

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

	NE received funding since 2018?
CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	YES
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 those listed above will help to address many of the risks and burdens facing the residents and families of Nebraska. For example:



In Nebraska, **21% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 13% of children live in poverty.



In 2015, **344 Nebraska children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); 164 of those cases were in Douglas County alone.



61% of Nebraska housing was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint; 19.5% was built before 1940.



On average, **9 Nebraskans die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2014-2018).



Approximately **9% of adults and 5% of children have current asthma** in Nebraska (2018).



Almost **60% of all homes tested in Nebraska have elevated levels of radon** in their indoor air. The **average test result was 6 pCi/L**; the EPA action level is 4 pCi/L.



Each week, there are **4 deaths, 70 hospitalizations, and 233 emergency department visits due to unintentional falls** among Nebraskans over the age of 65.



In Nebraska, the projected **lifetime costs from older adult falls were \$355 million** in 2014; **59% of these falls occurred in the home**.