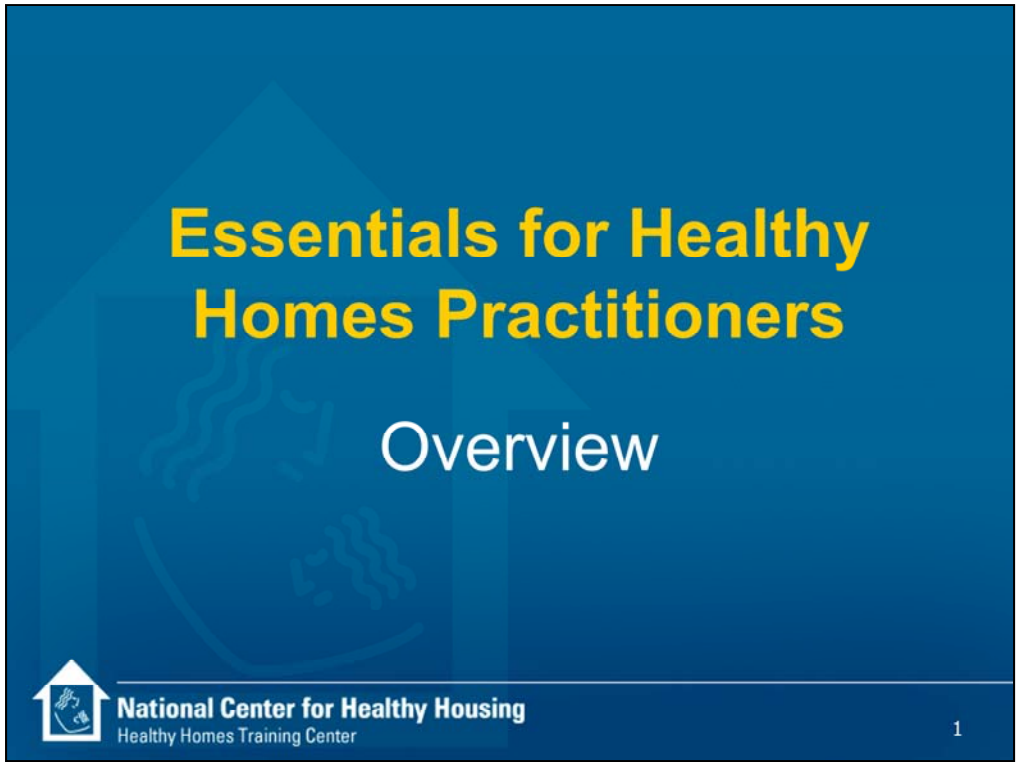


Version 5-12-09
Version 2.2

We do not provide an outline slide in this module. Your goal should be to jump right into the materials so you grab their attention with these big picture items. You can review the course at the end. But you should understand the basic flow of the module. Here it is:

Part A – Why are healthy homes important? – Slides 2-7

Part B – Health and Housing Connection – Slides 8-12 & Exercise #1 of Slide 12

Part C – Holistic Approach / Seven Principles – Slides 13-22

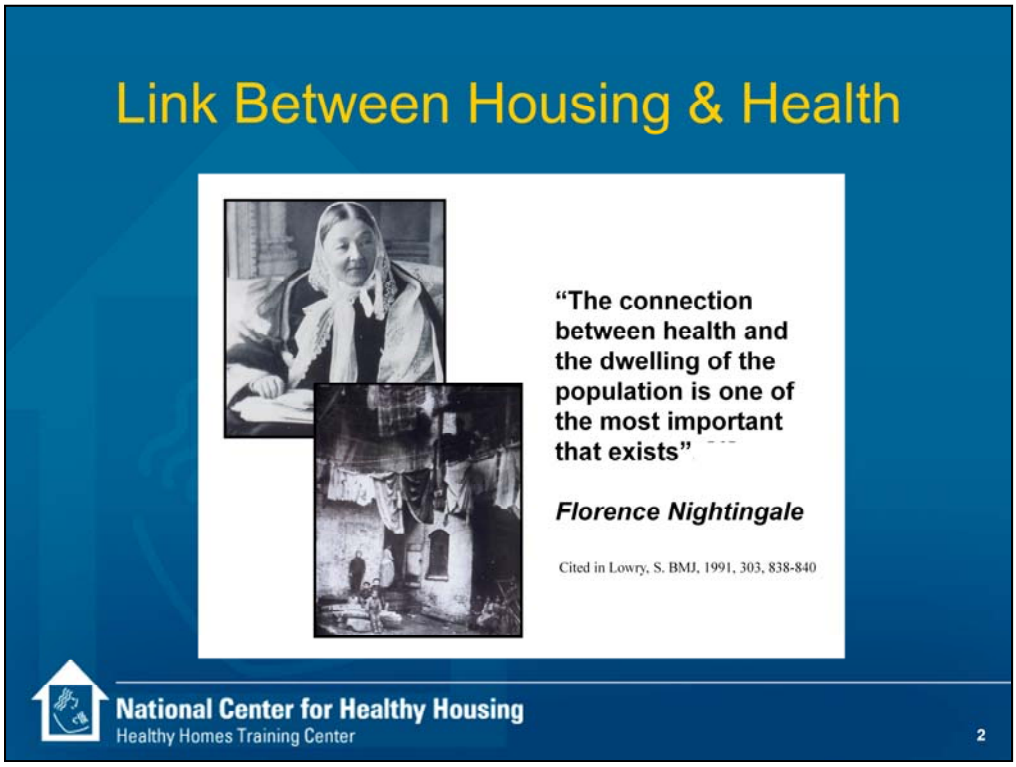
Part D – Basic Stats – American Housing Survey – Slides 23-31 & Exercise #2 on Slide 30

Part E – Can we make change? – Slides 32-36

Part F – Codes – slides 37-43 & Exercise #3

Part G – Priorities – Slides 44-46

Part H – Training Overview – Slides 47-50.



The role of housing as a contributor to health has been known for decades, while new agents and pathways continue to be discovered and explored. [2]

In the early 1800s, the relation between housing conditions and health was recognized among public health practitioners in the United States and Europe and led to the rise of the sanitary reform movement. Slum clearance and improving the quality of housing and sanitation were important components of 19th and 20th century campaigns to control typhus, tuberculosis, and other infectious diseases. Interest in housing as a determinant of health has fluctuated in response to housing-related infectious disease outbreaks (e.g, cholera in New York City in the 1830s), social unrest and class conflict, industrial interest in maintaining a healthier workforce, and economic downturns leading to crises in housing availability and quality. [3]

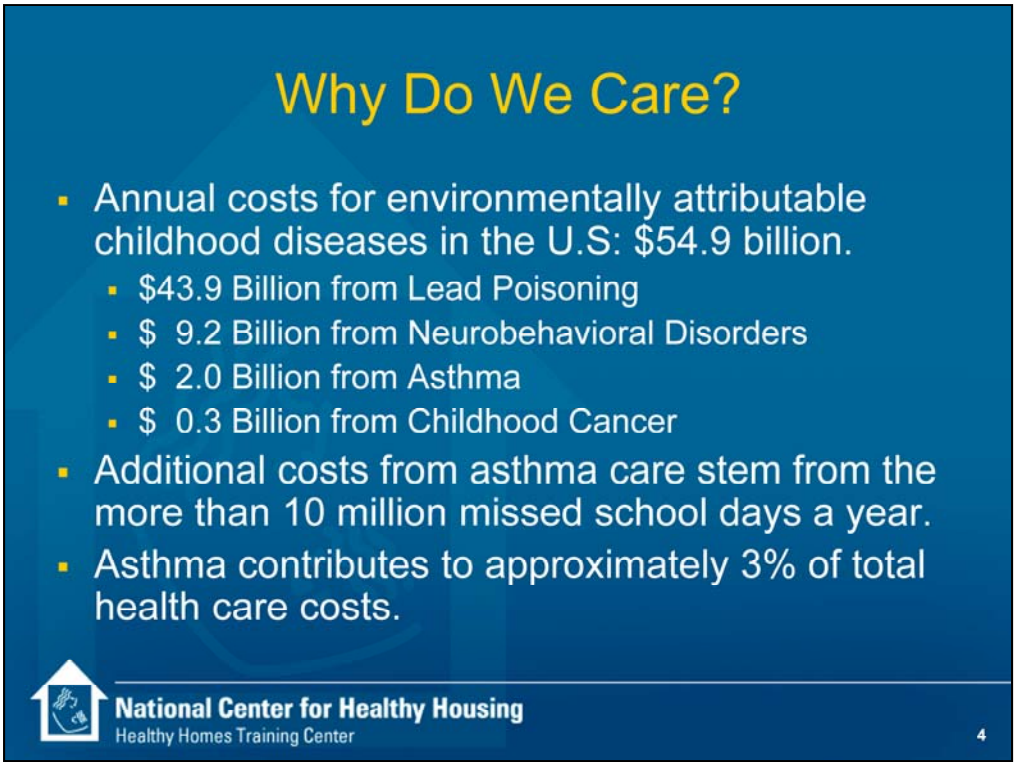
The 70% comes from an 2008 EPA report providing the basis of exposure assessments for children 1 to 6. See http://cfpub.epa.gov/ncea/cfm/recordisplay.cfm?deid=199243.

The physical home environment as a determinant of health is gaining renewed attention. [2,3] Researchers have linked indoor air pollution and other exposures in homes to acute and chronic diseases, including cancer. [4]

Today, we know that the primary exposure setting for most Americans is the indoor environment. Most of us, especially children, spend more time inside than outside. The air we breathe and things we touch inside matter. Yet the primary focus of health and environmental regulations are on the outside environment.

Housing is a multi-dimensional construct, which affects health both directly and indirectly. A significant body of research acknowledges and supports the case that housing conditions have a direct effect on health. Research also points to the health dangers associated with overcrowding, excessive expenditures on shelter, and homelessness. Inside the home, there is the potential for physical, chemical and biological exposures. Housing is also seen as a component of general well-being – it confers a sense of security, privacy, and control. It also is related to one's perception of social status, in both individual and community contexts.

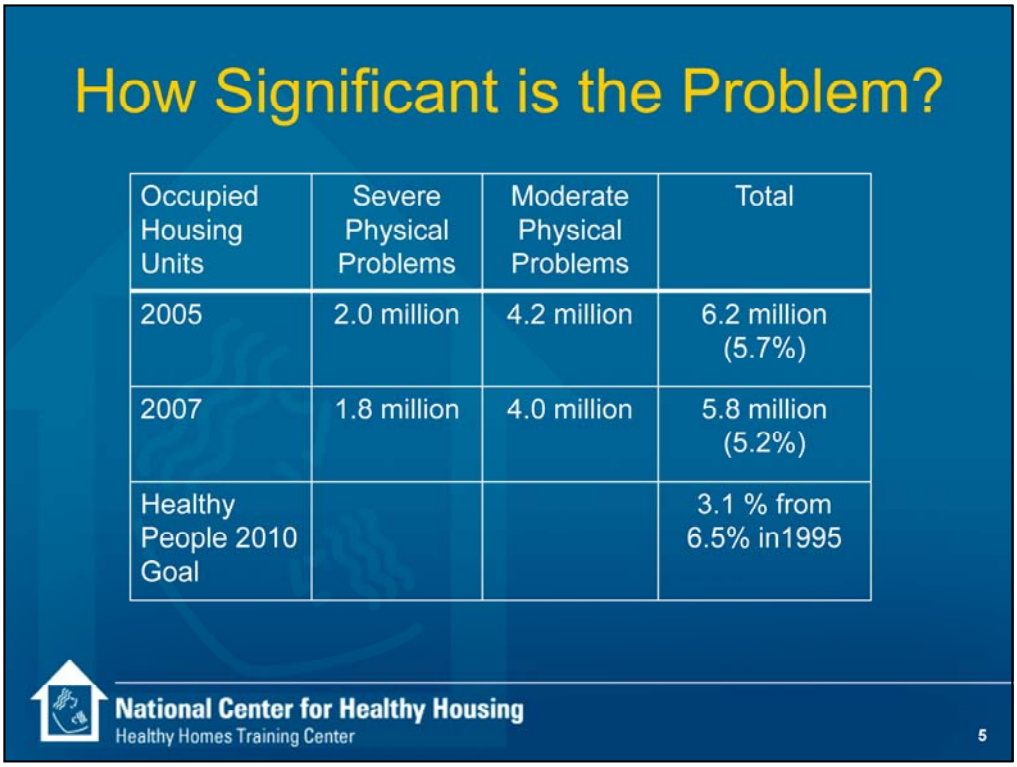
A range of health problems result from these hazards including injuries, asthma and other respiratory illnesses, carbon monoxide poisoning, cancers, and childhood lead poisoning.



Here are some estimates of the costs associated with unhealthy housing.

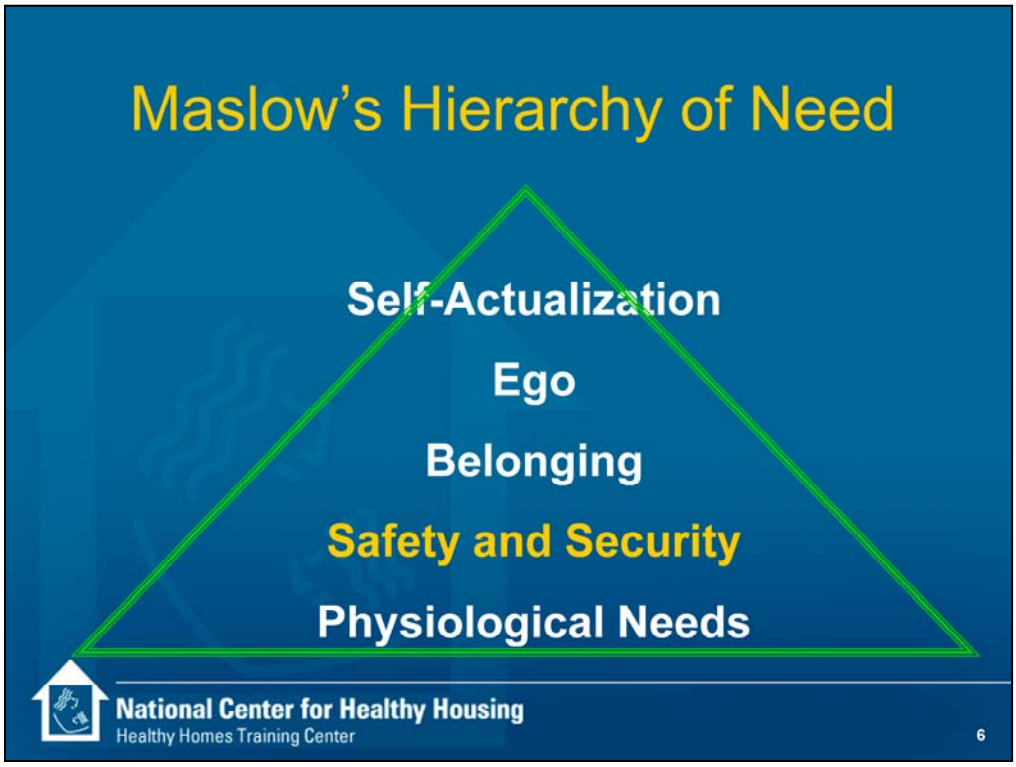
$54.9 billion estimate is likely low because it considers only four categories of illness.[8]

The total does not include the cost of lost days from school and work.



