



INDIANA

2022 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. The COVID-19 pandemic has revealed, urgently, our need for safer, healthier, and affordable housing: The increased time spent at home and challenges to healthy housing service delivery have not only affected health negatively but also displayed—in sharp contrast—the longstanding crisis of inequitable access to quality housing and healthcare. In addition, climate change and the associated increase in both incidence and severity of extreme weather events are expanding the scope of policies contributing to healthy housing.



In Indiana, **22% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 18% of children live in poverty.



In Indiana, **57% of the housing stock was built prior to 1978** and may contain lead-based paint; approximately 16% was built in 1939 or earlier.



In 2021, **1,346 Indiana children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **471 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or more**.



Almost **10% of adults** and **almost 6% of children have current asthma** in Indiana (2020).



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



On average, **28 Hoosiers die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2015-2019).



Between 2007 and 2014, **over 32% of Indiana homes tested for radon had indoor air results above the EPA action level** of 4 pCi/L.



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

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**.

December 2022. 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>

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