



UNITED STATES

2025 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...



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

\$1.6-3.3 billion
radon-induced lung cancer

\$194.6 billion
unintentional falls

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

For every \$1:

- invested in home visiting programs that address both asthma self-management and indoor environmental triggers, **there is a return of \$5.30-\$14.00.**
- spent to reduce lead hazards, **there is a benefit of \$1.39**, and poisonings can be prevented:
HUD estimates that the number of children under five with elevated BLLs in 2010 **would have included an additional 265,000 children** if not for HUD programs' actions to control hazards in over 370,000 housing units.
- spent ensuring compliance with the RRP rule or removing lead service lines, **there is a benefit of \$3.10 or \$1.33**, respectively.
- invested in poison control centers, **approximately \$13 are saved** in unnecessary healthcare expenses.
- spent to install a smoke detector, there is a **societal benefit of \$28.**
- spent to install a CO detector, there is a **societal benefit over \$7.00.**



ALABAMA

2025 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, **24% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 22% of children live in poverty (2022).



In Alabama, **41% of housing was built prior to 1978** and may contain lead-based paint.



Approximately **10% of adults** and **6% of children** in Alabama have **current asthma** (2022).



275 Alabamans aged 65 years and older died from unintentional falls in 2023.



In 2021, **642 Alabama children under 6 tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **Chambers, Crenshaw, and Pike counties** had the highest EBLL percentage rates.



On average, **12 Alabamans die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2018-2022).



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 2023?

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](#).

April 2025. 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



ALASKA

2025 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, **38% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 14% of children live in poverty (2022).



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 **11% of adults** and almost **7% of children in Alaska currently have asthma** (2022).



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** (2018-2022).



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



in 2023, **Unintentional falls were responsible for 59 deaths** among Alaskans 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 AK received funding since 2023?

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 2025. 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

2025 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 **22% 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).



In 2018, Tropical Cyclone Gita **destroyed 387 homes, caused minor damage to over 1,200 homes, and caused major damage to nearly 1,600 homes** in American Samoa.



Approximately **2% of the American Samoan population has current asthma** (2021).



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 territory's 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 2023?

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](#).

July 2025. 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

2025 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 16% of children live in poverty (2022).



30% of Arizona housing was built prior to 1978 and may contain lead-based paint.



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



Almost **10% of adults** and over **9% of children in Arizona currently have asthma** (2022).



In 2022, there were **over 20,000 emergency department visits and over 2,400 hospitalizations for asthma** in Arizona.



In 2022, there were **123 emergency department visits and three hospitalizations due to carbon monoxide exposure** in Arizona.



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



In 2023, unintentional falls among Arizonans aged 65 years and older **resulted in 1,136 deaths**. In 2021, unintentional falls resulted in **17,243 inpatient hospitalizations and 59,394 emergency department visits** (the total cost for unintentional falls exceeded \$3 billion).

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 2023?

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 2025. 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

2025 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, **25% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 22% of children live in poverty (2022).



Roughly 39% of Arkansas housing was built prior to 1978 and may contain lead-based paint.



Over **10% of adults** and **7% of children have current asthma in Arkansas** (2022).



Approximately **\$3 million was spent on 700 emergency visits for asthma** (2015-2016).



In 2023, **227 children in Arkansas had a reported elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more).



On average, **12 Arkansans die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2018-2022).



Unintentional falls were responsible for 314 deaths among Arkansans above the age of 65 in 2023.



13% 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 2023?

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**
- 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](#).

July 2025. 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



CALIFORNIA

2025 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, **41% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 15% of children live in poverty (2022).



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



Approximately **9% of adults** and **6% of children** have **current asthma** in California (2022).



2,523 Californians over the age of 65 died from unintentional falls in 2023. Over 9 million Californians are currently over the age of 60, and **by 2040, California's older adult population is projected to reach 11.4 million**—about 28% of the total population.