The CDC set a goal of reducing the number of occupied homes with severe and moderate physical problems by more than 50% from 1995 to 2010 to reach a goal of 3.1 million homes. In 2007 we were far from the goal but saw significant progress between 2005 and 2007.

CDC uses the American Housing Survey to measure progress to this goal. See Page 13 of 29 Reference Tab Connections Section.



In the broadest sense, housing is the right not just to basic shelter but to "adequate housing," in terms of legal security of tenure; availability of services, materials, facilities, and infrastructure; affordability; habitability; accessibility; and location and cultural adequacy.

This graphic illustrates Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs (1943-1954). Housing is related to safety and security. The key message is that you must satisfy basic needs first then you can get to the other needs. For people to be contributing members of society, we need to address their safety and security concerns – that means they must be safe and secure in their home.

Physiological needs include basic necessities such as air, water, food, sleep.

Safety and Security needs include keeping ourselves out of danger and from feeling threatened; such as by having shelter to protect us from the environment and feeling safe when walking in the neighborhood.

Belonging: Humans have a desire to belong to groups: clubs, work groups, religious groups, family because we need to feel loved and desired by others.

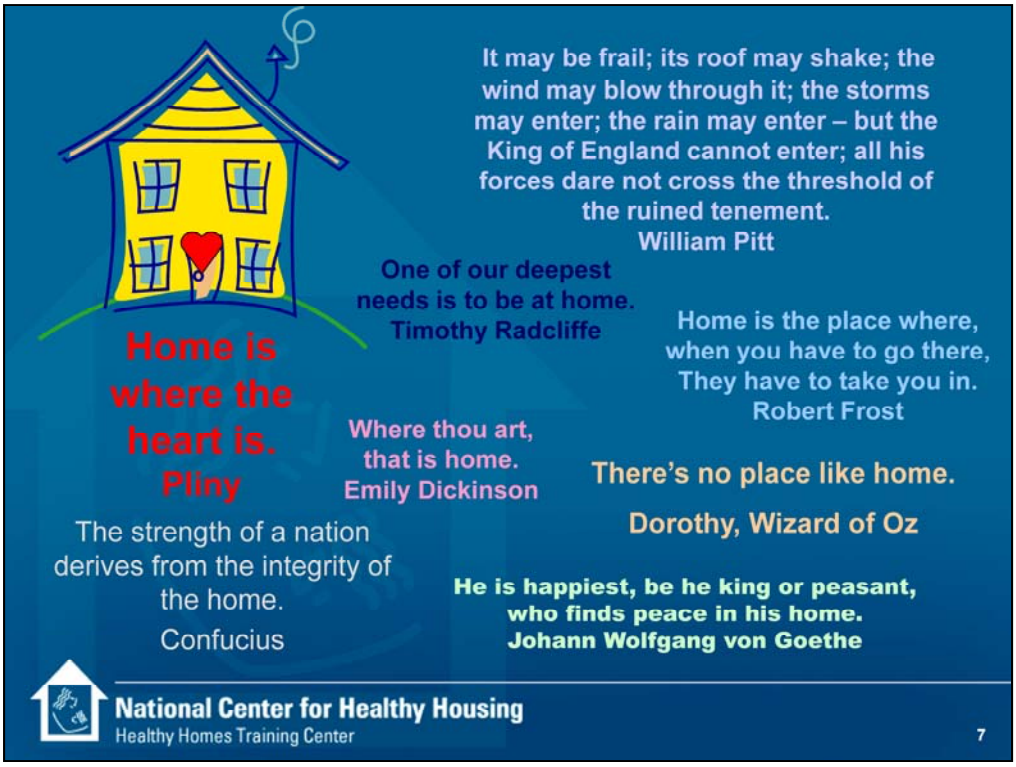
Ego: Humans have:

-Esteem needs to achieve, be competent, gain approval and recognition.

-Cognitive needs include the need to know, to understand, and explore.

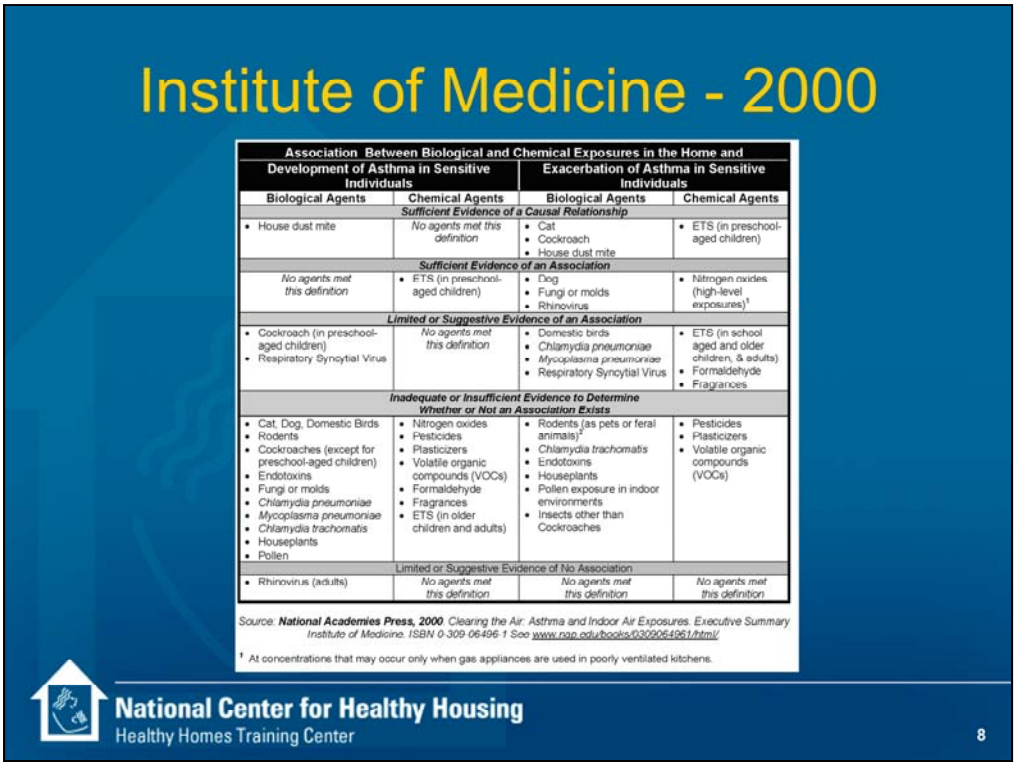
-Aesthetic needs or a desire for symmetry, order, and beauty.

Self-actualization: Human need to find self fulfillment and realize one's full potential.



Use this slide to emphasize the very special place a home has in our history and our emotions. While the Maslow's Hierarchy of Need makes analytical sense, it misses the emotional mark.

This page was developed by Deb Millette at CDC. The quotes come up with each click of the mouse. The first one – by William Pitt – captures the information perfectly – it may have serious physical problems but it is still home.



You need to help people understand in depth the summary tables from the two key IOM studies. For your ease, we put the tables in the PowerPoint so you are not jumping around between PDFs and PowerPoints. You should have the students go the Reference Tab of the book and look at the full size version so they can take notes.

The 2000 IOM report called "Clearing the Air" addresses the connection between asthma and exposures in the home. It laid the foundation for the healthy homes effort. It is on second page in the Reference Tab.

Tell students that they need to memorize the first two rows – the ones that say "sufficient evidence" and know whether it is on the left half of the page – causing asthma (development) – or on the right-half – trigging asthma attack (exacerbation). They don't need to know whether it is biological or chemical or whether there is causal evidence or just an association. You should drill them on this information throughout the course.

This slide is a good chance to introduce the students to the Reference Tab of the Binder. It consists of five parts. The four main parts (after the index) are separated by colored sheets of paper.

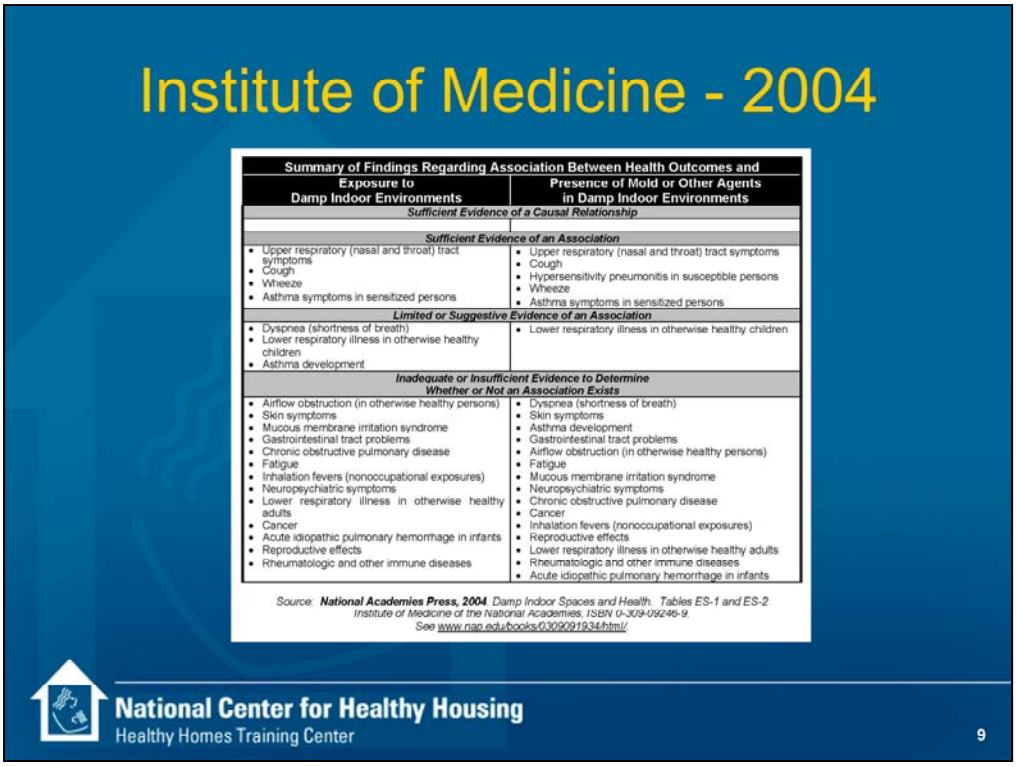
- Index – one page

- Connections – 29 pages as of 4-22-09. It contains the references that address health hazards and the connections between health and housing.

- Codes – 48 pages as of 4-22-09. It summarizes various codes that relate to healthy homes and gives the extracts to key ones. HUD's HQS starts at page The IPMC starts at page 9. The last 11 pages compare the four national green building programs.

- Assessment – 32 pages as of 4-22-09. It provides information on the various assessment tools that are available starting with the HUD/CDC Healthy Housing Inspection Manual. The CEHRC Visual Survey – which is used in the last exercise of the course and one of the tasks to get the Healthy Homes Specialist Credential is at page 9.

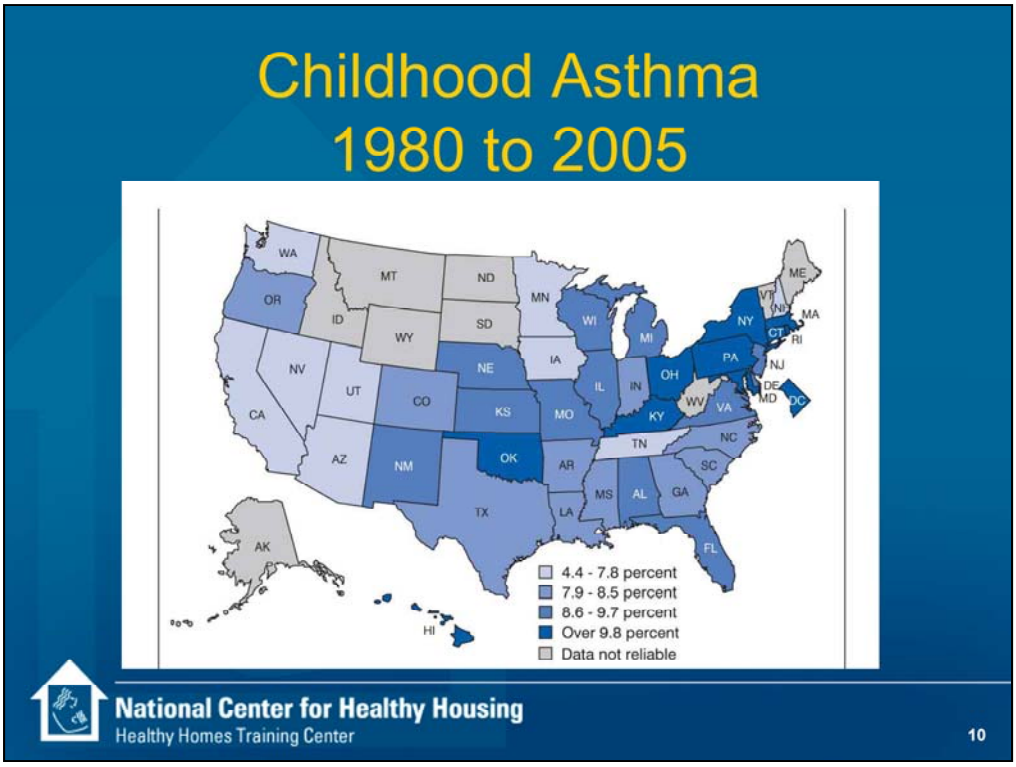
- Resources – 27 pages as of 4-22-09. It provides an introduction to the Healthy Homes Reference Manual, the references used to develop the course and a series of HUD facts sheets on specific healthy homes issues.



This is the second IOM report. It was published in 2004 and evaluates the connection between dampness and health.

For your ease, we put the tables in the PowerPoint so you are not jumping around between PDFs and PowerPoints. You should have the students go the Reference Tab of the book and look at the full size version so they can take notes.

