

IDAHO

2019 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

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 work days for parents. To protect the health of Idaho's 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 2017?
CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	NO
CDC's National Asthma Control Program	NO
CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network	NO
HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes	YES
HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	YES
HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program	YES
EPA's Lead Categorical Grants	NO
EPA's State Indoor Radon Grants	YES
EPA's Drinking Water Revolving Fund	YES
HHS' Maternal and Child Health Block Grants	YES
HHS' Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)	YES
DOE's Weatherization Assistance Program	YES

Full funding to federal programs such as these will help to address many of the risks and burdens facing the residents and families of Idaho, including:



In Idaho, **24% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 15% of children live in poverty.



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



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



On average, **9 Idahoans die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2012-2016).



Approximately **9% of adults** (over 110,000) **in Idaho have current asthma** (2017). 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**.



There were a total of **242 deaths from unintentional falls** in Idaho in 2017; **213 of those killed were Idahoans over the age of 65**.



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