In 2022, **7,514 Californian children tested had an elevated blood lead level** of 3.5 µg/dL or more. In 2022, **2.5% more children under the age of six were tested** than in 2021.



On average, **65 Californians die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2018-2022). In 2020, there were **662 ED visits due to carbon monoxide poisoning** in California.



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



In 2022, there were **120,739 emergency department visits** and **13,855 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 2023?

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 2025. 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

2025 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 11% of children live in poverty (2022).



Roughly 40% of Colorado housing was built before 1978 and may contain lead-based paint.



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



Almost **11% of adults** and **6% of children in Colorado currently have asthma** (2022).



In 2023, there were **over 16,036 emergency department visits and approximately 2,364 hospitalizations due to asthma** in Colorado.



On average, **33 Coloradans die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2018-2022).



Between 2005-2023, **28 counties in Colorado had 50% or more of their homes test above the EPA radon action level**; 47.8% of total statewide tests came back above the action level.



Unintentional falls were responsible for 936 deaths among Coloradans over the age of 65 in 2023.

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 2023?

CDC's:

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

HUD's:

- x **Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes**

EPA's:

- ✓ **Lead Categorical Grants**
- ✓ **State Indoor Radon Grants**
- ✓ **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](#).

July 2025. 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

2025 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 12% of children live in poverty (2022).



67% of Connecticut housing was built prior to 1978 and may contain lead-based paint; 19% was built in 1939 or earlier.



In 2020, **1,024 Connecticut children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); EBLR rates were at least **two times higher for Black, Asian, and Hispanic children** compared to non-Hispanic White children.



Over **12% of adults** and **almost 11% of children have current asthma** in Connecticut (2022).



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.**



423 Connecticut residents over the age of 65 **died from unintentional falls** in 2023.



On average, **five Connecticut residents die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2018-2022).



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 2023?

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 2025. 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

2025 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, **22% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 13% of children live in poverty (2022).



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



Approximately **10% of adults** and **7% of children have current asthma** in Delaware (2022).



Unintentional falls were responsible for 108 deaths among Delawareans over the age of 65 in 2023.



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



In 2022, there were **1,014 emergency department visits and 617 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 to be **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 2023?

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](#).

July 2025. 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

2025 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, **32% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 17% of children live in poverty (2022).



Roughly 70% 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 one and two years of age**.



In the District in 2023, **146 tested children under age six had an elevated blood lead level** (3.5 µg/dL or more).



There are **more than 42,000 lead or galvanized-iron service lines** in Washington, DC.



Over **11% of adults and 8% of children have current asthma** in the District of Columbia (2022).



In 2022, children in the District visited the **emergency department 3,834 times for asthma**; **76% of those visits were Black or African American** children.



Unintentional falls were responsible for 56 deaths among Washingtonians over the age of 65 in 2023.



Over **19% 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 2023?

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](#).

July 2025. 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

2025 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, **38% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 17% of children live in poverty (2022).



Approximately 32% of Florida housing was built prior to 1978 and may contain lead-based paint.



In 2023, **2,687 Florida children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more).



Over **9% of adults** and **7% of children have current asthma** in Florida (2022). In 2021, over **20% of adults reported not being able to buy medication for their asthma** due to cost.



In 2023, there were **over 84,000 emergency department visits and over 10,000 hospitalizations from asthma** in Florida.



Unintentional falls are the leading cause of injury for Floridians above the age of 65 and were responsible for **4,045 deaths in 2023**.



On average, **49 Floridians die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2018-2022).



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 2023?

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 2025. 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

2025 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, **28% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 17% of children live in poverty (2022).



30% of Georgia housing was built prior to 1978 and may contain lead-based paint.



In 2024, **3,450 Georgia children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (3.5 µg/dL or more); **402 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or more.**



About **10% of adults** and **7% of children have current asthma** in Georgia (2022).



On average, **28 Georgians die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2018-2022).



