children live in poverty (2021).



51% of Minnesota housing was built prior to 1978 and may contain lead-based paint; 16% was built in 1939 or earlier.



In 2021, **556 Minnesotan children under six years of age tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **154 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or more.**



Almost **9% of adults** and **6% of children have current asthma** in Minnesota (2021).



In 2018, there were **58 deaths due to asthma** in Minnesota. Since 2010, asthma **mortality rates for Black Minnesotans have ranged from 1.3 to three times higher** than for whites.



Unintentional falls were responsible for 1,143 deaths of Minnesotans over the age of 65 in 2020.



On average, **28 Minnesotans die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2017-2021).



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 2021?

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](#).

May 2024. For **references**, additional **state-specific** healthy homes information, and to learn how you can **engage your members of Congress** on these vital issues...

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

contact: sgoodwin@nchh.org

NCHH



MISSISSIPPI

2024 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. Recent events, such as the COVID-19 pandemic and climate change, along with the associated increase in both incidence and severity of extreme weather events, have urgently underscored and amplified our need for safer, healthier, affordable, and more resilient housing and drawn much-needed attention to the expanding scope of related programs and policies. Increased time spent at home and ongoing challenges to healthy housing service delivery due to these events and others have affected health negatively and displayed—in sharp contrast—the longstanding crisis of inequitable access to quality housing and healthcare.



In Mississippi, **28% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 28% of children live in poverty (2021).



42% 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 µg/dL or more); **87 had a blood level of 10 µg/dL or more.**



Approximately **11.5% of adults** and **over 10% of children have current asthma** in Mississippi (2021).



Mississippians **earning less than \$25,000 annually have the highest prevalence of asthma in the state**, and **Black adults are more likely to have asthma** than White adults.



Unintentional falls were responsible for 310 deaths among Mississippians above the age of 65 in 2020.



On average, **eight Mississippians die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2017-2021).



15% of Mississippians households face at least one severe housing problem: overcrowding, lack of kitchen or plumbing facilities, and/or high housing costs.

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 2021?

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](#).

May 2024. For **references**, additional **state-specific** healthy homes information, and to learn how you can **engage your members of Congress** on these vital issues...

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

contact: sgoodwin@nchh.org

NCHH



MISSOURI

2024 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. Recent events, such as the COVID-19 pandemic and climate change, along with the associated increase in both incidence and severity of extreme weather events, have urgently underscored and amplified our need for safer, healthier, affordable, and more resilient housing and drawn much-needed attention to the expanding scope of related programs and policies. Increased time spent at home and ongoing challenges to healthy housing service delivery due to these events and others have affected health negatively and displayed—in sharp contrast—the longstanding crisis of inequitable access to quality housing and healthcare.



In Missouri, **22% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 16% of children live in poverty (2021).



53% of Missouri housing was built prior to 1978 and may contain lead-based paint; approximately 27% was built before 1960.



In 2020, **1,665 Missouri children under six tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **358 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or more.**



Over **9% of adults** and **7% of children have current asthma** in Missouri (2021).



In 2018, the **total economic burden of childhood asthma in Missouri attributable to the environment was \$34.2 million.**



On average, **33 Missourians die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2017-2021).



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 795 deaths among Missourians over the age of 65 in 2020.

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 2021?

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](#).

May 2024. For **references**, additional **state-specific** healthy homes information, and to learn how you can **engage your members of Congress** on these vital issues...

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

contact: sgoodwin@nchh.org

NCHH



MONTANA

2024 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. Recent events, such as the COVID-19 pandemic and climate change, along with the associated increase in both incidence and severity of extreme weather events, have urgently underscored and amplified our need for safer, healthier, affordable, and more resilient housing and drawn much-needed attention to the expanding scope of related programs and policies. Increased time spent at home and ongoing challenges to healthy housing service delivery due to these events and others have affected health negatively and displayed—in sharp contrast—the longstanding crisis of inequitable access to quality housing and healthcare.



In Montana, **22% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 14% of children live in poverty (2021).



50% of Montana housing was built before 1978 and may contain lead-based paint; 13% was built before 1940.



In just four months in 2022, 73 elevated blood lead cases (3.5 µg/dL or more) were reported in Montana **compared to a yearly average of 17 cases** from 2014 to 2019. Montana estimates that 88% of children with EBLLs went unidentified in 2019-2020.



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



In Montana, **almost 10% of adults and approximately 5% of children have asthma** (2021). There were **1,645 emergency department visits and 195 hospitalizations due to asthma** in Montana in 2020.



Unintentional falls were responsible for 186 deaths among Montanans over the age of 65 in 2020.



On average, **seven Montanans die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2017-2021).



49 of Montana's 56 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 MT received funding since 2021?

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**
- ✓ **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](#).

May 2024. For **references**, additional **state-specific** healthy homes information, and to learn how you can **engage your members of Congress** on these vital issues...

