

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

NC received funding since 2018?

|  |            |
|--|------------|
| <b>CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program</b> | <b>YES</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>YES</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 North Carolina. For example:



In North Carolina, **27% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 20% of children live in poverty.



In 2017, **751 North Carolina children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **209 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or higher.**



**37% of North Carolina housing was built before 1978** and is likely to contain lead-based paint.



On average, **41 North Carolinians die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2014-2018).



Approximately **9% of adults** (2018) and **12% of children** (2014) **have current asthma** in North Carolina.



In 2014, **asthma was responsible for over 58,000 emergency department visits** in North Carolina. Asthma **hospitalization charges totaled over \$139 million.**



In 2018, **unintentional falls were responsible for 1,182 deaths among North Carolinians over the age of 65.**



**8 counties** in western North Carolina have predicted average **indoor radon levels above the EPA action level.**