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 778 deaths among Georgians above the age of 65 in 2023.



In Georgia from 2019 to 2023, **falls were the leading cause of emergency department visits among people over 75 and the fourth highest cause overall** (183,229 and 857,760, 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 2023?

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 2025. 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

2025 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.



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority estimates **52% Guam households are spending more than half of their gross household income just on housing.**



About **7% of adults have current asthma** in Guam (2022).



17% of Guam's population is age 60 or older. **Falls are the leading cause of fatal and nonfatal injuries among older adults.**



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 program** (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 2023?

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**
- ✓ **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](#).

July 2025. 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

2025 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, **38% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 13% of children live in poverty (2022).



In Hawaii, **51% of housing was built prior to 1978** and may contain lead-based paint.



Lead testing for children in Hawaii under three years of age **increased from 27.8% in 2022 to 29.3% in 2023**.



Over **9% of adults** and almost **6% of children have current asthma** in Hawaii (2022).



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



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



Unintentional falls were responsible for 158 deaths among adult Hawaiians over the age of 65 in 2023.



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 2023?

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](#).

July 2025. 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

2025 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, **25% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 13% of children live in poverty (2022).



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



Over **11% of adults** and **7% of children** currently have asthma in Idaho (2022).



Unintentional falls were responsible for 341 deaths among Idaho residents over the age of 65 in 2023.



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, **9 Idahoans die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2018-2022).



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 2023?

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**
- ✓ **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](#).

April 2025. 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

2025 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 (2022).



62% 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 **6% of children have current asthma** in Illinois (2022).



1,252 Illinoisans above the age of 65 died from unintentional falls in 2023.



In 2022, **9,466 Illinoisan children tested under six had an elevated blood lead level** (3.5 µg/dL or more); 4,893 of them measured 5 µg/dL or higher.



On average, **68 Illinoisans die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2018-2022).



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 2023?

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 2025. 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

2025 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, **22% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 16% of children live in poverty (2022).



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 2023, **1,862 Indiana children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (3.5 µg/dL or more); **1,045 of them had blood lead levels of 5 µg/dL or more.**



Approximately **11% of adults** and **5.5% of children have current asthma** in Indiana (2022).



In 2022, there were **20,241 emergency department visits** and **2,015 hospitalizations due to asthma** in Indiana.



On average, **32 Hoosiers die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2018-2022).



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; **687 older adults (65+) died from fall-related injury** in 2023.

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 2023?

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 2025. 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

2025 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 12% of children live in poverty (2022).



In Iowa, **62% of the housing stock was built prior to 1978** and may contain lead-based paint; approximately 23% was built in 1939 or earlier.



In 2023, **1,032 Iowan children tested had a confirmed elevated blood lead level** (3.5 µg/dL or more); **287 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or more.**



Almost **10% of adults** and **4% of children** currently have asthma in Iowa (2022).



Unintentional falls were responsible for 677 deaths among Iowans over the age of 65 in 2023.



There were **210 emergency department visits**, **11 hospitalizations**, and **11 deaths** due to unintentional, nonfire **carbon monoxide exposure** in Iowa in 2023.



Iowa leads the nation in the percentage of homes over the EPA action level for radon (71.6%). Lung cancer caused by radon exposure results in **400 deaths annually** in Iowa.



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 2023?

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 2025. 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

2025 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, **23% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 14% of children live in poverty (2022).



55% 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 732 children in Kansas tested with blood lead levels at or above 3.5 µg/dL**.



Almost **11% of adults** and **6% of children have current asthma** in Kansas (2022).



Unintentional falls were responsible for 4254 deaths among Kansans over the age of 65 in 2023.



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.



Of Kansas' 105 counties, 75 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 2023?

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](#).

July 2025. 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



KENTUCKY

2025 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, **23% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 21% of children live in poverty (2022).



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 **11% of adults** and **over 5% of children have current asthma** in Kentucky (2022).



