Hazardous conditions found in unsafe housing can lead to lead poisoning, asthma and other respiratory illnesses, cancer, and unintentional injuries or death, resulting in poor school attendance and performance for children, missed workdays for parents, and the loss of loved ones for all. These hazards and their health impacts disproportionately affect communities of color and low-income communities, making the need for healthy housing a significant environmental and racial justice issue. The COVID-19 pandemic has revealed, urgently, our need for safer, healthier, and affordable housing: The increased time spent at home and challenges to healthy housing service delivery have not only affected health negatively but also displayed—in sharp contrast—the longstanding crisis of inequitable access to quality housing and healthcare. In addition, climate change and the associated increase in both incidence and severity of extreme weather events are expanding the scope of policies contributing to healthy housing.

In Pennsylvania, 27% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden, and 17% of children live in poverty.

69% of Pennsylvania housing was built before 1978 and may contain lead-based paint; 25% was built before 1940.

In 2020, 4,385 Pennsylvania children tested had an elevated blood lead level (5 μg/dL or more); 1,266 of them had blood lead levels of 10 μg/dL or more.

Over 10% of adults and 11% of children have current asthma in Pennsylvania (2020).

In 2019, the total charges for asthma hospitalizations in Pennsylvania was $296 million, with a cost of $34,597 per hospitalization.


40% of Pennsylvania homes tested for radon have test results above the EPA action level of 4 pCi/L. In 49 Pennsylvania counties, average indoor air radon levels are predicted to be above this level.

Unintentional falls were responsible for 1,899 deaths among Pennsylvanians over the age of 65 in 2020.

CRITICAL FEDERAL FUNDING FOR HEALTHY HOUSING

A broad array of programs across the federal government support healthy housing activities and related efforts including increasing affordable housing, improving health outcomes, providing supportive services to families, improving energy efficiency, and identifying and addressing environmental hazards. Critical programs and services supporting crucial health and housing services in states and localities are outlined below; increasing appropriations allows new states to access funding and currently funded states to expand their programs.

Has PA received funding since 2020?

CDC’s:
- Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
- National Asthma Control Program
- Environmental Health Tracking Network

HUD’s:
- Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes

EPA’s:
- Lead Categorical Grants
- State Indoor Radon Grants
- Environmental Justice Grants

DOE’s:
- Weatherization Assistance Program

For more information on these programs and their impacts, as well as many others available to support healthy housing efforts, refer to NCHH’s Agency Fact Sheets.

In 2019, the total charges for asthma hospitalizations in Pennsylvania was $296 million, with a cost of $34,597 per hospitalization.