

Unhealthy conditions found in hazardous housing can lead to lead poisoning, asthma, respiratory illness, cancer, and unintentional injuries, resulting in missed school days and poor school performance for children, as well as missed workdays for parents. The requirement for safe and healthy housing has become even more urgent as people spend more time than ever in residential environments due to the COVID-19 pandemic. To protect the health of Idaho families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services.

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

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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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