Kentucky recorded **12,265 emergency department visits and 1,021 hospitalizations due to asthma** in 2023. Medical costs (including medication) and missed work and school costs **an estimated \$500 million each year** in Kentucky.



On average, **16 Kentuckians die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2018-2022).



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



Unintentional falls were responsible for 415 deaths among Kentuckians over the age of 65 in 2023.

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 2023?

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](#).

July 2025. 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

2025 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, **31% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 25% of children live in poverty (2022).



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



In 2021, **100 Louisiana children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **16 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** and **7% of children have current asthma** in Louisiana (2022).



There were **15,312 emergency department visits** and **1,078 hospitalizations due to asthma** in Louisiana in 2020.



On average, **22 individuals die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** in Louisiana (2018-2022).



362 Louisianians over the age of 65 died as a result of unintentional falls in 2023.

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 2023?

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**
- 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](#).

July 2025. 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



MAINE

2025 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, **21% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 12% of children live in poverty (2022).



Roughly 54% of Maine housing was built prior to 1978 and may contain lead-based paint; approximately 22% was built in 1939 or earlier.



Over 16,000 children were screened for lead poisoning in Maine in 2023; **245 were confirmed and 305 were estimated to have lead levels above 5 µg/dL**.



Approximately **13% of adults and 8% of children have current asthma** in Maine (2022).



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



In 2023, **406 Mainers aged 65 and older died from unintentional falls**.



On average, **six individuals die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** in Maine (2018-2022). In Maine in 2024, **carbon monoxide exposure** was responsible for **127 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 2023?

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](#).

July 2025. 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

2025 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, **30% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 12% of children live in poverty (2022).



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



In 2023, **1,051 Maryland children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **267 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 Maryland (2022).



In 2022, there were **21,852 asthma-related emergency department visits** and **1,866 hospitalizations** in Maryland, **totaling \$70 million in healthcare costs.**



On average, **eight Marylanders die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2018-2022).



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 **756 deaths among Marylanders over 65 in 2023.**

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 2023?

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](#).

July 2025. 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



MASSACHUSETTS

2025 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, **32% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 12% of children live in poverty (2022).



Roughly 68% of Massachusetts housing was built prior to 1978 and may contain lead-based paint; approximately 31% was built in 1939 or earlier.



Over **11% of adults** and **7% of children have current asthma** in Massachusetts (2022).



In 2023, **1,091 Massachusetts residents aged 65 years and over died from unintentional falls**.



In 2023, **2,036 Massachusetts children under age four tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **416 children under six had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or more**.



On average, **eight Bay Staters die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2018-2022).



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 2023?

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](#).

July 2025. 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

2025 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 (2022).



In Michigan, **62% of housing was built before 1978** and may contain lead-based paint.



In 2024, **2,417 Michigan children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (3.5 µg/dL or more) with a venous test; 1,653 were over 5 µg/dL.



Approximately **12% of adults** and **9% of children** (2022) 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 2023, **1,392 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, **36 Michiganders die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2018-2022).



Elevated radon levels have been found in all 83 Michigan counties. One in four Michigan homes has high levels of 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 MI received funding since 2023?

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](#).

July 2025. 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

2025 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, **22% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 11% of children live in poverty (2022).



51% of Minnesota housing was built prior to 1978 and may contain lead-based paint; 15% 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 **10% of adults** and over **5% of children have current asthma** in Minnesota (2022).



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 3 times higher** than for Whites.



Unintentional falls were responsible for 1,357 deaths of Minnesotans over the age of 65 in 2023.



On average, **27 Minnesotans die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2018-2022).



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 2023?

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](#).

July 2025. 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

2025 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, **29% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 26% of children live in poverty (2022).



41% of Mississippi housing was built prior to 1978 and may contain lead-based paint.



From June 1, 2020, to December 2023, a total of **4,939 Mississippi children had capillary BLLs of 3.5 µg/dL or higher**.



