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 Indiana families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services.

CDC’s Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program  YES
CDC’s National Asthma Control Program  YES
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  YES
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

IN received funding since 2018?

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

57% of Indiana housing was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint; 16% was built before 1940.

Approximately 10% of adults and 9% of children have current asthma in Indiana (2018).

Falls are the leading cause of injury-related emergency department visits, hospitalization, and death for Hoosiers aged 65 and older. In 2018, 457 older adults died from fall-related injury.

In 2017, 821 Indiana children tested had an elevated blood lead level (5 μg/dL or more); 260 of them measured 10 μg/dL or higher. Average blood lead testing activity fell by 45% in the spring of 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic.


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

Between 2007-2014, over 32% of Indiana homes tested for radon had indoor air results 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 contact: sgoodwin@nchh.org