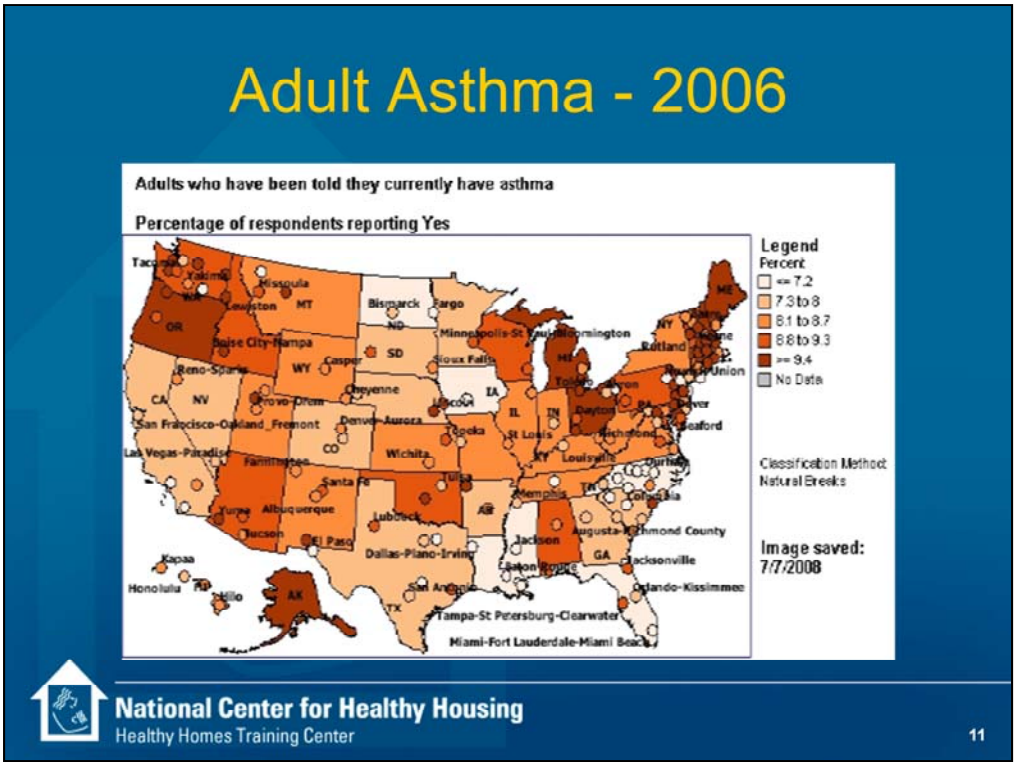
The table is on page 2 of 29 in the Reference Tab Connections Section. While they are looking at the Reference section, you could point them to page 3 of 29 in the Section. It is a WHO report from Europe exploring the evidence that shows the evidence of quantifiable linkages between diseases and housing. It is not an official WHO report though.



For your ease, we put this chart in the PowerPoint so you are not jumping around between PDFs and PowerPoints. You should have the students go the Reference Tab of the book and look at the full size version.

The chart is on page 26 of 29 in the Connections Section of the Reference Tab. It is in color.

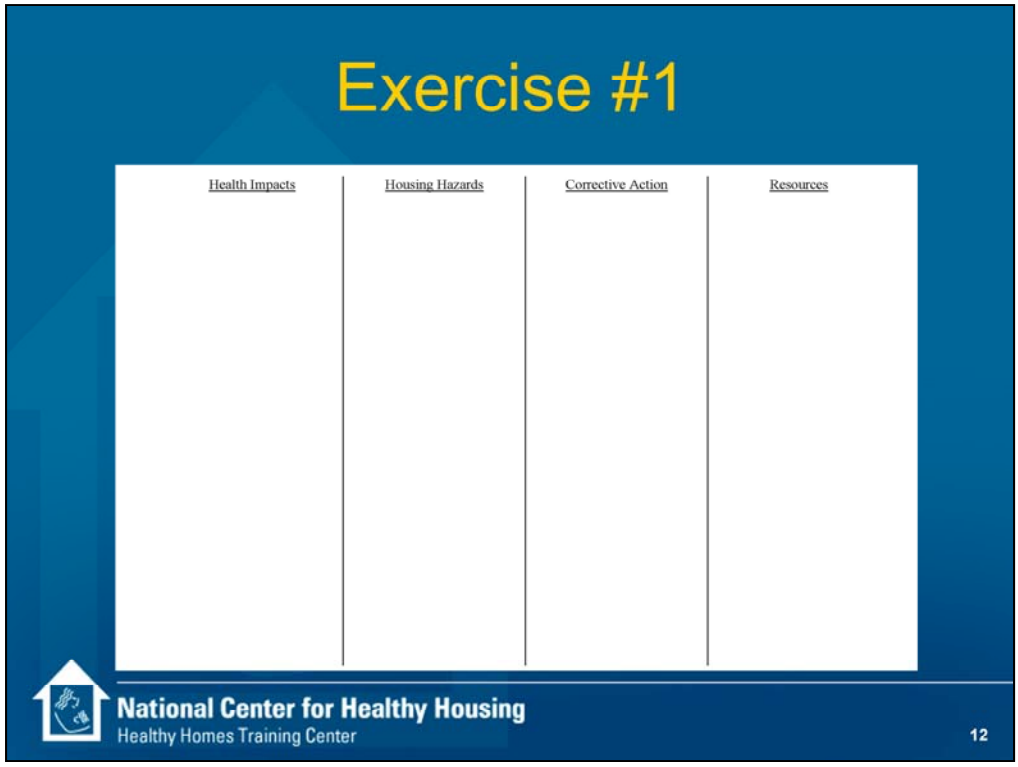
Childhood asthma is one of the issues that brought the need for healthy homes into focus. Note where the levels are high and where there is no data. There are more factors than housing involved so avoid overstating the case.



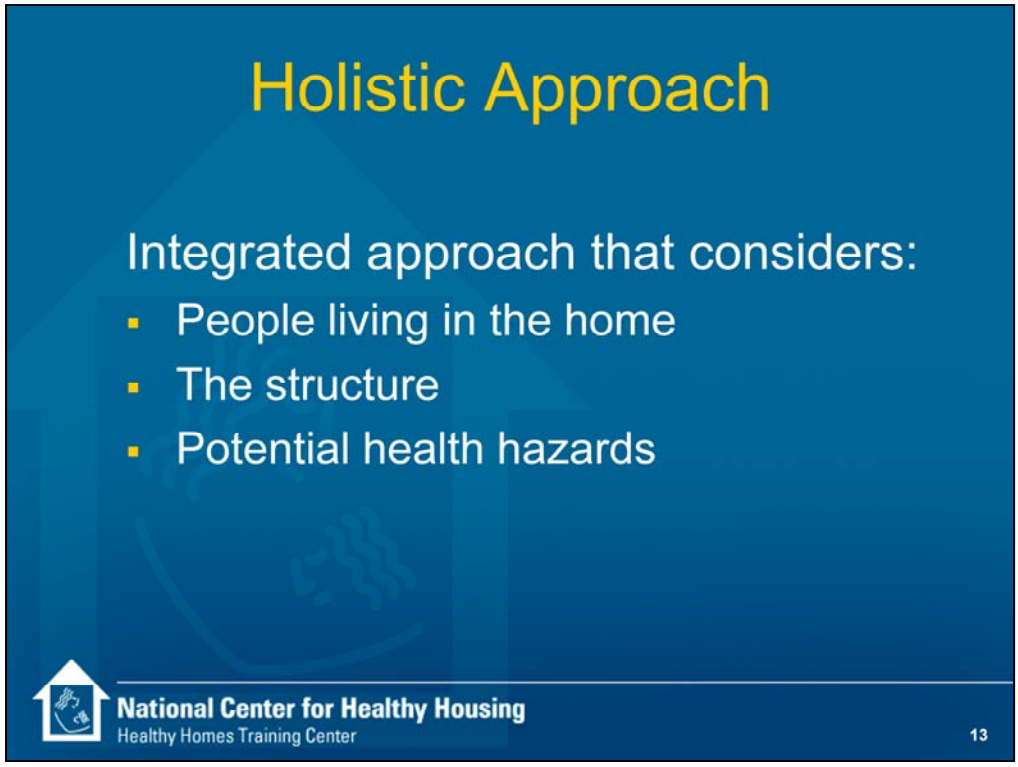
For your ease, we put this chart in the PowerPoint so you are not jumping around between PDFs and PowerPoints. You should have the students go the Reference Tab of the book and look at the full size version.

The chart is on page 27 and 28 of 29 in the Connections Section of the Reference Tab. It is in color.

The charts on pages 27 and 28 are from the 2006 Behavioral Risk Factors Surveillance System (BRFSS). The states and many cities (note the small circles) conduct the BRFSS survey of adults on a wide range of health related issues. The chart on this slide is from page 27. It shows the residents who said they currently have asthma. The chart of page 28 looks similar but it is for adults who report ever having asthma. We included this one since current asthma is more relevant.

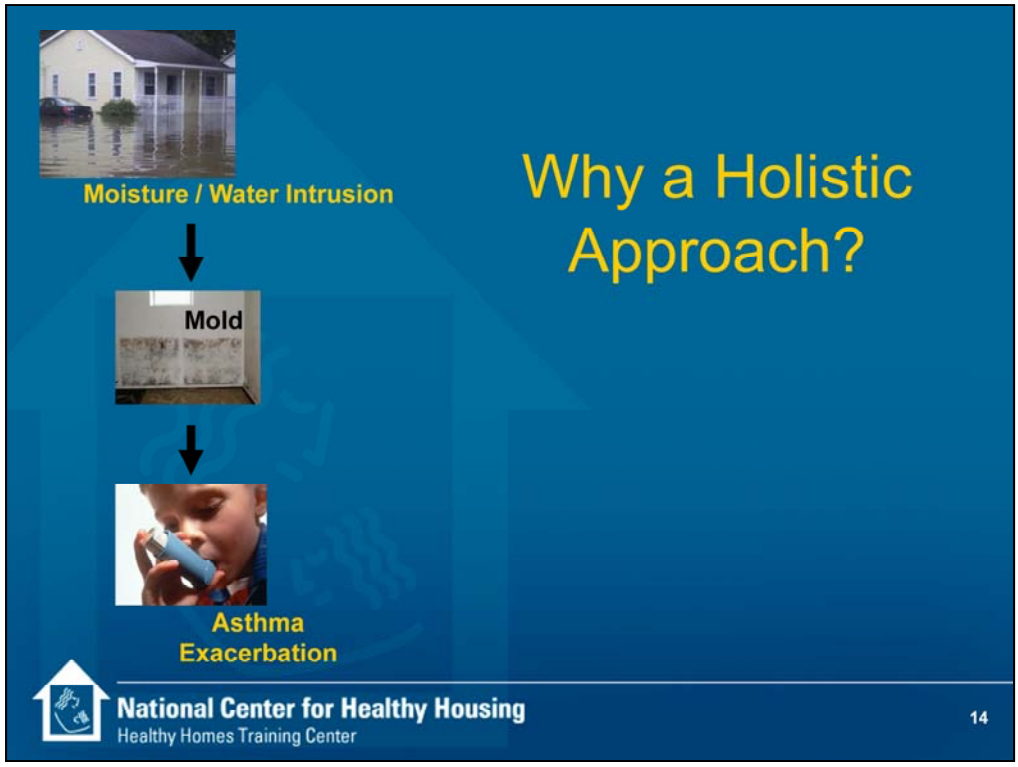


Walk them through Exercise #1. See Exercise Tab. See Instructor's Guide to conduct exercise.



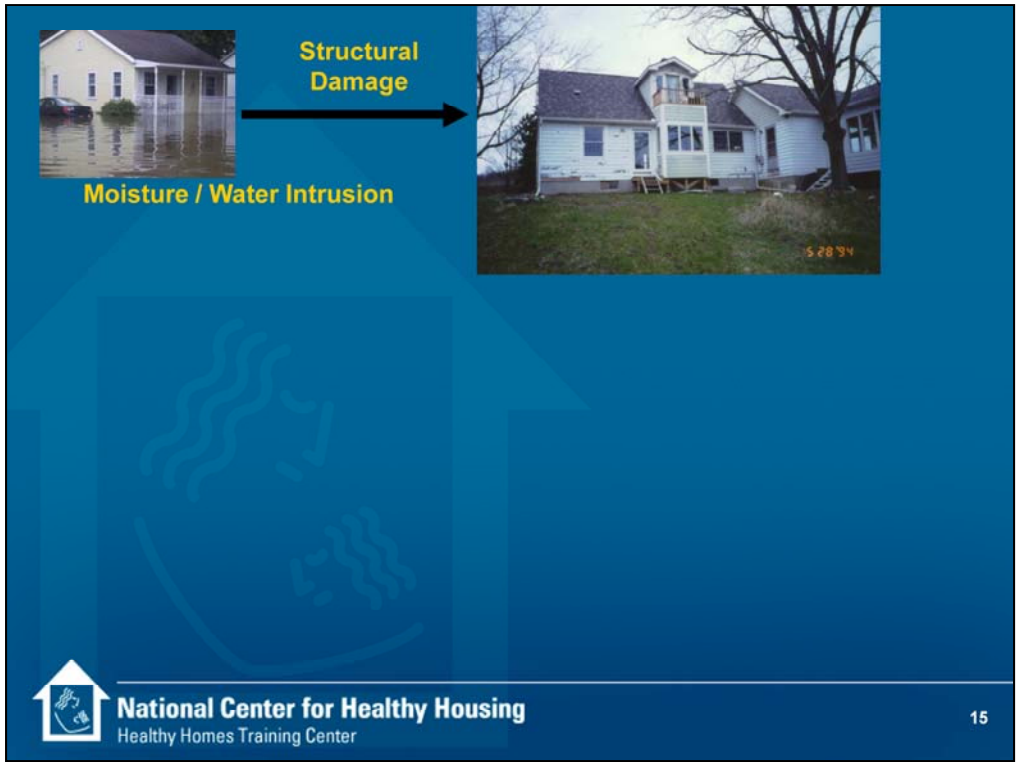
Today we are introducing a different way of thinking about the home environment. We are proposing that instead of using a categorical approach, we should be using a holistic approach. This is an integrated approach that considers the people living in the home, the structure, and the potential health hazards. Considering health and housing problems together in a coordinated way is more efficient and prevention-effective.

Healthy Homes programs offer a comprehensive and coordinated approach by promoting interagency collaboration, community participation, and cross training.



Deb Millette of CDC developed these charts to emphasize the connections between the problems. Asthma exacerbation means trigger an asthma attack is a sensitized person. The next charts develop the connections.

Use these slides to reaffirm the connections developed from Exercise #1 and why a holistic approach is necessary.