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

contact: sgoodwin@nchh.org

NCHH



NEBRASKA

2024 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. Recent events, such as the COVID-19 pandemic and climate change, along with the associated increase in both incidence and severity of extreme weather events, have urgently underscored and amplified our need for safer, healthier, affordable, and more resilient housing and drawn much-needed attention to the expanding scope of related programs and policies. Increased time spent at home and ongoing challenges to healthy housing service delivery due to these events and others have affected health negatively and displayed—in sharp contrast—the longstanding crisis of inequitable access to quality housing and healthcare.



In Nebraska, **22% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 13% of children live in poverty (2021).



58% of Nebraska housing was built prior to 1978 and may contain lead-based paint; approximately 18% was built in 1939 or earlier.



In 2021, **488 Nebraska children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); less than 22% of the population less than six years old was tested.



Approximately **8% of adults** and **almost 6% of children have current asthma** in Nebraska (2021).



On average, **nine Nebraskans die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2017-2021).



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 **four deaths, 70 hospitalizations, and 233 emergency department visits due to unintentional falls** among Nebraskans over the age of 65.



Unintentional falls caused 225 deaths among Nebraskans over 65 in 2020.

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 2021?

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](#).

May 2024. For **references**, additional **state-specific** healthy homes information, and to learn how you can **engage your members of Congress** on these vital issues...

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

contact: sgoodwin@nchh.org

NCHH



NEVADA

2024 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. Recent events, such as the COVID-19 pandemic and climate change, along with the associated increase in both incidence and severity of extreme weather events, have urgently underscored and amplified our need for safer, healthier, affordable, and more resilient housing and drawn much-needed attention to the expanding scope of related programs and policies. Increased time spent at home and ongoing challenges to healthy housing service delivery due to these events and others have affected health negatively and displayed—in sharp contrast—the longstanding crisis of inequitable access to quality housing and healthcare.



In Nevada, **35% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 19% of children live in poverty (2021).



23% of Nevada housing was built before 1978 and may contain lead-based paint. From 2011 to 2015, 23% of owner-occupied and **13% of renter-occupied units with young children present were built before 1980**.



From October 2020 to September 2021, **only about 3% of all Nevada children were tested for lead**; from 2018 to 2019, at least **105 had an elevated blood lead level** (3.5 µg/dL or more).



Over **9% of adults** (2021) and **over 7% of children** (2020) **have current asthma** in Nevada.



269 Nevadans over 65 died from unintentional falls in 2020.



On average, **nine Nevadans die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2017-2021).



Nine 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 2021?

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](#).

May 2024. For **references**, additional **state-specific** healthy homes information, and to learn how you can **engage your members of Congress** on these vital issues...

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

contact: sgoodwin@nchh.org

NCHH



NEW HAMPSHIRE

2024 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. Recent events, such as the COVID-19 pandemic and climate change, along with the associated increase in both incidence and severity of extreme weather events, have urgently underscored and amplified our need for safer, healthier, affordable, and more resilient housing and drawn much-needed attention to the expanding scope of related programs and policies. Increased time spent at home and ongoing challenges to healthy housing service delivery due to these events and others have affected health negatively and displayed—in sharp contrast—the longstanding crisis of inequitable access to quality housing and healthcare.



In New Hampshire, **24% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 9% of children live in poverty (2021).



In New Hampshire, **52% of the housing stock was built prior to 1978** and may contain lead-based paint; 19% was built in 1939 or earlier. **Half of New Hampshire children (42,000) live in homes built before 1978.**



In 2021, **467 New Hampshire children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (3.5 µg/dL or more); the COVID-19 pandemic led to a **25% drop in testing rates.**



Asthma is responsible for over 4,000 ED visits and \$177 million in direct medical costs annually in New Hampshire.



Over **12% of adults** and **over 7% of children have current asthma** in New Hampshire (2021).



Unintentional falls were responsible for 249 deaths among New Hampshire residents over the age of 65 in 2020.



Carbon monoxide poisoning was responsible for 46 emergency department visits in New Hampshire in 2021.



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 2021?

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](#).

May 2024. For **references**, additional **state-specific** healthy homes information, and to learn how you can **engage your members of Congress** on these vital issues...

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

contact: sgoodwin@nchh.org

NCHH



NEW JERSEY

2024 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. Recent events, such as the COVID-19 pandemic and climate change, along with the associated increase in both incidence and severity of extreme weather events, have urgently underscored and amplified our need for safer, healthier, affordable, and more resilient housing and drawn much-needed attention to the expanding scope of related programs and policies. Increased time spent at home and ongoing challenges to healthy housing service delivery due to these events and others have affected health negatively and displayed—in sharp contrast—the longstanding crisis of inequitable access to quality housing and healthcare.



In New Jersey, **35% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 14% of children live in poverty (2021).



64% of New Jersey housing was built prior to 1978 and may contain lead-based paint; approximately 17% was built in 1939 or earlier.



In 2021, **1.9% of the 23.8% of New Jersey children under six tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **766 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or more.**



In 2021, the **six cities with the highest percentage of children under six years old with elevated blood lead levels** were Trenton (8.2%), East Orange (6.0%), Irvington (5.9%), Patterson (4.2%), Passaic (3.9%), and Newark (3.8%).



Almost **9% of adults** and **over 5% of children have current asthma** in New Jersey (2021).