Approximately **9% of adults** and **7% of children have current asthma** in Mississippi (2022).



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 337 deaths among Mississippians above the age of 65 in 2023.



On average, **11 Mississippians die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2018-2022).



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 2023?

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](#).

July 2025. 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

2025 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 17% of children live in poverty (2022).



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 tested Missouri children under six years 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 **10% of adults** and almost **9% of children have current asthma** in Missouri (2022).



Asthma was responsible for **17,337 emergency department visits, 2,163 hospitalizations, and 59 deaths** in Missouri in 2020. The **hospitalization charges for asthma totaled \$49 million.**



On average, **37 Missourians die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2018-2022).



Between 2003 and 2022, **almost 34% (13,597 of 40,222) of the homes tested** in Missouri had test results **above the EPA action level for radon.**



Unintentional falls were responsible for 731 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 2023?

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](#).

July 2025. 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

2025 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, **21% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 13% of children live in poverty (2022).



49% of Montana housing was built before 1978 and may contain lead-based paint; 12% 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 EBLs 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 12% of adults and approximately 8% of children have asthma** (2022). There were **1,771 emergency department visits and 308 hospitalizations due to asthma** in Montana in 2022.



Unintentional falls were responsible for 183 deaths among Montanans over the age of 65 in 2023.



On average, **eight Montanans die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2018-2022).



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 2023?

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](#).

July 2025. 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

2025 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 14% of children live in poverty (2022).



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



In 2022, **1,150 Nebraska children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (3.5 µg/dL or more); less than 23% of the population under six years old was tested.



Approximately **8% of adults** and **almost 6% of children have current asthma** in Nebraska (2022).



On average, **10 Nebraskans die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2018-2022).



More than **50% of all homes tested in Nebraska have levels of radon above EPA action level** of 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 200 deaths among Nebraskans over 65 in 2023.

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 2023?

CDC's:

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

HUD's:

- ✓ **Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes**

EPA's:

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

DOE's:

- ✓ **Weatherization Assistance Program**

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

July 2025. 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

2025 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 16% of children live in poverty (2022).



22% 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 2022 to September 2023, **only 6,184 Nevada children under six years (about 3%) were tested for lead**; at least **84 had an elevated blood lead level** (3.5 µg/dL or more).



Over **10% of adults** (2022) and **over 7% of children** (2020) **have current asthma** in Nevada.



378 Nevadans over 65 died from unintentional falls in 2023.



On average, **eight Nevadans die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2018-2022).



Nine counties in Nevada have predicted average **indoor radon levels above the EPA action level**. Nevada has **no state statutes regulating radon**.



In Nevada, **22% of private wells sampled have unsafe levels of arsenic**; over 180,000 Nevadans use private wells.

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 2023?

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](#).

July 2025. 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 HAMPSHIRE

2025 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, **25% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 7% of children live in poverty (2022).



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 2023, **1,142 New Hampshire children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (3.5 µg/dL or more).



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



Over **13% of adults** and **over 6% of children have current asthma** in New Hampshire (2022).



Unintentional falls were responsible for 303 deaths among New Hampshire residents over the age of 65 in 2023.



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



37% 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 2023?

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](#).

July 2025. 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

2025 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 13% of children live in poverty (2022).



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 2022, **1.9% of the 23.1% of tested New Jersey children under the age of six had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **648 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or more.**



In 2022, the **six cities with the highest percentage of children under six years old with elevated blood lead levels** were Trenton (6.1%), Irvington (5.4%), East Orange (4.7%), Plainfield (3.7%), Patterson (3.5%), and Camden (3.3%).



Almost **9% of adults** and **over 5% of children have current asthma** in New Jersey (2022).



On average, **14 New Jersey residents die annually** from carbon monoxide exposure (2018-2022). In 2023, **carbon monoxide poisoning was responsible for 246 emergency department visits** in New Jersey.