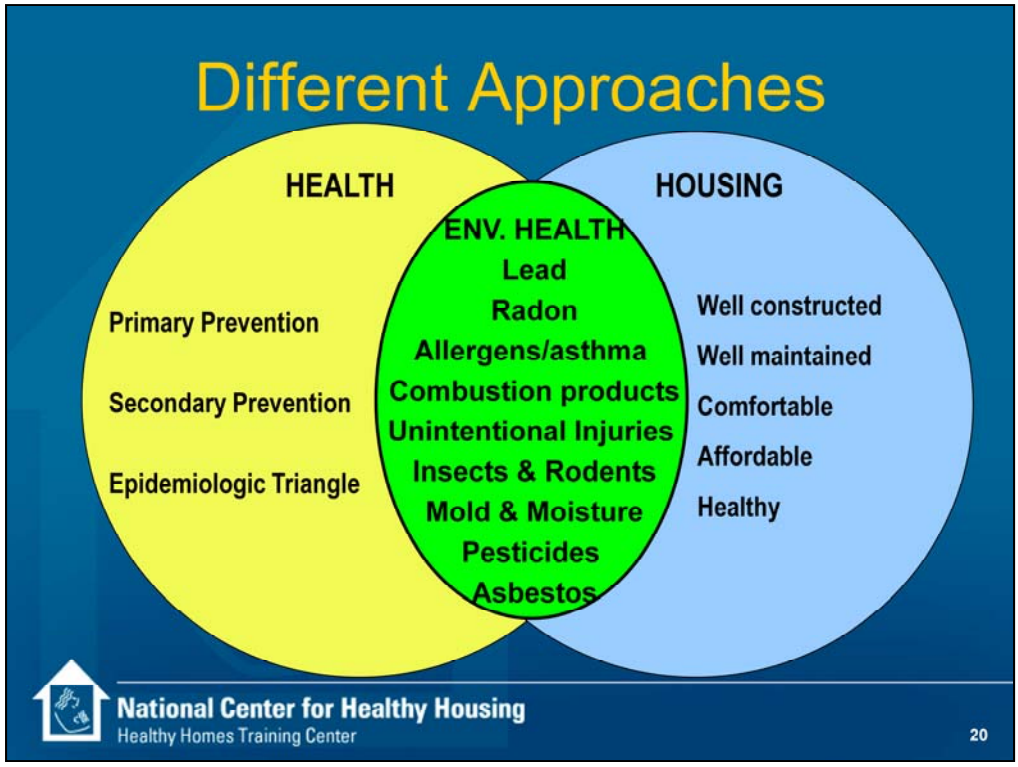

Structural
Damage
Moisture / Water Intrusion
National Center for Healthy Housing
Healthy Homes Training Center
15


Structural Damage
Pests
Lead Poisoning
Fire
Injuries
National Center for Healthy Housing
Healthy Homes Training Center
16


Pesticide
Pests
Asthma and
Allergy
Exacerbation
BUG STOP
INDOOR FOGGER
National Center for Healthy Housing
Healthy Homes Training Center
17


Pesticide
VALUE PACK
6 FOGGERS
Spectracide
BUG STOP
INDOOR FOGGER
Protects for up to 4 Weeks!
National Center for Healthy Housing
Healthy Homes Training Center
18

This chart is the summary of the previous slides. It is designed to be confusing – to show the interconnections. Don't go over it in detail.



Health and housing - why is it together? This slide shows the amount of overlap between health and housing, illustrating why bringing the two disciplines together is essential. Understanding the landscape can help you navigate your public agencies providing health and housing services.

Health in this slide refers to public health, as well as environmental health. Often environmental health is a department within the department of public health. However, it may also be a stand-alone department.

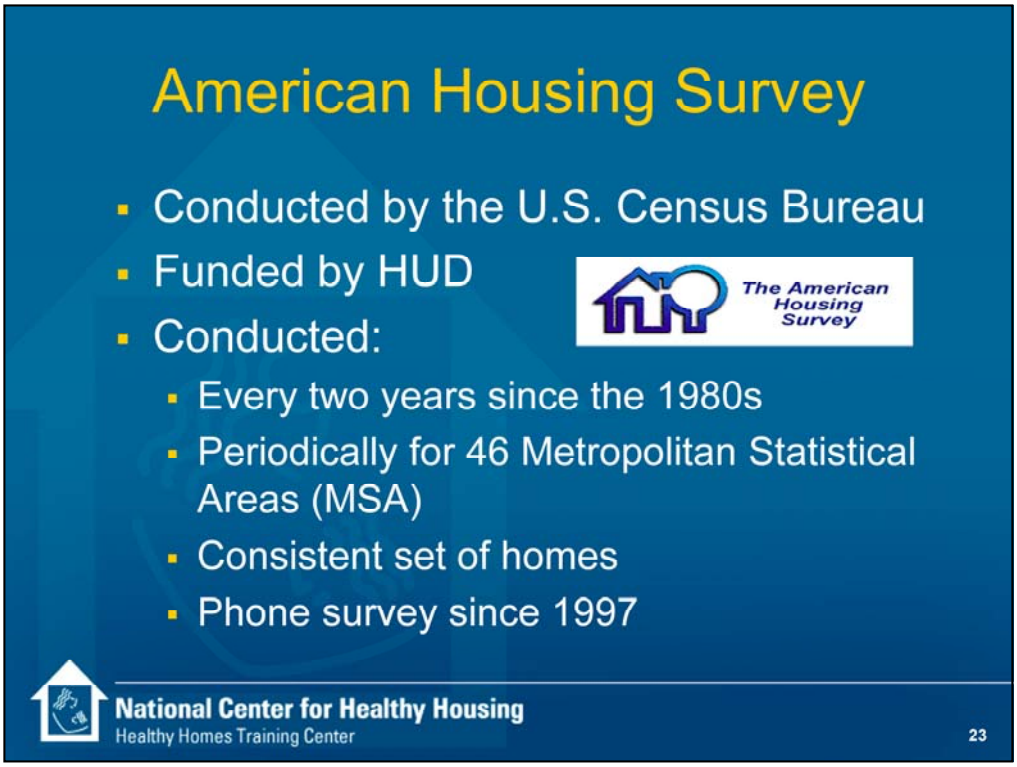
While there is no recipe that can guarantee a healthy home, you'll be learning about key principles that can help create healthier indoor environments. You'll hear about these principles throughout the course of the training.

Healthy homes is a systems level approach. We have few programs that look at the **whole** home environment and the total needs of a family. In this training, we are introducing a new way of thinking about the home environment – an integrated approach that considers the people living in the home, the structure, and the potential health hazards. Considering health and housing problems together in a coordinated way is more efficient and prevention-effective.

"Healthy Homes" programs offer a comprehensive and coordinated approach by promoting interagency collaboration, community participation, and cross training. That is why we have convened this multi-disciplinary training. By design, we have recruited public health, housing, and environmental health professionals.

Many of the core healthy homes principles are captured in the codes and regulations designed to protect residents.

This is the definition of healthy housing that the National Center for Healthy Housing uses. There is not statutory or regulatory definition. Note that the definition brings in occupant health – starting with people.



An overview of the American Housing Survey. See www.census.gov/hhes/www/housing/ahs/ahs.html. Refer the students to NCHH's summary of the 2007 National AHS data. See Page 13 to 23 of 29 in the Connections Section in the Reference Tab. Walk them through page-by-page (see below). Help them understand the sections on each page. Make sure you include the text at the end. It provides crucial context. You should have provided students the information on the nearest MSA provided by NCHH. Look for the seven-page table that provides similar information (but on one extra page to make it easier to read). Note that the hyphens on the MSA tables mean that the local data was not statistically different than the comparable national numbers.

Page 1 - General Description of Housing (including year built and type of foundation)

Page 2 - Exterior Problems (including exterior water leakage)

Page 3 - Interior Problems (including interior water leakage, rodents, and electrical)

Page 4 - Sanitation/Water Problems & Safety Devices (safety devices new in 2007)

Page 5 - Heating/Fuel (including main heating, water heating, clothes dryer, problems)

Page 6 - Selected Physical Problems & Overall Opinion of Structure

Page 7 - Overview and Key Definitions

Page 8 - More Definitions. Note the tests for holes in floors and open cracks at end

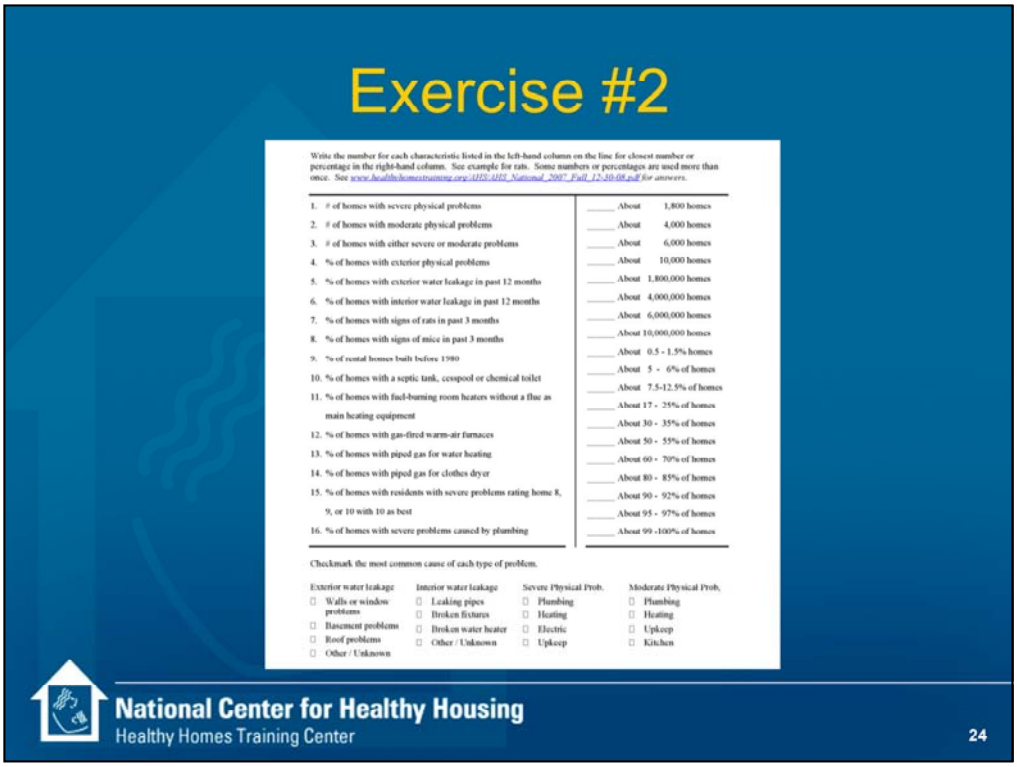
Page 9 - Rating System. Help the students understand what moderate and severe physical problems means. These homes have serious problems.

Page 10 - Potential Errors in AHS. Help the students understand that a high level of inconsistency means that they need to use caution using these numbers as being too precise.

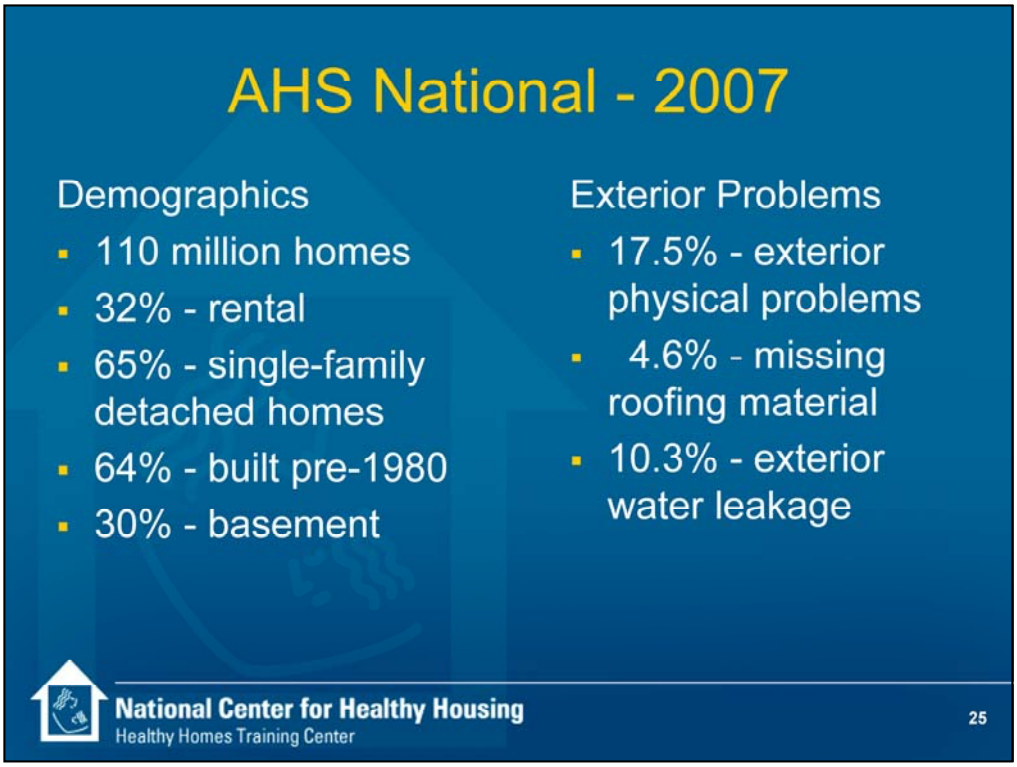
Page 11 - Potential Errors in AHS (cont.). Note that people know whether their clothes dryer is gas or electric.

Page 12 - Table Showing Relationship Between Interior and Exterior Problems

Page 13 - Explanation of the Table.



