

# VIRGINIA | 2017 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 Virginia's families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services:

- CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program**
- CDC's National Asthma Control Program**
- CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network**
- HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes**
- HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)**
- HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program**
- EPA's Lead Categorical Grants**
- EPA's Drinking Water Revolving Fund**
- HHS' Maternal and Child Health Block Grants**
- HHS' Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)**
- DOE's Weatherization Assistance Program**

VA received funding since 2015?

NO  
YES  
NO  
YES  
YES  
YES  
YES  
YES  
YES  
YES  
YES  
YES

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



In Virginia, **32% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 15% of children live in poverty.



In 2016, **793 Virginia children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **219 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or more**.



**48% of Virginia housing was built before 1978** and is likely to contain lead-based paint.



On average, **8 individuals die annually from carbon monoxide exposure in Virginia** (2011-2015).



Approximately **9% of adults** (2014) and **9% of children** (2012) **have current asthma** in Virginia.



In 2013, **7,582 Virginians were hospitalized due to asthma**, with total charges **over \$156.5 million**.



**46 counties and 15 cities** in Virginia have predicted average **indoor radon levels above the EPA action level**.



In 2015, **unintentional falls were responsible for 715 deaths among adults over the age of 65** in Virginia.