

2020 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

NEVADA

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

	NV 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	NO
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 Nevada. For example:



In Nevada, **33% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 18% of children live in poverty.



From October 2018 - September 2019, **less than 4% of all Nevada children were tested for lead; at least 60 had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more). Average blood lead testing activity **fell by 59% in the spring of 2020** due to the COVID-19 pandemic.



23% of Nevada housing was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint. In 2011, **25% of owner-occupied and 38% of renter-occupied units** with young children present were built before 1980.



On average, **11 Nevadans die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2014-2018).



About **8% of adults and 7% of children have current asthma in Nevada** (2018).



In 2018, **unintentional falls were responsible for 269 deaths** among Nevadans over the age of 65.



Nevada has **no state statutes regarding carbon monoxide detectors or radon**.



9 counties in Nevada have predicted average indoor radon levels above the EPA action level.