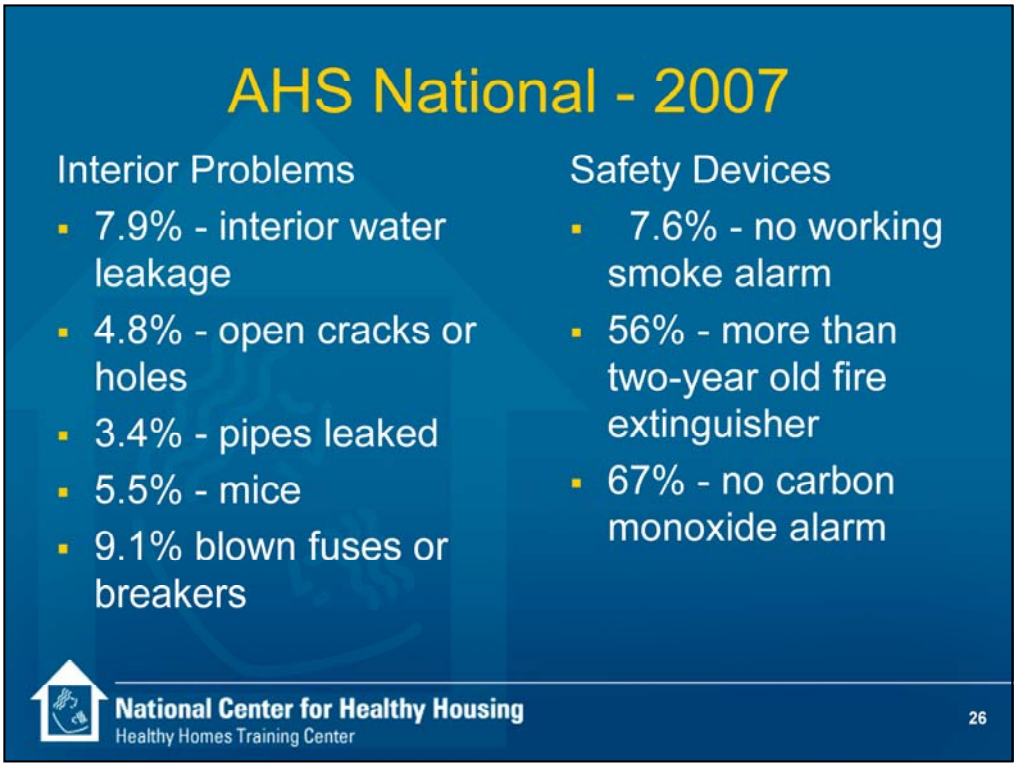
Ask the students to complete Exercise #2. See Exercise 2 in the Exercise Tab. The first page provides the instructions. Page 2 provides the form listed above. You should have them work on it in small groups. See Study Guide with Answers to get the correct answers to the form.



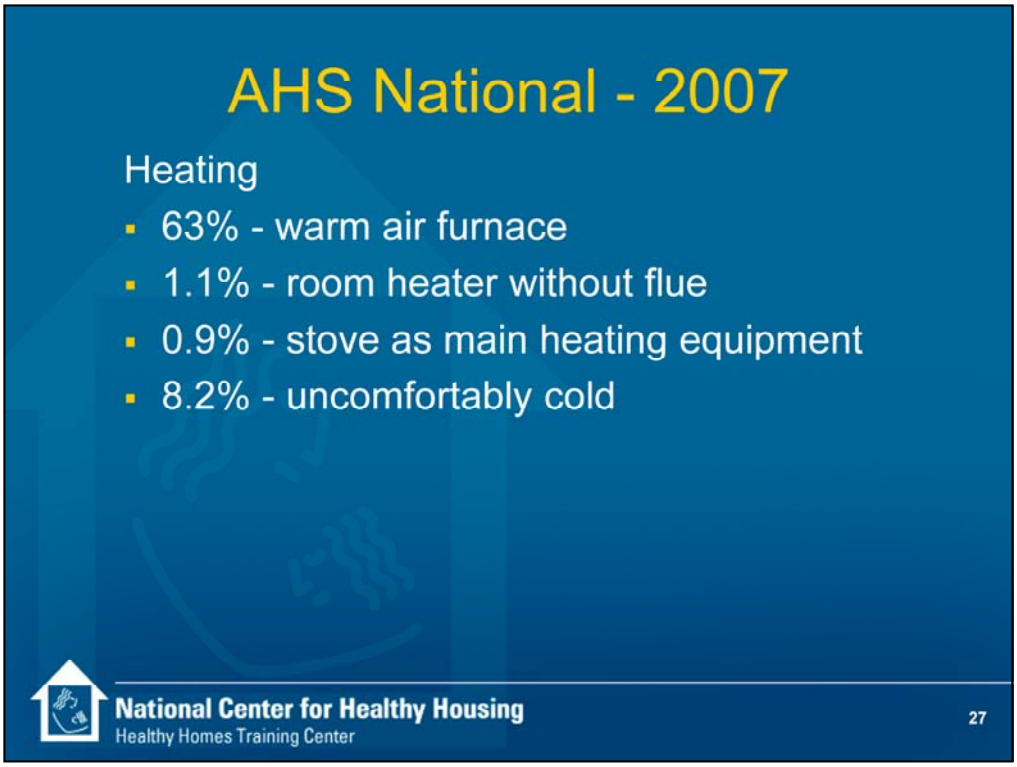
Review of highlights on the 2007 AHS National results. You may want to have the students compare their information to their community using the MSA tables you handed out to the students with the trainer supplies.

Do not expect the students to memorize a long list of numbers but there are some basic estimates to convey. It will help them on the exam.

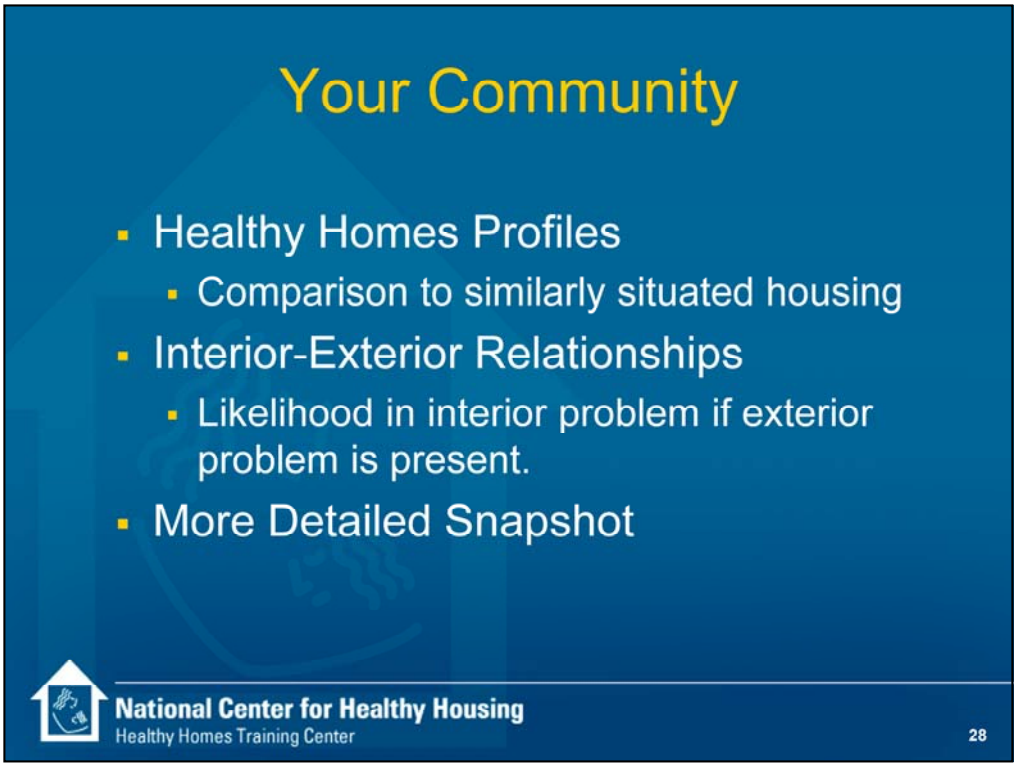
- About 20% of homes had serious exterior physical problems (17.5% in 2007 / 18.2% in 2005)
- About 10% of homes had interior and exterior water leakage
  - Exterior – 10.3% in 2007 / 10.7% in 2005
  - Interior - 7.9% in 2007 / 8.3% in 2005
- About 5% of homes had mice (5.5% in 2007 / 5.6% in 2005)
- About 1% of homes had rats (0.7% in 2007 0.8% in 2005)



Key data on the 2007 AHS National results. Safety Devices information was not available before 2007.

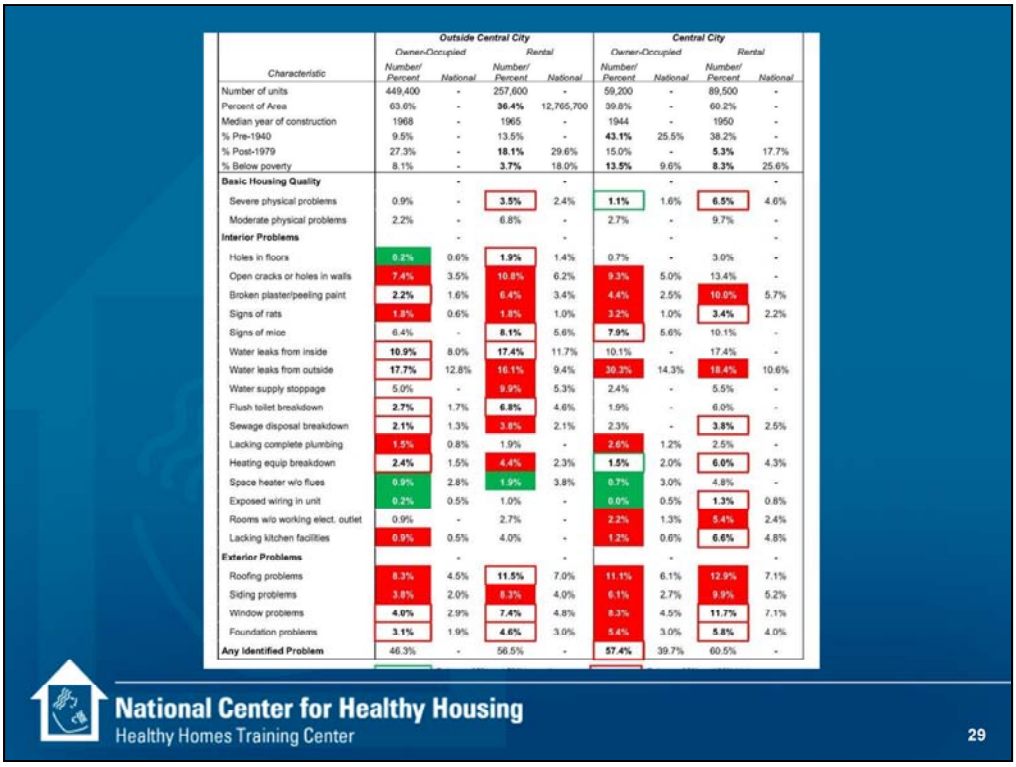


Key data on the 2007 AHS National results. See reference.



Summary of local MSA materials.

In your trainer's supplies, you received three sets of information on the MSA nearest you. You should have already reviewed the detailed snapshot. Now lets look at the communities numbers.



Characteristic	Outside Central City				Central City			
	Owner-Occupied		Rental		Owner-Occupied		Rental	
	Number/ Percent	National	Number/ Percent	National	Number/ Percent	National	Number/ Percent	National
Number of units	449,400	-	257,600	-	59,200	-	89,500	-
Percent of Area	63.6%	-	**36.4%**	12,765,700	39.8%	-	60.2%	-
Median year of construction	1968	-	1965	-	1944	-	1950	-
% Pre-1940	9.5%	-	13.5%	-	**43.1%**	25.5%	38.2%	-
% Post-1979	27.3%	-	**18.1%**	29.6%	15.0%	-	**5.3%**	17.7%
% Below poverty	8.1%	-	**3.7%**	18.0%	**13.5%**	9.6%	**8.3%**	25.6%
Basic Housing Quality		-		-		-		-
Severe physical problems	0.9%	-	**3.5%**	2.4%	**1.1%**	1.6%	**6.5%**	4.6%
Moderate physical problems	2.2%	-	6.8%	-	2.7%	-	9.7%	-
Interior Problems		-		-		-		-
Holes in floors	0.2%	0.6%	**1.9%**	1.4%	0.7%	-	3.0%	-
Open cracks or holes in walls	7.4%	3.5%	10.8%	6.2%	9.3%	5.0%	13.4%	-
Broken plaster/peeling paint	**2.2%**	1.6%	6.4%	3.4%	4.4%	2.5%	10.0%	5.7%
Signs of rats	1.8%	0.6%	1.8%	1.0%	3.2%	1.0%	**3.4%**	2.2%
Signs of mice	6.4%	-	**8.1%**	5.6%	**7.9%**	5.6%	10.1%	-
Water leaks from inside	**10.9%**	8.0%	**17.4%**	11.7%	10.1%	-	17.4%	-
Water leaks from outside	**17.7%**	12.8%	16.1%	9.4%	30.3%	14.3%	18.4%	10.6%
Water supply stoppage	5.0%	-	9.9%	5.3%	2.4%	-	5.5%	-
Flush toilet breakdown	**2.7%**	1.7%	**6.8%**	4.6%	1.9%	-	6.0%	-
Sewage disposal breakdown	**2.1%**	1.3%	3.8%	2.1%	2.3%	-	**3.8%**	2.5%
Lacking complete plumbing	1.5%	0.8%	1.9%	-	2.6%	1.2%	2.5%	-
Heating equip breakdown	**2.4%**	1.5%	4.4%	2.3%	**1.5%**	2.0%	**6.0%**	4.3%
Space heater w/o flues	0.9%	2.8%	1.9%	3.8%	0.7%	3.0%	4.8%	-
Exposed wiring in unit	0.2%	0.5%	1.0%	-	0.0%	0.5%	**1.3%**	0.8%
Rooms w/o working elect. outlet	0.9%	-	2.7%	-	2.2%	1.3%	5.4%	2.4%
Lacking kitchen facilities	0.9%	0.5%	4.0%	-	1.2%	0.6%	**6.6%**	4.8%
Exterior Problems		-		-		-		-
Roofing problems	8.3%	4.5%	**11.5%**	7.0%	11.1%	6.1%	12.9%	7.1%
Siding problems	3.8%	2.0%	8.3%	4.0%	6.1%	2.7%	9.9%	5.2%
Window problems	**4.0%**	2.9%	**7.4%**	4.8%	8.3%	4.5%	**11.7%**	7.1%
Foundation problems	**3.1%**	1.9%	**4.6%**	3.0%	5.4%	3.0%	**5.8%**	4.0%
Any Identified Problem	46.3%	-	56.5%	-	**57.4%**	39.7%	60.5%	-

Healthy Homes Profile. See www.healthyhomestraining.org/ahs. The one-page profile compares various types of housing to national averages. Green is good. More green is better. Red is bad. More red is worse. This is one from a particular community but we cut off the name. We picked one with lots of read.

The hyphens mean the local information is close to the national average for similar housing. Where the number is significantly better or worse, thee national number is listed.

See back side of reference for details on the form.