On average, **13 New Jersey residents die annually** from carbon monoxide exposure (2017-2021). In 2020, **carbon monoxide poisoning was responsible for 212 emergency department visits** in New Jersey.



Radon is associated with **between 140 and 250 lung cancer deaths in New Jersey each year.** Over 33% of New Jersey homes have been tested for radon; 46% of homes found to have radon levels \geq 4pCi/L have been mitigated (2021).



In 2020, **487 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 2021?

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](#).

May 2024. For **references**, additional **state-specific** healthy homes information, and to learn how you can **engage your members of Congress** on these vital issues...

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

contact: sgoodwin@nchh.org

NCHH



NEW MEXICO

2024 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. Recent events, such as the COVID-19 pandemic and climate change, along with the associated increase in both incidence and severity of extreme weather events, have urgently underscored and amplified our need for safer, healthier, affordable, and more resilient housing and drawn much-needed attention to the expanding scope of related programs and policies. Increased time spent at home and ongoing challenges to healthy housing service delivery due to these events and others have affected health negatively and displayed—in sharp contrast—the longstanding crisis of inequitable access to quality housing and healthcare.



In New Mexico, **26% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 24% of children live in poverty (2021).



In New Mexico, **43% of the housing stock was built prior to 1978** and may contain lead-based paint.



In 2019, **130 children in New Mexico tested with blood lead levels between 5 and 10 µg/dL**.



Almost **11% of adults** and over **6% of children have current asthma** in New Mexico (2021). In 2021, there were **approximately 4,302 emergency department visits** and **659 hospitalizations due to asthma** in New Mexico.



In 2021, there were **313 emergency department visits** and **51 hospitalizations due to heat stress** in New Mexico.



Unintentional falls were responsible for 306 deaths among New Mexicans over the age of 65 in 2020.



On average, **11 New Mexicans die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2017-2021). In 2020, **CO exposure was responsible for 93 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 2021?

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](#).

May 2024. For **references**, additional **state-specific** healthy homes information, and to learn how you can **engage your members of Congress** on these vital issues...

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

contact: sgoodwin@nchh.org



NEW YORK

2024 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. Recent events, such as the COVID-19 pandemic and climate change, along with the associated increase in both incidence and severity of extreme weather events, have urgently underscored and amplified our need for safer, healthier, affordable, and more resilient housing and drawn much-needed attention to the expanding scope of related programs and policies. Increased time spent at home and ongoing challenges to healthy housing service delivery due to these events and others have affected health negatively and displayed—in sharp contrast—the longstanding crisis of inequitable access to quality housing and healthcare.



In New York, **38% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 19% of children live in poverty (2021).



76% of New York housing was built prior to 1978 and may contain lead-based paint; 30% 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**.



Almost **10% of adults** and **6.5% of children have current asthma** in New York (2021).



In New York in 2020, **asthma was responsible for 68,261 emergency department visits, 9,657 hospitalizations, and 320 deaths**.



Unintentional falls were responsible for over 1,494 deaths (2020) and over **100,000 emergency department visits** (2014) among New Yorkers over the age of 65.



On average, **32 New Yorkers die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2017-2021).



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

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 NY received funding since 2021?

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](#).

May 2024. For **references**, additional **state-specific** healthy homes information, and to learn how you can **engage your members of Congress** on these vital issues...

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

contact: sgoodwin@nchh.org

NCHH



NORTH CAROLINA

2024 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. Recent events, such as the COVID-19 pandemic and climate change, along with the associated increase in both incidence and severity of extreme weather events, have urgently underscored and amplified our need for safer, healthier, affordable, and more resilient housing and drawn much-needed attention to the expanding scope of related programs and policies. Increased time spent at home and ongoing challenges to healthy housing service delivery due to these events and others have affected health negatively and displayed—in sharp contrast—the longstanding crisis of inequitable access to quality housing and healthcare.



In North Carolina, **25% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 18% of children live in poverty (2021).



In North Carolina, **35% of the housing stock was built prior to 1978** and may contain lead-based paint.



In 2019, **1,234 North Carolina children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **146 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or more.**



Almost **9% of adults** (2021) 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, **31 North Carolinians die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2017-2021).



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



Unintentional falls were responsible for 1,350 deaths among North Carolinians over the age of 65 in 2020.

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 2021?

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](#).

May 2024. For **references**, additional **state-specific** healthy homes information, and to learn how you can **engage your members of Congress** on these vital issues...

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

contact: ggoodwin@nchh.org

NCHH



NORTH DAKOTA

2024 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. Recent events, such as the COVID-19 pandemic and climate change, along with the associated increase in both incidence and severity of extreme weather events, have urgently underscored and amplified our need for safer, healthier, affordable, and more resilient housing and drawn much-needed attention to the expanding scope of related programs and policies. Increased time spent at home and ongoing challenges to healthy housing service delivery due to these events and others have affected health negatively and displayed—in sharp contrast—the longstanding crisis of inequitable access to quality housing and healthcare.



In North Dakota, **20% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 17% of children live in poverty (2021).



49% of North Dakota housing was built prior to 1978 and may contain lead-based paint; 12% was built in 1939 or earlier.