Radon is associated with **between 140 and 250 lung cancer deaths in New Jersey each year.** Over 36% of New Jersey homes have been tested for radon; 46% of homes found to have radon levels \geq 4pCi/L have been mitigated (2023).



In 2023, **570 New Jerseyans over 65 died 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 2023?

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](#).

July 2025. 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



NEW MEXICO

2025 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, **28% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 23% of children live in poverty (2022).



In New Mexico, **40% 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 **10% of adults** and over **6% of children have current asthma** in New Mexico (2022). In 2022, there were **approximately 5,517 emergency department visits** and **891 hospitalizations due to asthma** in New Mexico.



In 2022, there were **373 emergency department visits** and **50 hospitalizations due to heat stress** in New Mexico.



Unintentional falls were responsible for 253 deaths among New Mexicans over the age of 65 in 2023.



On average, **11 New Mexicans die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2018-2022). In 2023, **CO exposure was responsible for 89 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 2023?

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](#).

July 2025. 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 YORK

2025 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 (2022).



74% of New York housing was built prior to 1978 and may contain lead-based paint; 29% was built before 1940.



In 2021, **6,384 upstate New York children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); 1,313 of the upstate results were 10 µg/dL or more. An additional **2,557 children tested above 5 µg/dL in New York City**.



Over **10% of adults** and **6% of children have current asthma** in New York (2022).



In New York in 2022, **asthma was responsible for 94,855 emergency department visits, 15,256 hospitalizations, and 254 deaths**.



Unintentional falls were responsible for over 1,759 deaths (2023) and over **120,000 emergency department visits** annually (2018-2020) in New Yorkers over the age of 65.



On average, **32 New Yorkers die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2018-2022).



Over half of New York's counties 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 2023?

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](#).

July 2025. 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

2025 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, **26% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 17% of children live in poverty (2022).



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.**



Over **9% of adults** and **7% of children have current asthma** (2022) in North Carolina.



In 2023, there were **over 111,500 emergency department visits due to asthma** in North Carolina.



On average, **29 North Carolinians die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2018-2022).



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



Unintentional falls were responsible for 1,776 deaths among North Carolinians over the age of 65 in 2023.

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 2023?

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](#).

July 2025. 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 DAKOTA

2025 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, **19% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 13% of children live in poverty (2022).



48% of North Dakota housing was built prior to 1978 and may contain lead-based paint; 11% was built in 1939 or earlier.



Over **10% of adults** and approximately **5% of children have current asthma** in North Dakota (2022).



Unintentional falls were responsible for **98 deaths among North Dakotans over the age of 65** in 2023. 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, **eight North Dakotans die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2018-2022).



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 **20,000 North Dakotan children (11%) live in crowded housing** (2023), an 80% increase from 2013.

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 2023?

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](#).

July 2025. 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

2025 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-\$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).



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



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 2023, there were **at least 24 wildland fires** in Northern Mariana Islands.



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



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

CRITICAL FEDERAL FUNDING FOR HEALTHY HOUSING

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 2023?

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](#).

July 2025. 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

2025 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, **23% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 18% of children live in poverty (2022).



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 six years of age tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more).



Over **11% of adults** and **almost 6% of children have current asthma** in Ohio (2022).



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, **63 individuals die annually from carbon monoxide exposure in Ohio** (2018-2022).



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 2023?

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](#).

July 2025. 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



OKLAHOMA

2025 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, **27% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 20% of children live in poverty (2022).



In Oklahoma, **49% 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.**



Over **12% of adults** and **6% of children have current asthma** in Oklahoma (2022).



In 2023, there were **1,469 hospitalizations for asthma in Oklahoma, with total costs of over \$44.5 million.**



On average, **21 Oklahomans die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2018-2022).



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 2023, 823 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 2023?

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](#).

July 2025. 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

2025 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, **30% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 14% of children live in poverty (2022).