Relationship Between Interior Problems and Exterior Problems-

Based on the American Housing Survey - 2007 National Data for Occupied Housing

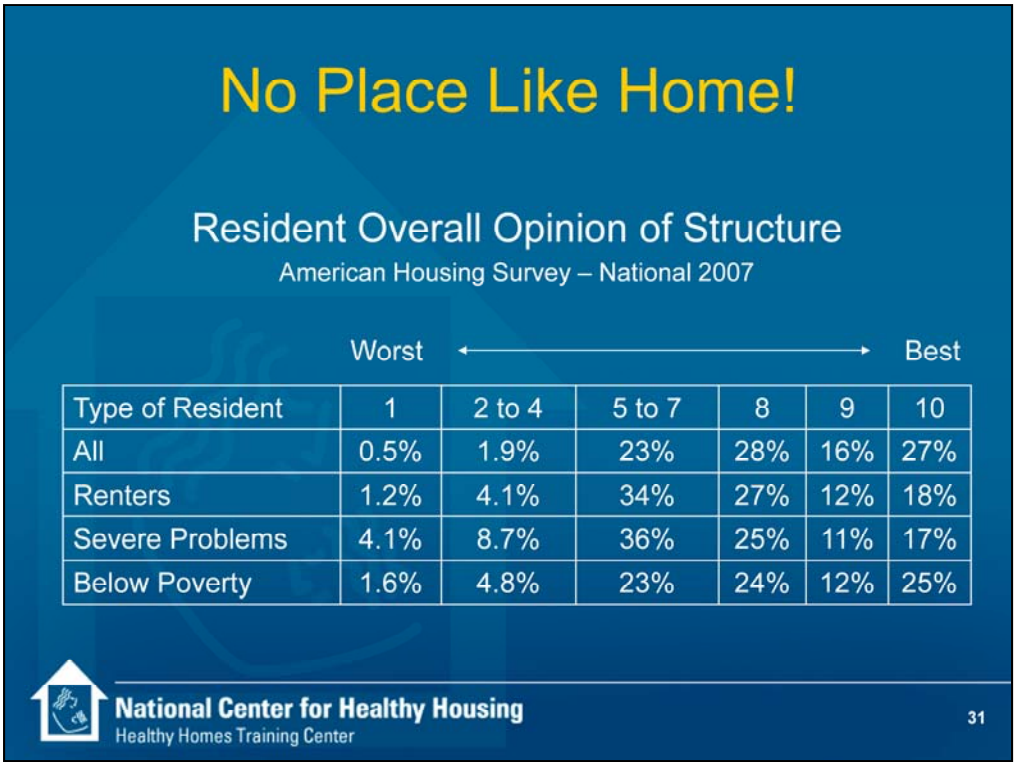
Exterior Problem	Homes (000s)	Likelihood of Finding an Interior Problem if an Exterior Problem is Reported Compared to the Likelihood of Finding an Interior Problem if an Exterior Problem is Not Reported*									
		Leaks		Rodents		Heating		Structural			
		From Interior	From Exterior	Rats	Mice	Heating Problem	Fire/CO Danger	Cracks in Walls	Holes in Floors	Paint/ plaster	Resident Dissatisfied
Sagging roof	1,860.8	2.7	3.6	5.0	3.0	3.5	3.2	6.8	12.1	9.1	10.7
Missing roofing material	3,846.2	1.8	2.3	3.7	2.2	2.0	2.3	3.8	6.0	5.1	5.8
Hole in roof	1,288.3	2.8	5.5	5.4	3.2	3.3	4.3	7.6	18.6	11.0	11.9
Sloping outside walls	1,172.6	2.3	3.0	3.9	3.1	3.4	3.9	7.7	13.9	8.9	15.6
Missing bricks, siding, other outside wall material	2,116.4	2.5	2.8	6.5	2.7	2.8	3.7	5.3	8.3	7.9	9.7
Broken windows	2,947.8	2.7	2.5	6.0	2.8	3.1	3.3	5.4	13.2	8.1	7.0
Boarded up windows	806.6	1.9	2.3	8.3	2.8	2.8	4.5	6.4	11.8	10.3	9.5
Foundation crumbling or has open crack or hole	2,147.4	2.1	3.5	5.2	2.7	2.8	2.3	7.3	11.9	7.5	8.2
One or more ext. problem	10,086.0	2.3	2.9	4.2	2.6	2.6	2.7	5.9	11.8	7.4	7.5
Two or more ext. problem	3,250.9	2.5	3.8	6.3	3.2	3.5	3.9	8.3	15.3	10.9	11.5
Three or more ext. problem	1,434.1	2.9	4.4	9.0	3.7	3.9	4.9	9.9	20.3	14.6	18.8
Four or more ext. problem	656.6	3.0	4.2	14.2	4.1	4.5	5.7	10.5	22.6	17.1	21.7
Five or more ext. problem	364.7	3.1	3.6	12.3	4.3	4.8	5.8	10.0	23.6	19.7	24.8
Six or more ext. problem	202.5	3.0	3.3	13.4	3.5	4.5	5.9	9.8	24.6	18.4	28.7
Seven or more ext. problem	127.2	2.1	2.8	15.1	4.1	3.5	5.6	7.1	23.7	13.1	20.5
Eight or more ext. problem	64.1			5.7			4.3	3.6	13.2	7.2	8.2

* A home is L times as likely to have a specific interior problem (column heading) if the exterior problem is reported (row heading) than if the exterior problem is not reported. For example, a home is 2.7 times as likely to have a leak from the interior if it has a sagging roof than if it does not have a sagging roof.

National Center for Healthy Housing

See www.healthyhomestraining.org/ahs/

This table allows someone to understand the likelihood of have a problem inside the home if a problem is found on the outside. See www.healthyhomestraining.org/ahs. This table covers national numbers. But compare to their community. Note the numbers that are in double digits.



People like their home, even if it has serious problems. If you are trying to make homes healthier, you must realize this challenge.

The numbers come from the 2007 National American Housing Survey. See page 18 of 29 in the Reference Tab Connections Section. We grouped the numbers to make it more readable. Residents rate their home on a 1 to 10 scale. 1 is the worst. 10 is the best. Note the following:

- More than half of all groups rate their home 8 or better even those living below the poverty level. We think this means that people balance cost, health, comfort and other factors to make a decision. They also think there is no place like home.

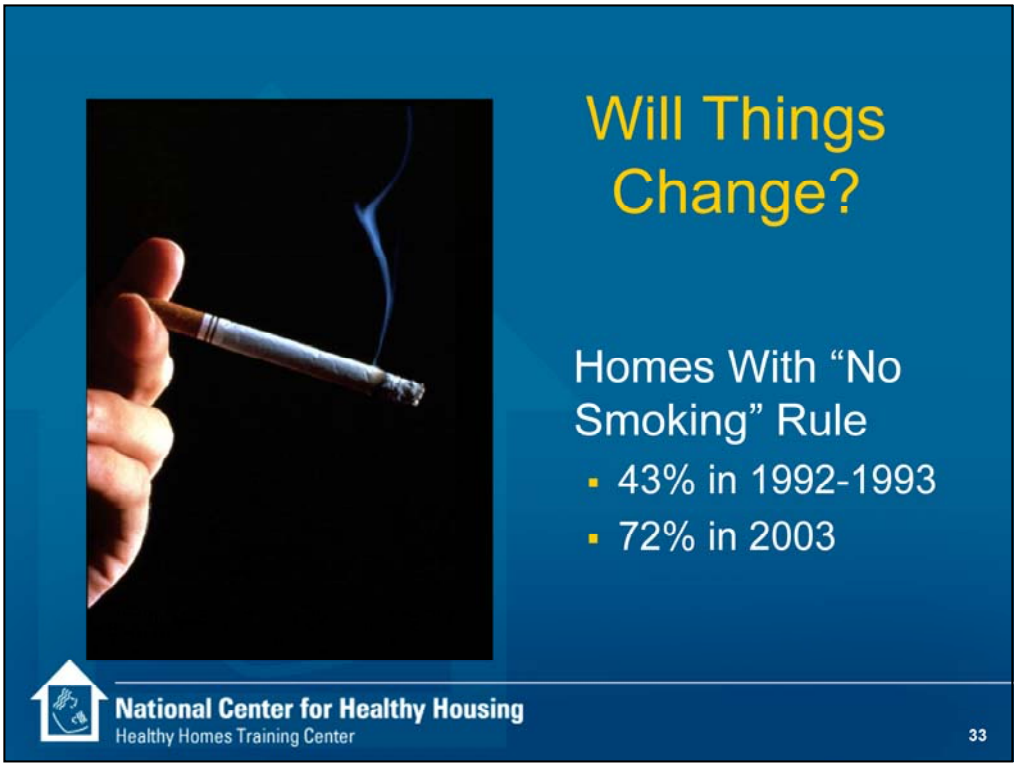
- One in 8 people with incomes below poverty level rate their home the worst. That is significant. They need help and know it.

Compare the national numbers to the communities numbers from the MSA Tables.

Even though the epidemiologic triangle give us a framework for thinking about healthy housing issues, it is often difficult to these issues. Part of the reason that this is so difficult is that the real world is extremely complex and many factors including the ones listed on this slide contribute to the complexity.

For example,we have to look at what we currently know and identify gaps in our knowledge. While we tend to focus on identifying health effects associated with exposure to one agent, often we don't know the health effects associated with exposure to several agents simultaneously.

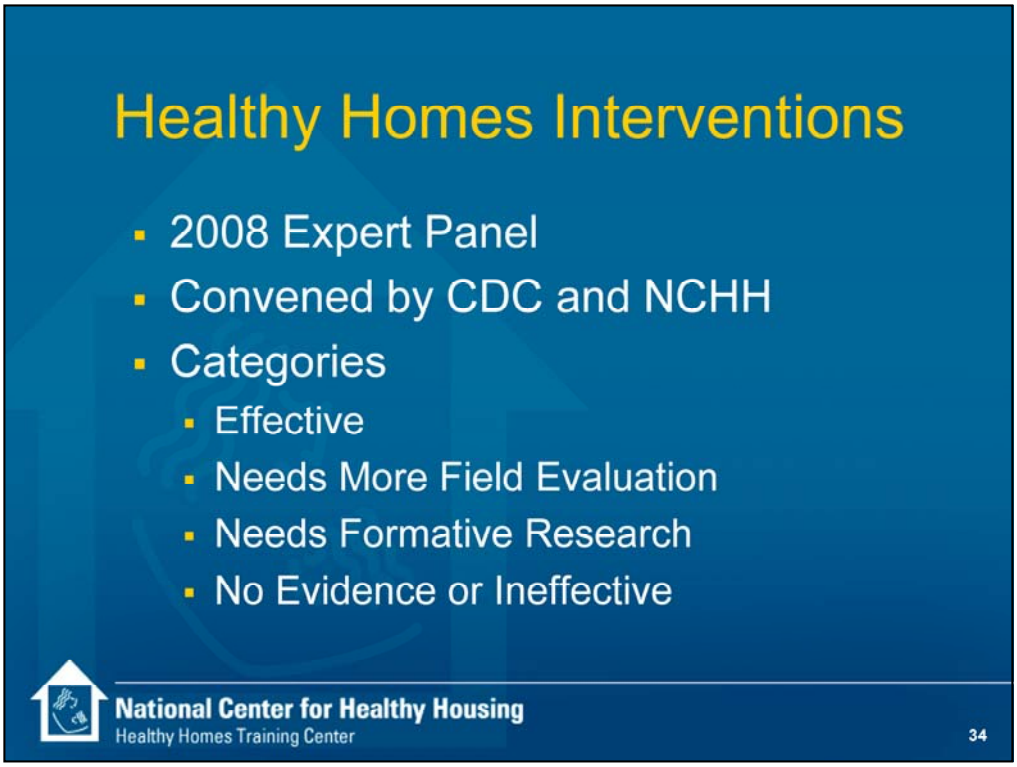
Funding, social and cultural, and political issues also play a role in how we identify and address healthy housing issues.



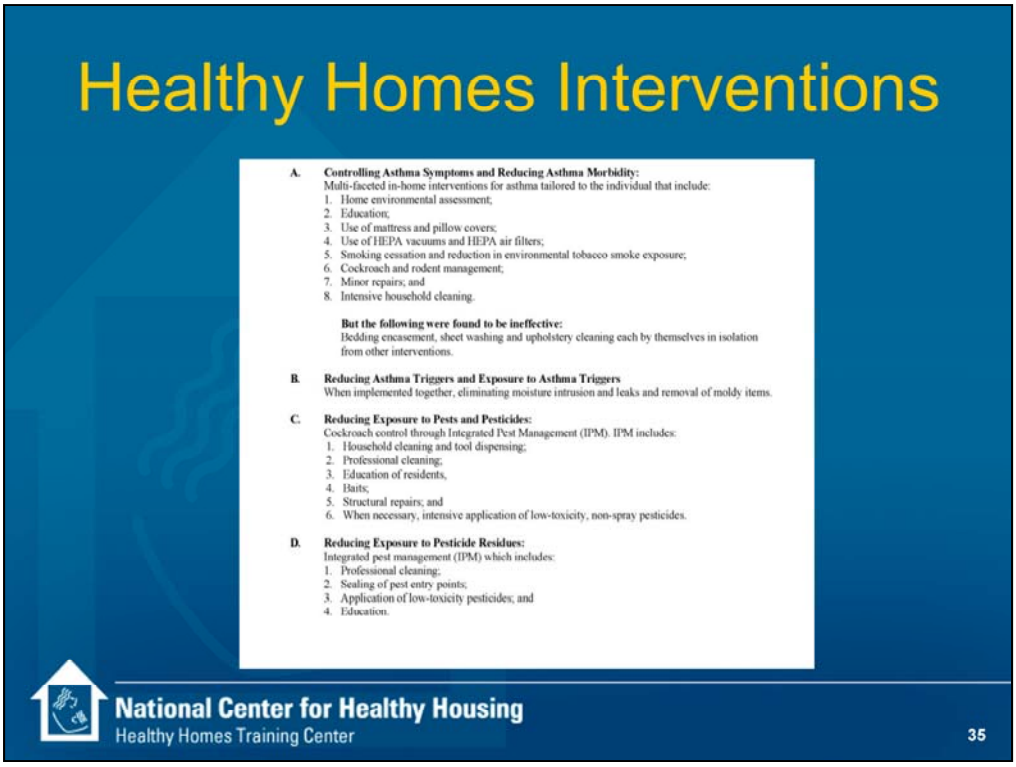
Yes, we can make things change.

In 2007, CDC published how the country had improved on Smoke-Free Home Rules. These are homes where the residents made a rule – not a law – that smoking is not allowed inside the home. See page 4 of 29 in Reference Tab, Connections Section.