Over **8% of adults** (2021) and approximately **8% of children** (2012) **have current asthma** in North Dakota.



Unintentional falls were responsible for **98 deaths among North Dakotans over the age of 65** in 2020. Between 2016 and 2020, falls were the **leading cause of preventable death** for this age group.



As of FY 2023, **CDC began working with partners to engage and support lead poisoning prevention activities in North Dakota**, a state not currently funded by CDC's Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program (EH21-2102). **Additional data is expected** in 2024/2025.



On average, **seven North Dakotans die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2017-2021).



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 **18,000 North Dakotan children (10%) live in crowded housing** (2022), an 80% 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 2021?

CDC's:

- x **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](#).

May 2024. For **references**, additional **state-specific** healthy homes information, and to learn how you can **engage your members of Congress** on these vital issues...

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

contact: sgoodwin@nchh.org

NCHH

NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS

2024 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. Recent events, such as the COVID-19 pandemic and climate change, along with the associated increase in both incidence and severity of extreme weather events, have urgently underscored and amplified our need for safer, healthier, affordable, and more resilient housing and drawn much-needed attention to the expanding scope of related programs and policies. Increased time spent at home and ongoing challenges to healthy housing service delivery due to these events and others have affected health negatively and displayed—in sharp contrast—the longstanding crisis of inequitable access to quality housing and healthcare.



Over **22% of renters in the Northern Mariana Islands spend over 30% of their income on rent**, including 37% of those making between \$10,000 and \$20,000 and **44% of those making under \$10,000** (2020).



Approximately **10% of housing on the Northern Mariana Islands lacks complete plumbing facilities** and **28% lacks complete kitchen facilities** (2020).



Asthma was self-reported by 5.8% of adults (2016).



Approximately **11 people per 100,000 Northern Mariana Islanders die each year from indoor air pollution caused by cooking and heating fuels** (2019).



Only **77% of customers on Saipan Island have continuous 24-hour water service** (2016); **23% of homes use cisterns or other catchment systems** for water (2020).



In 2019, the Northern Mariana Islands experienced a **drought and wildfires that threatened homes and caused at least one temporary school closure**.



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 damage** on the Northern Mariana Islands.

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 MP received funding since 2021?

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](#).

May 2024. For **references**, additional **state-specific** healthy homes information, and to learn how you can **engage your members of Congress** on these vital issues...

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

contact: sgoodwin@nchh.org

NCHH



OHIO

2024 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. Recent events, such as the COVID-19 pandemic and climate change, along with the associated increase in both incidence and severity of extreme weather events, have urgently underscored and amplified our need for safer, healthier, affordable, and more resilient housing and drawn much-needed attention to the expanding scope of related programs and policies. Increased time spent at home and ongoing challenges to healthy housing service delivery due to these events and others have affected health negatively and displayed—in sharp contrast—the longstanding crisis of inequitable access to quality housing and healthcare.



In Ohio, **22% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 19% of children live in poverty (2021).



Almost **63% of Ohio housing was built prior to 1978** and may contain lead-based paint; approximately 18% was built in 1939 or earlier.



In 2021, **2,955 Ohio children under 6 tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more).



Over **10% of adults** and **almost 6% of children have current asthma** in Ohio (2021).



In 2021, **Black children in Ohio experienced asthma-related emergency department visits and asthma-related deaths at rates almost 6 and 14 times higher than White children** respectively.



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



On average, **65 individuals die annually from carbon monoxide exposure in Ohio** (2017-2021).



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

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 OH received funding since 2021?

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](#).

May 2024. For **references**, additional **state-specific** healthy homes information, and to learn how you can **engage your members of Congress** on these vital issues...

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

contact: sgoodwin@nchh.org

NCHH



OKLAHOMA

2024 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. Recent events, such as the COVID-19 pandemic and climate change, along with the associated increase in both incidence and severity of extreme weather events, have urgently underscored and amplified our need for safer, healthier, affordable, and more resilient housing and drawn much-needed attention to the expanding scope of related programs and policies. Increased time spent at home and ongoing challenges to healthy housing service delivery due to these events and others have affected health negatively and displayed—in sharp contrast—the longstanding crisis of inequitable access to quality housing and healthcare.



In Oklahoma, **25% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 21% of children live in poverty (2021).



In Oklahoma, **50% 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 µg/dL or more); **121 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or more.**



Almost **11% of adults** (2021) and approximately **10% of children have current asthma** (2016) in Oklahoma.



In 2021, there were **1,369 hospitalizations for asthma in Oklahoma, with total costs of over \$36.1 million.**



On average, **17 Oklahomans die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2017-2021).



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



Every year, over **650 Oklahomans over the age of 65 die and 8,000 are hospitalized from fall-related injuries.** In 2020, 661 seniors died from unintentional falls in Oklahoma.

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 OK received funding since 2021?

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](#).

May 2024. For **references**, additional **state-specific** healthy homes information, and to learn how you can **engage your members of Congress** on these vital issues...

