

NORTH DAKOTA

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 North Dakota's families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services:

	ND 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	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

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



In North Dakota, **18% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 11% of children live in poverty.



In 2014, **only 3,700 children in North Dakota were tested for lead**; of these, 2.4% had blood lead levels above 5 µg/dL.



55% of North Dakota housing was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint; 13% was built before 1940.



On average, **4 North Dakotans die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2012-2016).



Approximately **9% of adults** (2017) and **8% of children** (2012) **have current asthma** in North Dakota.



The **entire state of North Dakota has predicted indoor radon levels above the EPA action level**; **63% of homes** have test results above the action level.



In 2017, **unintentional falls were responsible for 62 deaths among North Dakotans over the age of 60** and were the leading cause of preventable death for this age group.



Approximately **17,000 North Dakotan children (10%) live in crowded housing** (2017), an 80% increase from 2012.