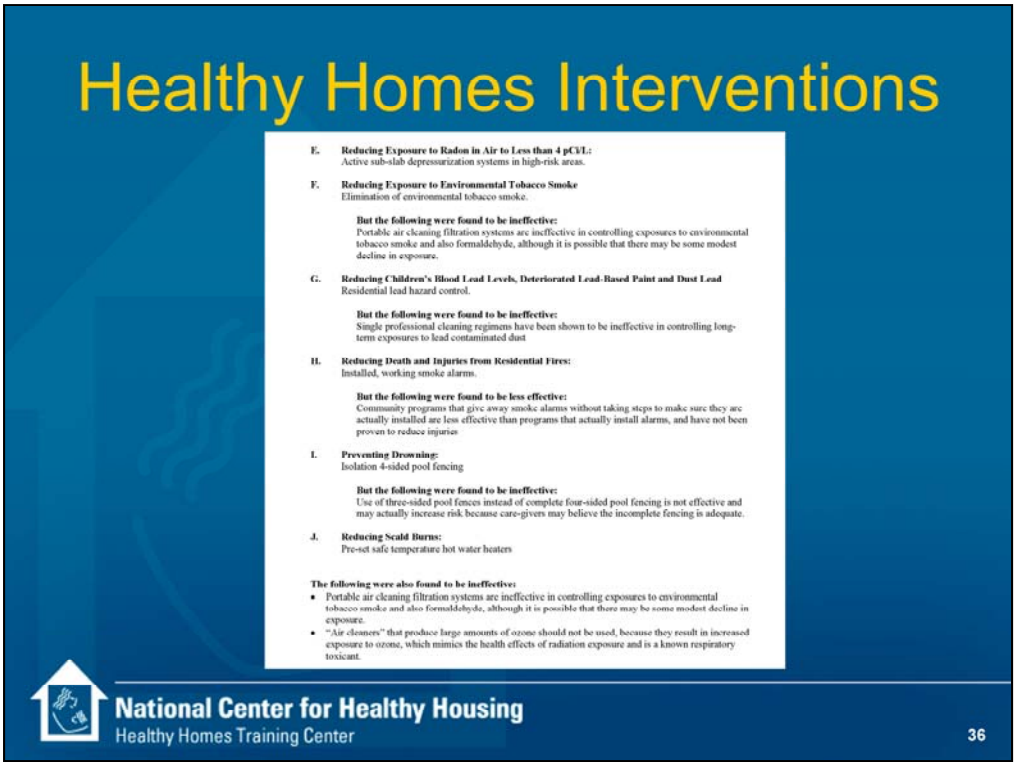
In 2008, CDC and NCHH convened an expert panel to evaluate the effectiveness of various healthy homes interventions. See page 24 and 25 of 29 in Reference Tab Connections Section for list.



In 2008, CDC and NCHH convened an expert panel to evaluate the effectiveness of various healthy homes interventions. See page 24 and 25 of 29 in Reference Tab Connections Section for list. See http://www.nchh.org/Research/Archived-Research-Projects/Housing-Interventions-and-Health-Outcomes.aspx for the full report.



It is helpful to walk the students through this list.



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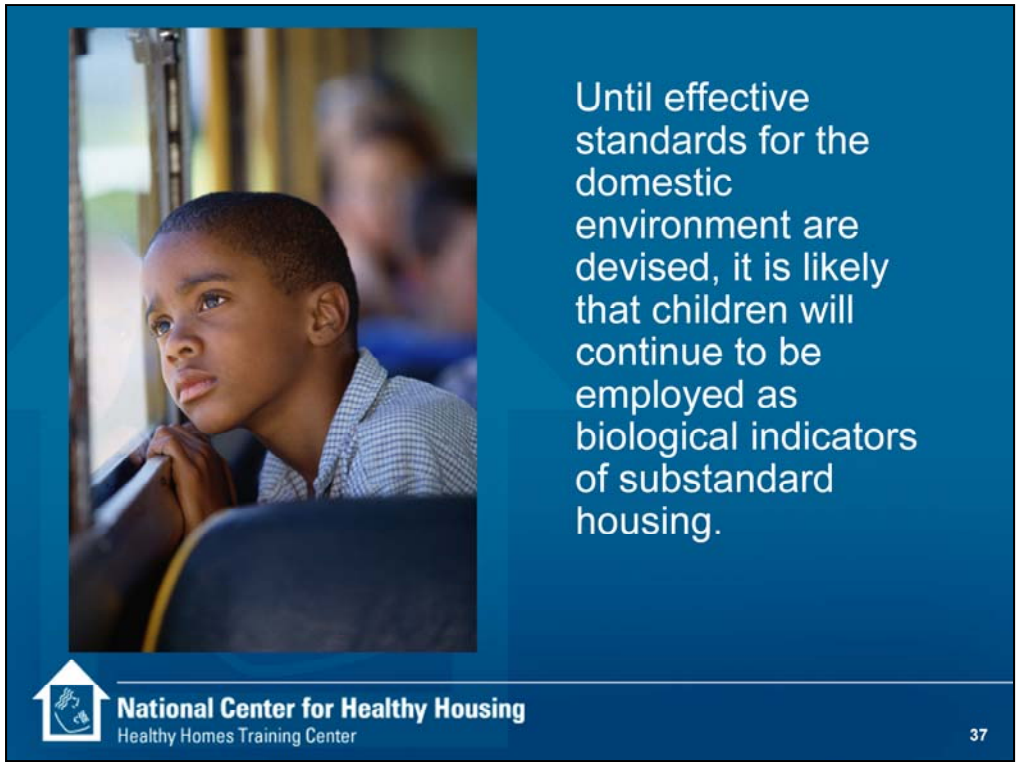
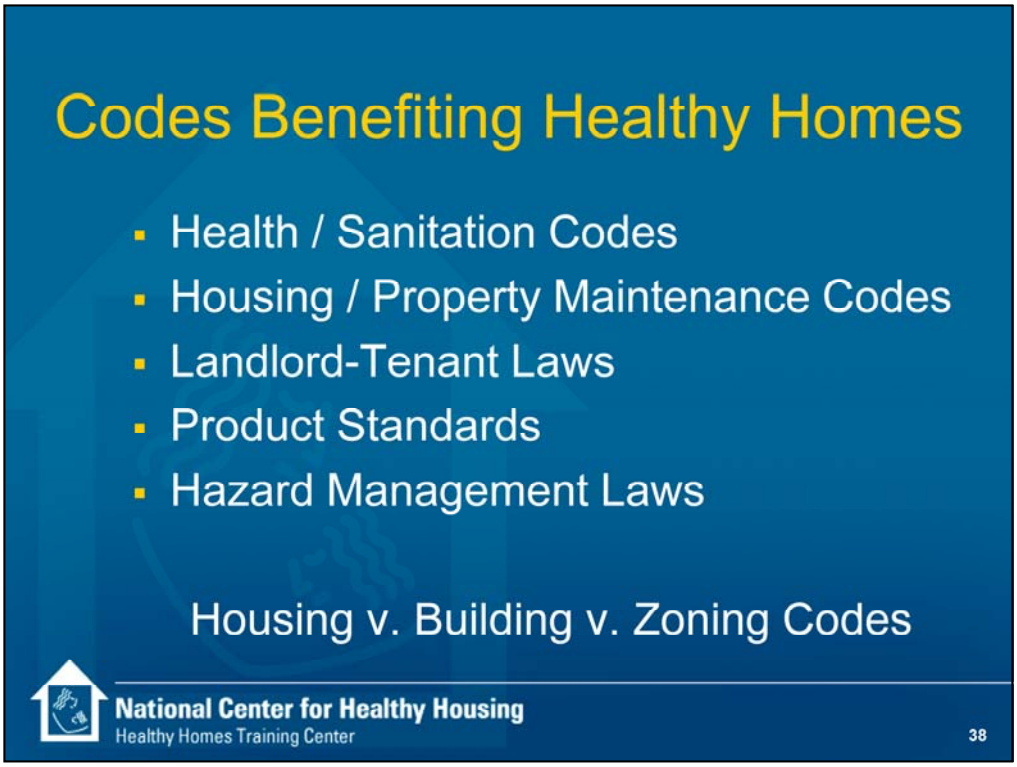


Improving the quality of the nation's housing can form a foundation for the health and well-being of families across the country. Reducing the amount of substandard housing and creating healthier neighborhoods is a task that requires public health and housing officials to find 'a meeting place' for their shared interests – together they offer a powerful voice and the capacity to create large-scale system level change in the way we develop, deliver, and value housing in America.

Standards are in place to address some, but not all of the problems that result in unhealthy homes. The next section provides an overview of those codes and standards.

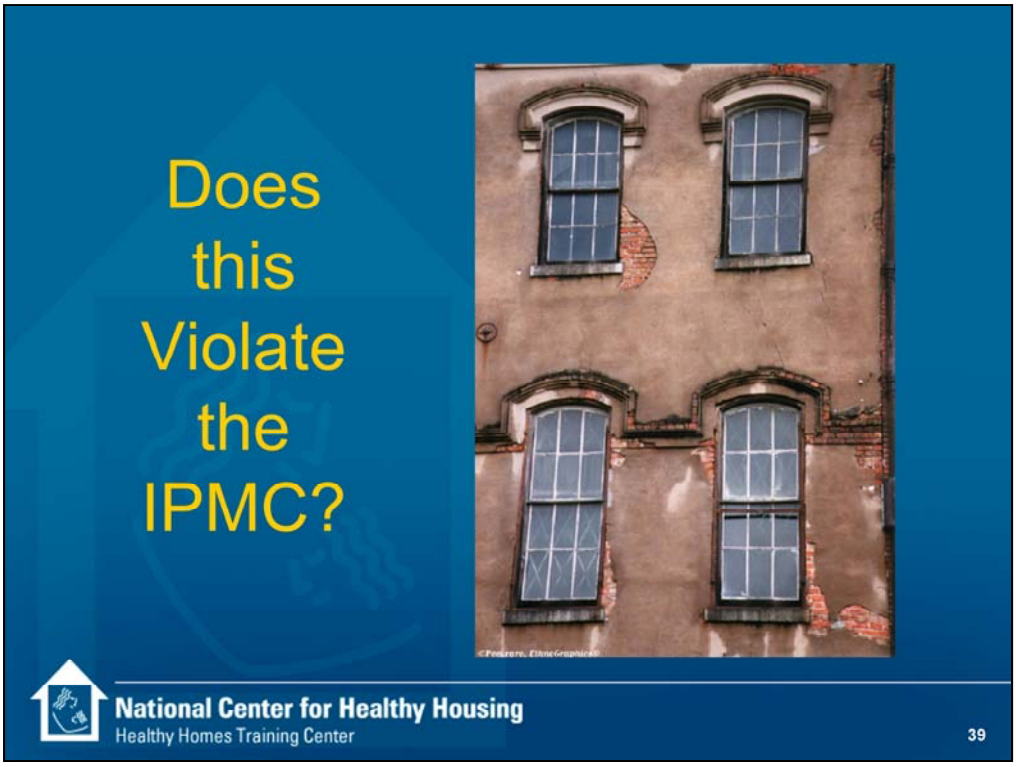


These are different names for Housing and Health codes. See Reference Tab Code Section. It is after the first colored page behind the Reference Tab.

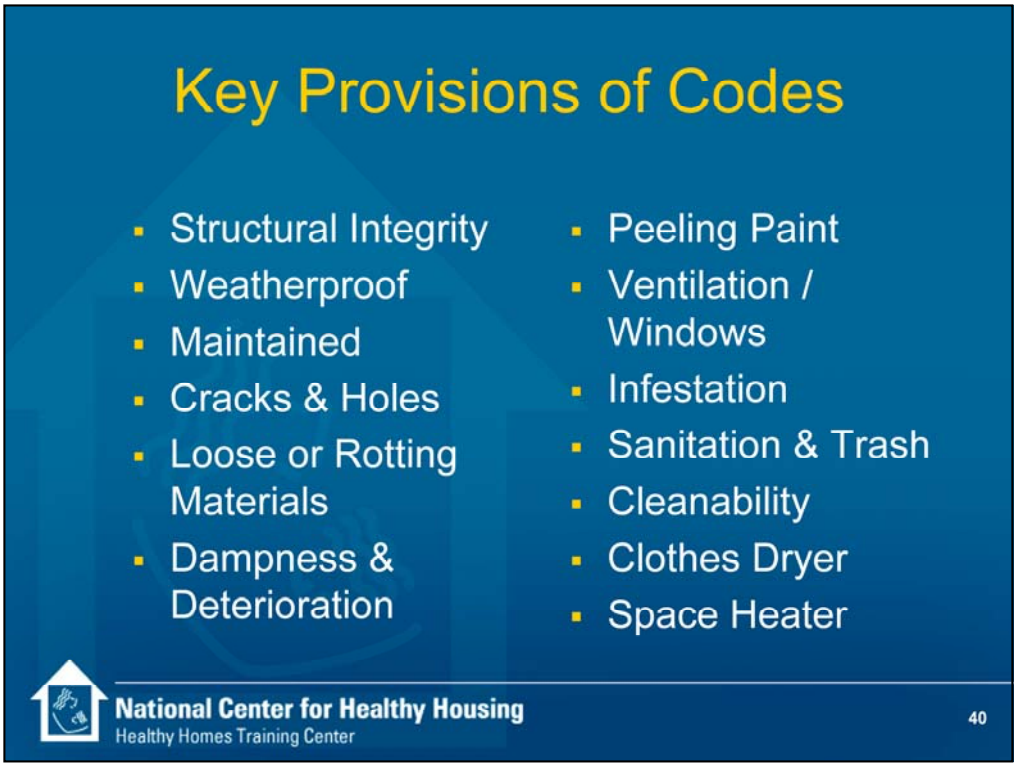
Read the first two pages to get an overview of the requirements.

Students should know the difference between housing, building and zoning codes.