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

contact: sgoodwin@nchh.org

NCHH



OREGON

2024 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. Recent events, such as the COVID-19 pandemic and climate change, along with the associated increase in both incidence and severity of extreme weather events, have urgently underscored and amplified our need for safer, healthier, affordable, and more resilient housing and drawn much-needed attention to the expanding scope of related programs and policies. Increased time spent at home and ongoing challenges to healthy housing service delivery due to these events and others have affected health negatively and displayed—in sharp contrast—the longstanding crisis of inequitable access to quality housing and healthcare.



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



In Oregon, **51% 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 µg/dL or more); **28 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or more.**



Approximately **11% of adults** (2021) and **7% of children have current asthma** (2019) in Oregon.



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



On average, **17 Oregonians die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2017-2021).



26 ZIP codes in Oregon are considered high risk for indoor radon, with as many as 50.7% 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 728 deaths among Oregonians over the age of 65 in 2020.

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 OR received funding since 2021?

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](#).

May 2024. For **references**, additional **state-specific** healthy homes information, and to learn how you can **engage your members of Congress** on these vital issues...

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

contact: sgoodwin@nchh.org

NCHH



PENNSYLVANIA

2024 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. Recent events, such as the COVID-19 pandemic and climate change, along with the associated increase in both incidence and severity of extreme weather events, have urgently underscored and amplified our need for safer, healthier, affordable, and more resilient housing and drawn much-needed attention to the expanding scope of related programs and policies. Increased time spent at home and ongoing challenges to healthy housing service delivery due to these events and others have affected health negatively and displayed—in sharp contrast—the longstanding crisis of inequitable access to quality housing and healthcare.



In Pennsylvania, **25% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 17% of children live in poverty (2021).



68% of Pennsylvania housing was built before 1978 and may contain lead-based paint; 24% was built before 1940.



In 2021, **4,850 Pennsylvania children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **1,497 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or more.**



Over **10% of adults** and **6.5% of children have current asthma** in Pennsylvania (2021).



In 2019, the **total charges for asthma hospitalizations in Pennsylvania was \$296 million**, with a **cost of \$34,597 per hospitalization.**



On average, **56 Pennsylvanians die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2017-2021).



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 1,899 deaths among Pennsylvanians over the age of 65 in 2020.

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 2021?

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](#).

May 2024. For **references**, additional **state-specific** healthy homes information, and to learn how you can **engage your members of Congress** on these vital issues...

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

contact: sgoodwin@nchh.org

NCHH



PUERTO RICO

2024 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. Recent events, such as the COVID-19 pandemic and climate change, along with the associated increase in both incidence and severity of extreme weather events, have urgently underscored and amplified our need for safer, healthier, affordable, and more resilient housing and drawn much-needed attention to the expanding scope of related programs and policies. Increased time spent at home and ongoing challenges to healthy housing service delivery due to these events and others have affected health negatively and displayed—in sharp contrast—the longstanding crisis of inequitable access to quality housing and healthcare.



In Puerto Rico, 26% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden, and **55% of children live in poverty** (2021).



In Puerto Rico, **54% of the housing stock 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 years is **estimated at over 3%**. In Puerto Rico, **blood lead screening has increased from 5%** of children under six years in 2019 and 2021 **to 11%** in 2022.



Over **11% of adults** and **10% of children have current asthma** in Puerto Rico (2021).



Puerto Rico recorded **almost 28,000 emergency room visits due to asthma** in 2021. The **region of Cagay** 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 to 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 PR received funding since 2021?

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**
- 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](#).

May 2024. For **references**, additional **state-specific** healthy homes information, and to learn how you can **engage your members of Congress** on these vital issues...

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

contact: sgoodwin@nchh.org

NCHH



RHODE ISLAND

2024 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. Recent events, such as the COVID-19 pandemic and climate change, along with the associated increase in both incidence and severity of extreme weather events, have urgently underscored and amplified our need for safer, healthier, affordable, and more resilient housing and drawn much-needed attention to the expanding scope of related programs and policies. Increased time spent at home and ongoing challenges to healthy housing service delivery due to these events and others have affected health negatively and displayed—in sharp contrast—the longstanding crisis of inequitable access to quality housing and healthcare.



In Rhode Island, **33% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 15% of children live in poverty (2021).



70% 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 or more.**



Approximately **13% of adults** and **almost 7% of children have current asthma** in Rhode Island (2021).



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 children.**



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).



Carbon monoxide exposure was responsible for **53 emergency department visits** in Rhode Island in 2022. On average, **three Rhode Island residents die annually** from carbon monoxide exposure (2017-2021).



215 Rhode Islanders over the age of 65 **died of unintentional falls** in 2020.

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 2021?

CDC's:

- ✓ **Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program**
- ✓ **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**
- ✓ **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](#).

May 2024. For **references**, additional **state-specific** healthy homes information, and to learn how you can **engage your members of Congress** on these vital issues...

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

contact: sgoodwin@nchh.org

NCHH



SOUTH CAROLINA

2024 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. Recent events, such as the COVID-19 pandemic and climate change, along with the associated increase in both incidence and severity of extreme weather events, have urgently underscored and amplified our need for safer, healthier, affordable, and more resilient housing and drawn much-needed attention to the expanding scope of related programs and policies. Increased time spent at home and ongoing challenges to healthy housing service delivery due to these events and others have affected health negatively and displayed—in sharp contrast—the longstanding crisis of inequitable access to quality housing and healthcare.



