

OHIO

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

	OH received funding since 2017?
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

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



In Ohio, **25% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 20% of children live in poverty.



In 2018, **3,856 of Ohio children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **1,119 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or more.**



66% of Ohio housing was built prior to 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint; almost 20% was built in 1939 or earlier.



Approximately **10% of adults and 9% of children have current asthma** in Ohio (2017).



In 2017, **black children in Ohio had over twice the asthma prevalence rate of white children** (21.6% vs 9.6%, respectively).



On average, **56 individuals die annually from carbon monoxide exposure in Ohio** (2012-2016).



In 2014, unintentional falls among older Ohioans were responsible for **81,275 emergency department visits, 19,461 hospitalizations, and 1,160 deaths.**



Of Ohio's 88 counties, **29 contain radon levels above the EPA action level.**