In Oregon, **50% 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** and **5% of children have current asthma** in Oregon (2022).



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



On average, **16 Oregonians die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2018-2022).



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 884 deaths among Oregonians over the age of 65 in 2023.

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 2023?

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](#).

July 2025. 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

2025 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 15% of children live in poverty (2022).



67% of Pennsylvania housing was built before 1978 and may contain lead-based paint; 24% was built before 1940.



In 2022, **7,332 Pennsylvania children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (3.5 µg/dL or more); **1,300 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or more.**



Over **10% of adults** and almost **9% of children have current asthma** in Pennsylvania (2022).



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



On average, **58 Pennsylvanians die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2018-2022).



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 2,155 deaths among Pennsylvanians over the age of 65 in 2022.

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 2023?

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](#).

July 2025. 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

2025 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, 29% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden, and **58% of children live in poverty** (2022).



In Puerto Rico, **53% of the housing stock was built prior to 1978** and may contain lead-based paint.



In Puerto Rico, **blood lead screening has increased from 5%** of children under six in 2019 and 2021 **to 11%** in 2022.



Over **12% of adults** (2022) 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 Caguas 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 2023?

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](#).

July 2025. 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

2025 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, **29% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 12% of children live in poverty (2022).



71% of Rhode Island housing was built prior to 1978 and may contain lead-based paint; approximately 29% 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 **8% of children have current asthma** in Rhode Island (2022).



In 2021, there were **2,565 emergency department visits** and **382 hospitalizations for asthma** in Rhode Island.



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, **four Rhode Island residents die annually** from carbon monoxide exposure (2018-2022).



233 Rhode Islanders over the age of 65 **died of unintentional falls** in 2023. About one in six Rhode Islanders is 65 or older, and **Rhode Island has one of the highest proportion of residents 85 and older in the U.S.** (2.48%).

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 2023?

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](#).

July 2025. 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

2025 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, **26% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 19% of children live in poverty (2022).



In South Carolina, **33% of housing was built prior to 1978** and may contain lead-based paint.



Between 2020 and 2022, over **3,100 South Carolina children under age six tested with an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); 174 had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or more.



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



In 2022, there were **over 17,537 emergency department visits and over 1,500 hospitalizations due to asthma** in South Carolina.



Unintentional falls were the cause of death for 725 South Carolinians over 65 in 2023.



On average, **32 South Carolinians die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2018-2022).



Through June 2022, **indoor radon test results for one South Carolina county (Oconee) shows 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 2023?

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](#).

July 2025. 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

2025 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 (2022).



In South Dakota, **47% of housing was built prior to 1978** and may contain lead-based paint; 14% was built in 1939 or earlier.



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



Approximately **8% of adults** and **5% of children have current asthma** in South Dakota (2022).



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, **six South Dakotans die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2018-2022). South Dakota has **no state laws requiring carbon monoxide detectors**.



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



Unintentional falls were responsible for 165 deaths among South Dakotans over the age of 65 in 2020. From 2019 to 2023, there were **32,778 emergency department visits and 8,067 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 2023?

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](#).

July 2025. 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

2025 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 (2022).



41% 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 **12% of adults** and **6% of children have current asthma** in Tennessee (2022).



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



On average, **32 Tennesseans die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2018-2022).



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



Unintentional falls were responsible for 1,008 deaths among Tennesseans above the age of 65 in 2023.

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 2023?

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](#).

July 2025. 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

2025 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, **33% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 19% of children live in poverty (2021).



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



In 2022, **3,909 Texas children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more).



Almost **8% of adults** and **6% of children have current asthma** in Texas (2022).



In 2022, there were **over 3,300 pediatric hospitalizations due to asthma** in Texas, with **average charges of \$34,808 per admission**.



In 2023, **unintentional falls were responsible for 2,192 deaths among Texans** over the age of 65.



On average, **72 Texans die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2018-2022).