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



In South Carolina, **34% of housing was 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 µg/dL or more).



Over **9% of adults have current asthma** in South Carolina (2021).



In 2019, there were **over 19,000 emergency department visits and over 2,200 hospitalizations due to asthma** in South Carolina.



Unintentional falls were the cause of death for 590 South Carolinians over 65 in 2020.



On average, **35 South Carolinians die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2017-2021).



Through June 2022, **indoor radon test results for one South Carolina county (Oconee) show an average 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 2021?

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**
- ✓ **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](#).

May 2024. For **references**, additional **state-specific** healthy homes information, and to learn how you can **engage your members of Congress** on these vital issues...

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

contact: sgoodwin@nchh.org

NCHH



SOUTH DAKOTA

2024 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. Recent events, such as the COVID-19 pandemic and climate change, along with the associated increase in both incidence and severity of extreme weather events, have urgently underscored and amplified our need for safer, healthier, affordable, and more resilient housing and drawn much-needed attention to the expanding scope of related programs and policies. Increased time spent at home and ongoing challenges to healthy housing service delivery due to these events and others have affected health negatively and displayed—in sharp contrast—the longstanding crisis of inequitable access to quality housing and healthcare.



In South Dakota, **20% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 15% of children live in poverty (2021).



In South Dakota, **50% of housing was built prior to 1978** and may contain lead-based paint; 15% was built in 1939 or earlier.



In FY23, at least **253 children in South Dakota were reported to have blood lead levels at or over 3.5 µg/dL**.



Approximately **8% of adults** (2021) and **5% of children have current asthma** in South Dakota (2020-2021).



South Dakota has the **highest average reading of radon levels across the nation with an average level of 9.6 pCi/L**, over twice the EPA action level of 4 pCi/L (2022); living in a home with this average level is the **equivalent of having 300 chest x-rays each year**.



On average, **five South Dakotans die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2017-2021).



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



Unintentional falls were responsible for 189 deaths among South Dakotans over the age of 65 in 2020. In 2022, there were **30,778 emergency department visits and 7,761 hospitalizations due to falls** among older adults in South Dakota.

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 2021?

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](#).

May 2024. For **references**, additional **state-specific** healthy homes information, and to learn how you can **engage your members of Congress** on these vital issues...

visit: <http://bit.ly/StatePro>
contact: sgoodwin@nchh.org

NCHH



TENNESSEE

2024 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. Recent events, such as the COVID-19 pandemic and climate change, along with the associated increase in both incidence and severity of extreme weather events, have urgently underscored and amplified our need for safer, healthier, affordable, and more resilient housing and drawn much-needed attention to the expanding scope of related programs and policies. Increased time spent at home and ongoing challenges to healthy housing service delivery due to these events and others have affected health negatively and displayed—in sharp contrast—the longstanding crisis of inequitable access to quality housing and healthcare.



In Tennessee, **26% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 18% of children live in poverty (2021).



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



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



Approximately **10% of adults** (2021) and **10% of children** (2014) **have current asthma** in Tennessee.



In Tennessee in 2020, there were **over 19,300 emergency department visits** and **over 1,300 hospitalizations due to asthma.**



On average, **31 Tennesseans die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2017-2021).



29 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 811 deaths among Tennesseans above the age of 65 in 2020.

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 2021?

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](#).

May 2024. For **references**, additional **state-specific** healthy homes information, and to learn how you can **engage your members of Congress** on these vital issues...

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

contact: sgoodwin@nchh.org

NCHH



TEXAS

2024 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. Recent events, such as the COVID-19 pandemic and climate change, along with the associated increase in both incidence and severity of extreme weather events, have urgently underscored and amplified our need for safer, healthier, affordable, and more resilient housing and drawn much-needed attention to the expanding scope of related programs and policies. Increased time spent at home and ongoing challenges to healthy housing service delivery due to these events and others have affected health negatively and displayed—in sharp contrast—the longstanding crisis of inequitable access to quality housing and healthcare.



In Texas, **31% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 20% of children live in poverty.



37% of Texas housing was built prior to 1978 and may contain lead-based paint.



In 2019, **4,763 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 (2020).



In 2019, there were **over 3,800 pediatric hospitalizations due to asthma** in Texas, with **average charges of \$27,295 per admission**.



In 2020, **unintentional falls were responsible for 1,952 deaths among Texans** over the age of 65.



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



The **Panhandle and western areas of Texas have the highest risk for radon** in the state, with **basement averages over 8 pCi/L**, twice the EPA action level. **The eastern, southern, and central areas of Texas also have basement averages between 4-8 pCi/L.**

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 2021?

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](#).

May 2024. For **references**, additional **state-specific** healthy homes information, and to learn how you can **engage your members of Congress** on these vital issues...