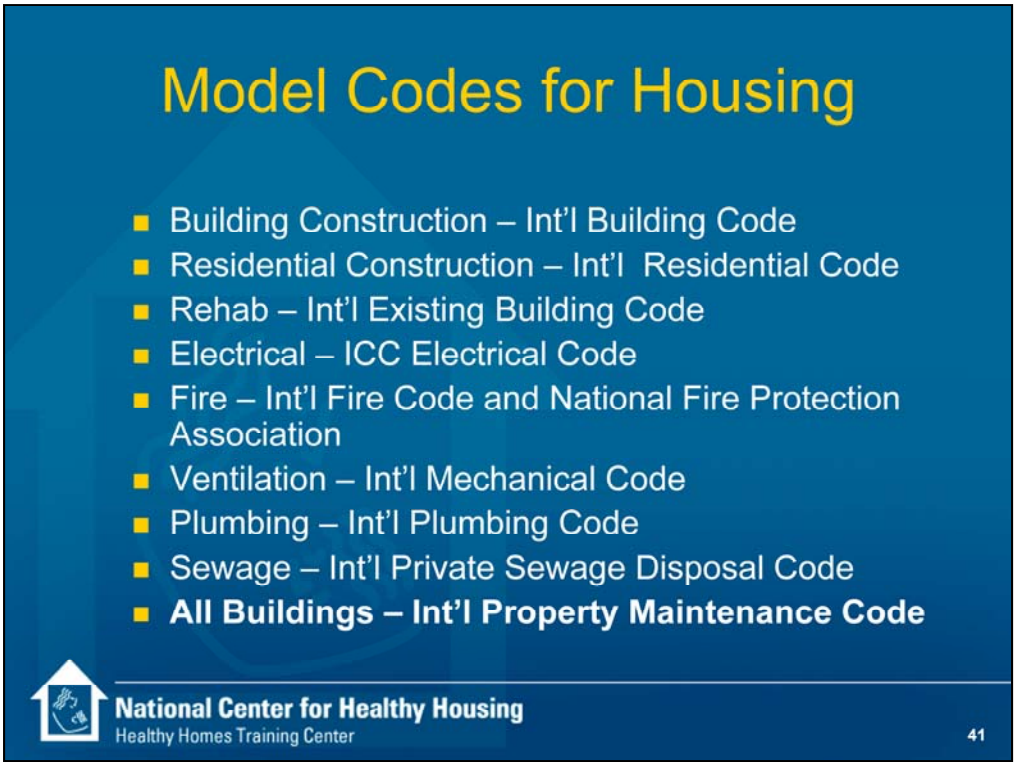
- Zoning codes define what kind of buildings can go into a community.
- Building codes define how buildings must be built or rebuilt
- Housing codes define how buildings must be maintained.



Yes. Definitely. Have the students review the IPMC requirements and identify which sections are violated by the home featured in this photo. See pages 10 to 13 of 33 in Reference Tab Code Section (after the first colored page).



These are common provisions in a housing or a health code. Review the local code (if any) that NCHH gave you to give to students.

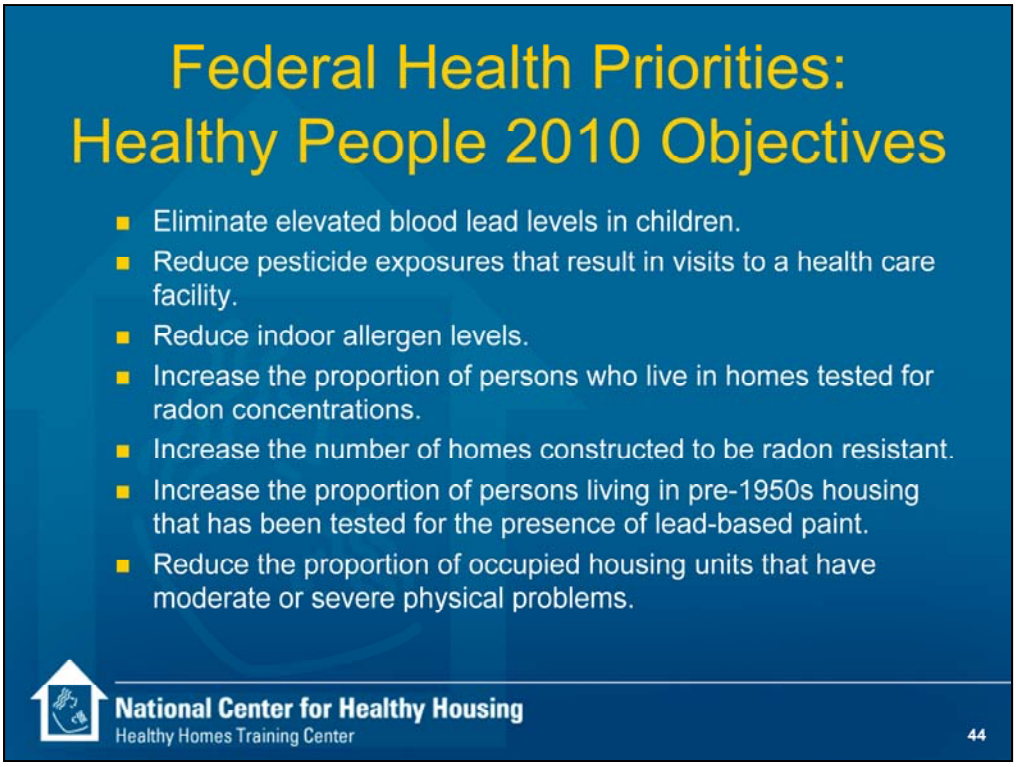


These are the nation's model code as adopted by the International Code Council. See www.iccsafe.org. The IPMC is the most important one because it applies to all buildings.

When a state or community adopt a model code, they often modify it – adding, deleting or changing the requirements.

Int'l Property Maintenance Code = IPMC

Landlord-Tenant laws are also an important part of healthy homes since rental property is generally in worse condition. Most states mandate that the lease require the landlord comply with the housing code.



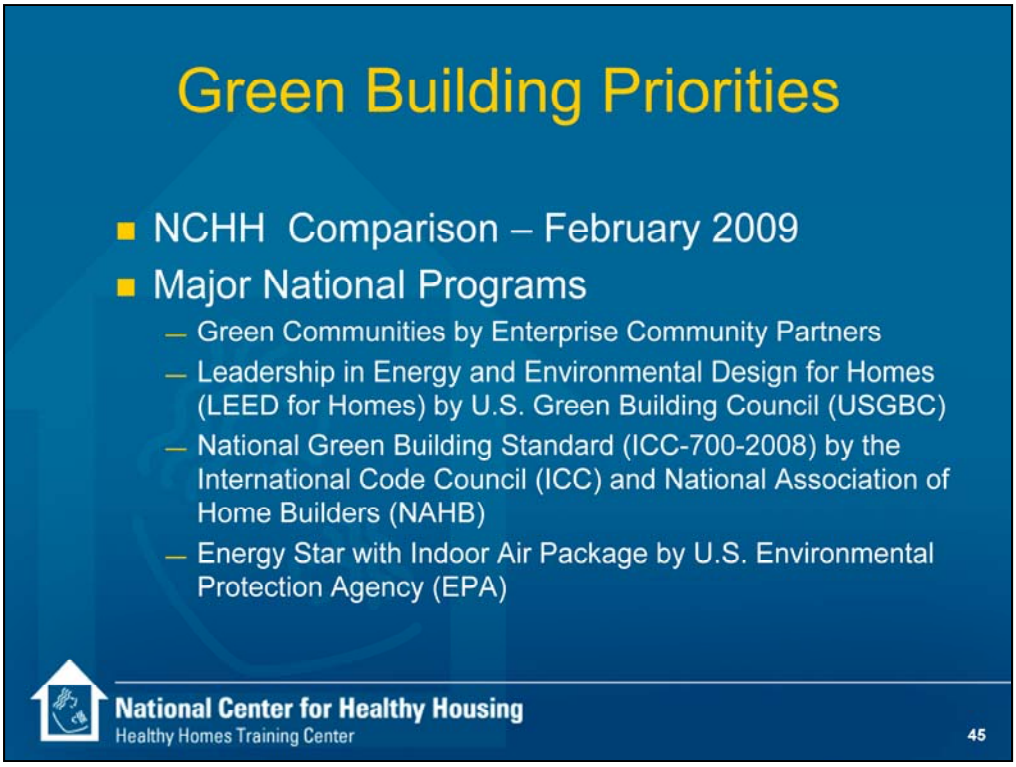
The federal government through the Department of Health and Human Services set long-term objectives for the nation's health. The program is call Healthy People 2010. See www.healthypeople.gov. The measurable objectives use 1995 as a baseline and set a measurable target to achieve by 2010. The objectives listed above are those that directly relate to healthy homes.

See page 5 to 10 of 29 in the Connections Section of the Reference Tab for details on each objective.

- Page 5 – Cover page for the environmental health section of the 2005 Update of the Healthy People 2010 Program. This update restated some of the objectives and measurement tools

- Page 6 & 7 – Progress in reaching the objectives as of 2005. It also helps students see the other environmental health goals.

- Page 7-10 – The objectives related to healthy homes.



There are four national programs driving green building. NCHH compared the healthy homes aspects of each of the four programs. See www.nchh.org/Portals/0/Contents/Green_Analysis_2-24-09.pdf.

The key section of the report is on page 34-45 of 45 in the Codes Section of the Reference Tab

While there is no recipe that can guarantee a healthy home, you'll be learning about key principles that can help create healthier indoor environments. You'll hear about these principles throughout the course of the training.

Healthy homes is a systems level approach. We have few programs that look at the **whole** home environment and the total needs of a family. In this training, we are introducing a new way of thinking about the home environment – an integrated approach that considers the people living in the home, the structure, and the potential health hazards. Considering health and housing problems together in a coordinated way is more efficient and prevention-effective.

"Healthy Homes" programs offer a comprehensive and coordinated approach by promoting interagency collaboration, community participation, and cross training. That is why we have convened this multi-disciplinary training. By design, we have recruited public health, housing, and environmental health professionals.

Many of the core healthy homes principles are captured in the codes and regulations designed to protect residents.

National Healthy Homes Training Center & Network

- Brings together public health and housing practitioners to promote practical and cost-effective methods for making homes healthier.
- Serves as a forum for exchanging information on new research and best practices.

Funded by a grant from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control & Prevention, with support from the U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development, and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

National Center for Healthy Housing
Healthy Homes Training Center

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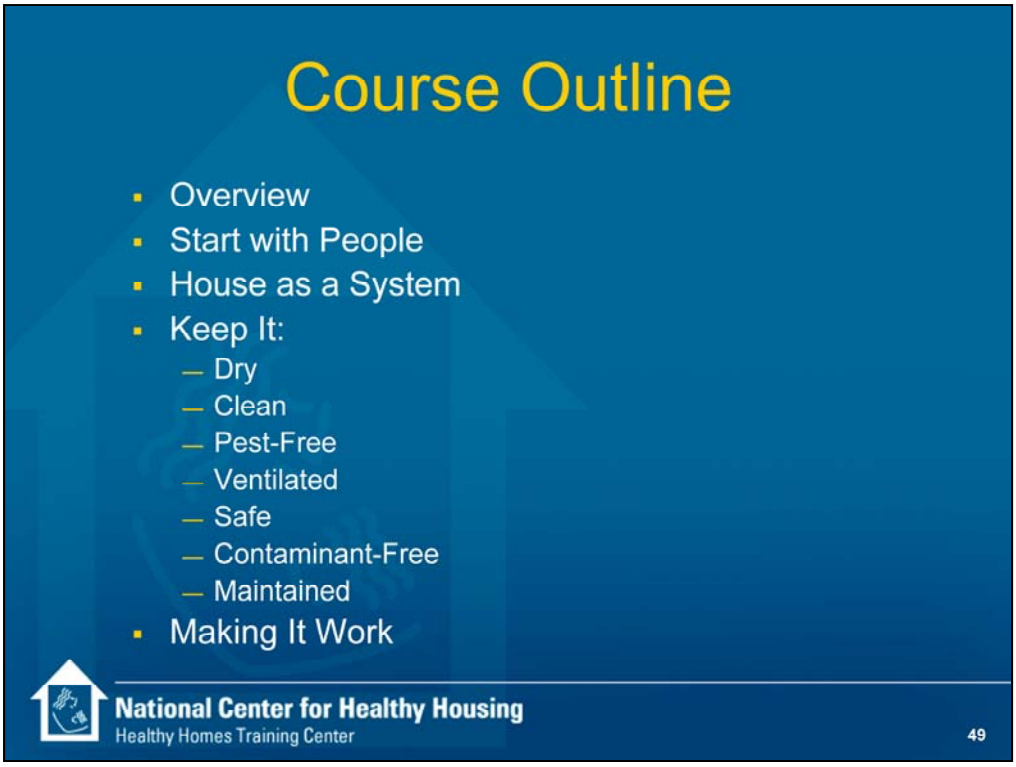
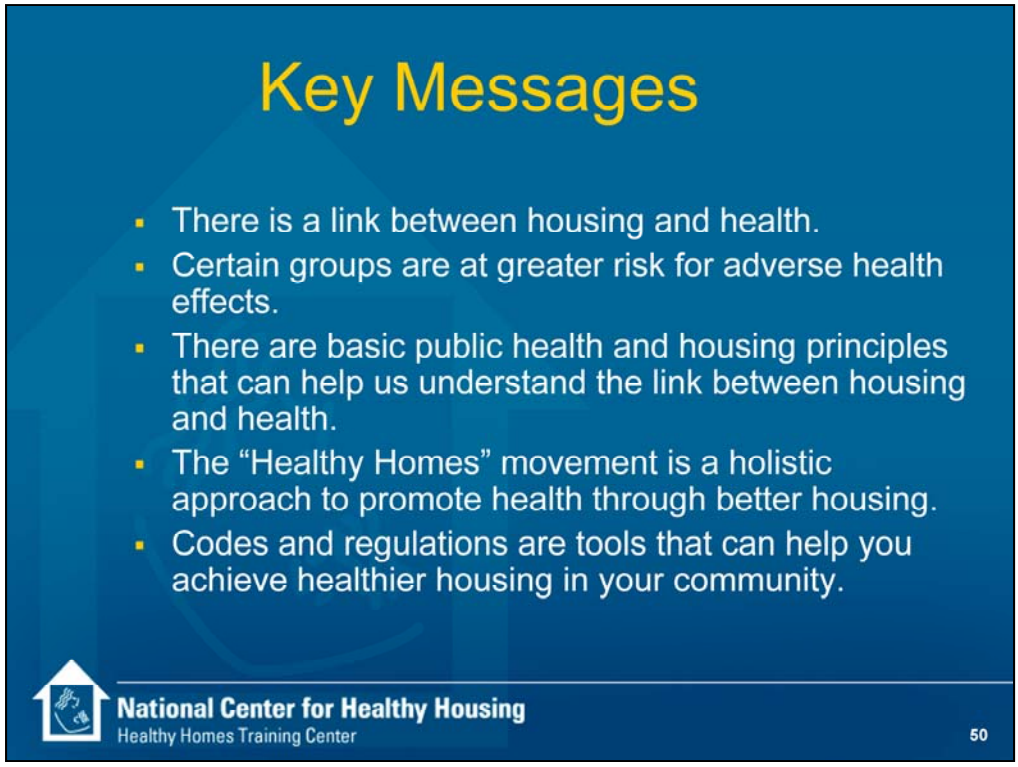
Purpose of the Course

- Provide training for public health and housing practitioners in the assessment and treatment of housing related health hazards, with a focus on practical and cost-effective methods.
- Promote cross training of public health and housing practitioners.
- Create a forum for the exchange of practical guidance about healthy housing strategies among federal, state, tribal and local agency staff.
- Develop a mechanism for the ongoing introduction of new research findings into public health training and practice.
- Identify and optimize opportunities for networking, collaboration and partnerships.



It is a good time to walk the students through the course agenda if you have not already done it.



Good review at end of section