The **Panhandle of Texas has the highest risk for radon** in the state, with **basement averages over 8 pCi/L**, twice the EPA action level. **The eastern and southern areas of Texas also have basement averages between 4 and 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 2023?

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](#).

July 2025. 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

2025 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 **22% of Virgin Island renters spend over 30% of their income on rent** (2019).



Approximately **27% 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 **10% of adults** (2022) and **10% of children have current asthma** in the Virgin Islands (2021).



Hurricanes Irma and Maria **damaged 60% of all housing in the Virgin Islands. More than 65% 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**.



USVI has an aging population; the **percentage of the population over 65 increased by 38%** 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 2023?

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**
- ✓ **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](#).

July 2025. 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



UTAH

2025 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, **23% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 8% of children live in poverty (2022).



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



In 2019, **532 Utah children ages 0-14 tested with blood lead levels at or above 3.5 µg/dL**.



Approximately **11% of adults** and **5% of children have current asthma** in Utah (2022).



There were **6,179 emergency department visits and 832 hospitalizations due to asthma** in Utah in 2019.



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



Seven counties in eastern and central Utah have predicted average **indoor radon levels above the EPA action level**. Statewide, 37% 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 2023, 333 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 2023?

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](#).

July 2025. 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

2025 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, **28% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 13% of children live in poverty (2022).



43% 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** and **6.5% of children have current asthma** in Virginia (2022).



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



Unintentional falls were responsible for 1,014 deaths among Virginians over 65 in 2023.



On average, **12 Virginians die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2018-2022).



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 2023?

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](#).

July 2025. 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

2025 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, **25% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 12% of children live in poverty (2022).



57% of Vermont housing was built prior to 1978 and may contain lead-based paint; 26% was built in 1939 or earlier.



In 2021, **292 tested Vermont children under age five 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 **13% of adults** and over **9% of children have current asthma** in Vermont (2022); 86% of adults (2022) 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.



165 Vermonters over the age of 65 **died from unintentional falls** in 2022.



One in seven Vermont homes 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 VT received funding since 2023?

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](#).

July 2025. 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

2025 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, **31% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 11% of children live in poverty (2022).



44% of Washington homes were built before 1978 and may contain lead-based paint; over 14% are estimated to have existing lead hazards.



In 2022, **502 Washington children tested with an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **only 4%** of children under six years of age **were screened**.



Almost **11% of adults** and about **5% of children have current asthma** in Washington (2022).



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 2022, **unintentional falls were responsible for approximately 1,154 deaths** of Washingtonians over the age of 65.



On average, **29 die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** in Washington (2018-2022).



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 2023?

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](#).

July 2025. 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

2025 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, **22% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 13% of children live in poverty (2022).



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 (2022).



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, **24 Wisconsinites die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2018-2022).



About **1 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 2023, **unintentional falls were responsible for 1,792 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 2023?

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](#).

July 2025. 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

2025 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 25% of children live in poverty (2022).



55% 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 with blood lead levels at or above 5 µg/dL**; 56 had blood lead levels at or above 10 µg/dL.



Almost **13% of adults** and **8.5% of children have current asthma** in West Virginia (2022).



In 2023, **306 West Virginians** above the age of 65 **died from unintentional falls**.



Approximately **13% of adults in West Virginia have COPD**, which is one of the highest rates in the nation.



On average, **nine West Virginians die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2018-2022).



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 2023?

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](#).

July 2025. 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

2025 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, **22% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 14% of children live in poverty (2022).



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 2023, **21 Wyoming children tested with an elevated blood lead level** (3.5 µg/dL or more), but **only 8.2% of children under six years of age were tested**.



Approximately **10.5% of adults** and over **8% of children have current asthma** in Wyoming (2022).



In 2023, **unintentional falls were responsible for 80 deaths** among Wyomingites over the age of 65.



On average, **four Wyomingites die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2018-2022).



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 2023?

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**
- ✓ **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](#).

July 2025. 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