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

contact: sgoodwin@nchh.org





UTAH

2024 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. Recent events, such as the COVID-19 pandemic and climate change, along with the associated increase in both incidence and severity of extreme weather events, have urgently underscored and amplified our need for safer, healthier, affordable, and more resilient housing and drawn much-needed attention to the expanding scope of related programs and policies. Increased time spent at home and ongoing challenges to healthy housing service delivery due to these events and others have affected health negatively and displayed—in sharp contrast—the longstanding crisis of inequitable access to quality housing and healthcare.



In Utah, **22% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 8% of children live in poverty (2021).



38% 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 2019, **667 Utah children tested with blood lead levels at or above 3.5 µg/dL**; 152 of them had blood lead levels above 5 µg/dL.



Almost **10% of adults** and **6% of children have current asthma** in Utah (2021).



There were **6,179 emergency department visits and 832 hospitalizations due to asthma** in Utah in 2019, with **total costs of \$22.97 million and \$14.38 million**, respectively.



Over **20% of Utah households lack carbon monoxide detectors**. In 2020, there were **309 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, 35.24% of radon test results returned were above the action level (2022).



Every week, unintentional falls among Utahns over the age of 65 **result in 200 emergency department visits, 63 hospitalizations, and three deaths**. In 2020, 320 Utahns over the age of 65 died from 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 UT received funding since 2021?

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](#).

May 2024. For **references**, additional **state-specific** healthy homes information, and to learn how you can **engage your members of Congress** on these vital issues...

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

contact: sgoodwin@nchh.org

NCHH



VIRGINIA

2024 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. Recent events, such as the COVID-19 pandemic and climate change, along with the associated increase in both incidence and severity of extreme weather events, have urgently underscored and amplified our need for safer, healthier, affordable, and more resilient housing and drawn much-needed attention to the expanding scope of related programs and policies. Increased time spent at home and ongoing challenges to healthy housing service delivery due to these events and others have affected health negatively and displayed—in sharp contrast—the longstanding crisis of inequitable access to quality housing and healthcare.



In Virginia, **27% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 13% of children live in poverty (2021).



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



In 2018, **1,097 Virginia children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **225 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or more.**



Almost **10% of adults** (2021) 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 responsible for 872 deaths among Virginians over 65 in 2020.



On average, **11 Virginians die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2017-2021).



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 2021?

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](#).

May 2024. For **references**, additional **state-specific** healthy homes information, and to learn how you can **engage your members of Congress** on these vital issues...

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

contact: sgoodwin@nchh.org

NCHH



VERMONT

2024 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. Recent events, such as the COVID-19 pandemic and climate change, along with the associated increase in both incidence and severity of extreme weather events, have urgently underscored and amplified our need for safer, healthier, affordable, and more resilient housing and drawn much-needed attention to the expanding scope of related programs and policies. Increased time spent at home and ongoing challenges to healthy housing service delivery due to these events and others have affected health negatively and displayed—in sharp contrast—the longstanding crisis of inequitable access to quality housing and healthcare.



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 2021, **292 Vermont children under five years old tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **95 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or more.**



In 2022, Vermont became the **first state to define all non-zero blood lead levels as elevated.**



Approximately **12% of adults** and **4% of children have current asthma** in Vermont (2021); 86% of adults (2021) and 84% of children (2019-2021) with current asthma have **two or more indoor environmental triggers at home.**



In 2015, **hospitalization and ED visits primarily for asthma accounted for \$6.4 million** in charges.



171 Vermonters over the age of 65 **died from unintentional falls** in 2020.



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

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 VT received funding since 2021?

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](#).

May 2024. For **references**, additional **state-specific** healthy homes information, and to learn how you can **engage your members of Congress** on these vital issues...

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

contact: sgoodwin@nchh.org

NCHH



U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS

2024 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. Recent events, such as the COVID-19 pandemic and climate change, along with the associated increase in both incidence and severity of extreme weather events, have urgently underscored and amplified our need for safer, healthier, affordable, and more resilient housing and drawn much-needed attention to the expanding scope of related programs and policies. Increased time spent at home and ongoing challenges to healthy housing service delivery due to these events and others have affected health negatively and displayed—in sharp contrast—the longstanding crisis of inequitable access to quality housing and healthcare.



Approximately **43% of Virgin Island renters spend over 30% of their income on rent** (2019).



Approximately **48% of housing units in the Virgin Islands were built before 1978** and may contain lead-based paint (2020).



About **6% of housing in the Virgin Islands lacks complete plumbing facilities**, and approximately **9% lacks complete kitchen facilities** (2020).



In 2023, **1,270 children on the island of St. Croix received a blood lead screening**.



Approximately **5% of adults and 10% of children have current asthma** in the Virgin Islands (2021).



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.



USVI **populations with the most social vulnerability** are also **more at risk of exposure to flooding, noise, and air pollution**.



In the Virgin Islands, **almost 8% of adults over 50 were injured from a fall within the last year** (2016). USVI has an aging population; the **percentage of the population over 65 increased by 27%** between 2005 and 2015.

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 2021?

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](#).

May 2024. For **references**, additional **state-specific** healthy homes information, and to learn how you can **engage your members of Congress** on these vital issues...

