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.

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.
- **42% of housing in Idaho was built before 1978** and is likely to contain lead-based paint.
- **An estimated 78% of children at high risk for lead exposure in Ada County** (which includes the city of Boise) **are not being tested**.
- **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.**

February 2021. 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](http://bit.ly/StatePro) contact: sgoodwin@nchh.org