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

contact: sgoodwin@nchh.org

NCHH



WASHINGTON

2024 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. Recent events, such as the COVID-19 pandemic and climate change, along with the associated increase in both incidence and severity of extreme weather events, have urgently underscored and amplified our need for safer, healthier, affordable, and more resilient housing and drawn much-needed attention to the expanding scope of related programs and policies. Increased time spent at home and ongoing challenges to healthy housing service delivery due to these events and others have affected health negatively and displayed—in sharp contrast—the longstanding crisis of inequitable access to quality housing and healthcare.



In Washington, **30% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 12% of children live in poverty (2021).



46% of Washington homes were built before 1978 and may contain lead-based paint; over 14% are estimated to have existing lead hazards.



In 2020, **422 Washington children tested with an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **only 4%** of children under 6 years of age **were screened**.



Over **10% of adults** (2021) and **over 7% of children** (2016) **have current asthma** in Washington.



In Washington, **Native American and Alaskan Native adults and Black children were more likely to have asthma** than their counterparts in other racial or ethnic groups (2012-2016).



In 2020, **unintentional falls were responsible for approximately 1,075 deaths** of Washingtonians over the age of 65.



On average, **29 die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** in Washington (2017-2021).



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 2021?

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](#).

May 2024. For **references**, additional **state-specific** healthy homes information, and to learn how you can **engage your members of Congress** on these vital issues...

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

contact: sgoodwin@nchh.org

NCHH



WEST VIRGINIA

2024 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. Recent events, such as the COVID-19 pandemic and climate change, along with the associated increase in both incidence and severity of extreme weather events, have urgently underscored and amplified our need for safer, healthier, affordable, and more resilient housing and drawn much-needed attention to the expanding scope of related programs and policies. Increased time spent at home and ongoing challenges to healthy housing service delivery due to these events and others have affected health negatively and displayed—in sharp contrast—the longstanding crisis of inequitable access to quality housing and healthcare.



In West Virginia, **22% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 21% of children live in poverty (2021).



56% of West Virginia housing was built prior to 1978 and may contain lead-based paint.



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



Over **12% of adults** (2021) and **9% of children** (2014) **have current asthma** in West Virginia.



In 2020, **369 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, **10 West Virginians die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2017-2021).



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

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 WV received funding since 2021?

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**
- ✓ **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](#).

May 2024. For **references**, additional **state-specific** healthy homes information, and to learn how you can **engage your members of Congress** on these vital issues...

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

contact: sgoodwin@nchh.org

NCHH



WISCONSIN

2024 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. Recent events, such as the COVID-19 pandemic and climate change, along with the associated increase in both incidence and severity of extreme weather events, have urgently underscored and amplified our need for safer, healthier, affordable, and more resilient housing and drawn much-needed attention to the expanding scope of related programs and policies. Increased time spent at home and ongoing challenges to healthy housing service delivery due to these events and others have affected health negatively and displayed—in sharp contrast—the longstanding crisis of inequitable access to quality housing and healthcare.



In Wisconsin, **21% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 13% of children live in poverty (2021).



58% of Wisconsin housing was built prior to 1978 and may contain lead-based paint; 18% was built in 1939 or earlier.



In 2020, **2,130 Wisconsin children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more).



Almost **11% of adults** and **over 6% of children have current asthma** in Wisconsin (2021).



In 2022, **asthma was responsible for 15,224 emergency department visits and 1,303 hospitalizations** in Wisconsin.



In 2022, there were **387 emergency department visits and 29 hospitalizations from carbon monoxide poisoning** in Wisconsin. On average, **21 Wisconsinites die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2017-2021).



About **one in 10 Wisconsin homes have indoor radon levels over the EPA action level**, and an estimated **962 Wisconsinites die annually from radon-related lung cancer**.



In 2020, **unintentional falls were responsible for 1,788 deaths** among Wisconsinites over the age of 65.

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 WI received funding since 2021?

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](#).

May 2024. For **references**, additional **state-specific** healthy homes information, and to learn how you can **engage your members of Congress** on these vital issues...

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

contact: sgoodwin@nchh.org

NCHH



WYOMING

2024 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. Recent events, such as the COVID-19 pandemic and climate change, along with the associated increase in both incidence and severity of extreme weather events, have urgently underscored and amplified our need for safer, healthier, affordable, and more resilient housing and drawn much-needed attention to the expanding scope of related programs and policies. Increased time spent at home and ongoing challenges to healthy housing service delivery due to these events and others have affected health negatively and displayed—in sharp contrast—the longstanding crisis of inequitable access to quality housing and healthcare.



In Wyoming, **24% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 13% of children live in poverty (2021).



In Wyoming, **49% 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**.



Approximately **10% of adults** (2021) and **7% of children** (2020-2021) **have current asthma** in Wyoming.



In 2020, **unintentional falls were responsible for 77 deaths** among Wyomingites over the age of 65.



On average, **three Wyomingites die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2017-2021).



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 2021?

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](#).

May 2024. For **references**, additional **state-specific** healthy homes information, and to learn how you can **engage your members of Congress** on these vital issues...

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

contact: sgoodwin@nchh.org

NCHH