Radon Testing Disparities: West Virginia

Radon and Radon Testing in the State of West Virginia

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1 Introduction

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) estimates that radon exposure is responsible for 21,000 lung cancer deaths each year in the United States (U.S.) [1]. Radon is the leading cause of lung cancer among individuals who have never smoked and the second leading cause of lung cancer overall in the U.S.

The EPA recommends that all homes be tested for radon and mitigated if the radon concentration is 4 picocuries per liter (pCi/L) or higher. Because protracted radon exposure at concentrations less than 4 pCi/L also poses a risk, the EPA also recommends homeowners consider reducing the radon concentrations for homes measuring between 2 pCi/L and 4 pCi/L [2].

> Even though some counties exhibit relatively lower radon averages, it is important that all homes be tested since radon concentrations greatly exceeding the EPA's Radon Action Level have been reported in homes and other buildings in many of these "lower" radon counties.

Indoor radon concentrations vary substantially, both within and between counties, in the U.S. The primary cause of the geographic variation in radon is the geologic radon source strength and soil permeability within a geographic area. Some of the secondary causes of geographic radon variation include differences in home construction, HVAC type, and occupant behavior (e.g., opening windows) [3]. The rate of residential radon testing also varies widely within and between U.S. counties.

This report is one of a set of state-by-state reports that attempts to provide a basic summary of U.S. publicly available radon testing data, provided by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), to illustrate the testing rate in U.S. counties, the average radon concentration reported, and a combined "Radon Testing Disparity" measure developed by the American Lung Association to highlight areas with both higher radon concentrations and lower testing rates within each state.

There is clearly no singular way to prioritize these multifaceted aspects of radon testing, but we hope the Testing Disparity presented here provides a meaningful summary for policymakers, and the public alike. In addition, publicly available data on radon testing are often sparse, with some areas reporting few to no radon tests during the period over which data are available. To provide meaningful maps, we apply a smoothing model to borrow strength from neighboring counties within the same state. As radon levels can vary widely at finer geographic scales, we denote counties which had no data, or those which had fewer than 10 tests during the data availability period.

The study period for West Virginia was from 2008-2017.

2 Using This Document

Public health professionals interested primarily in the large scale distribution of radon levels in their state should focus on Figure 1. Those interested in testing rates should focus on Figure 2. For a combined measure that highlights relatively fewer tests and also higher radon levels, Figure 3 gives a summary. In all cases, caution is required in interpreting the results due to the issues highlighted in Section 5.

3 Quick Facts: Radon in West Virginia

- Among counties with at least 10 reported tests, the highest average radon concentration was observed in Morgan County with an estimated mean radon level of 13.4 pCi/L.
- Among counties with at least 10 reported tests, the lowest mean radon level was observed in Fayette County with an estimated mean radon level of 0.8 pCi/L.
- Testing rates per housing unit vary, with the lowest estimated rates in Clay County (<1 per 1k housing units), and the highest estimated rates in Berkeley County (57 per 1k housing units).
- The county with the most tests is Berkeley County with 2,888 pre-mitigation tests and an estimated mean radon level of 8.1 pCi/L.
- West Virginia has an estimated 894,956 total housing units with 10,061 tests during the study period. Overall, West Virginia has an estimated mean radon level of 3.9 pCi/L.

4 Mapping Radon in West Virginia

Radon levels vary geographically, both at large scales (state to state, county to county) and at even finer scales. In Figure 1 we see an illustration of this distribution for West Virginia. Specifically, this figure shows the mean radon level across all the tests reported during the period for which data are available. This map shows a general, overall level of risk in an area without specifically considering the housing environment. The counties that are marked with a circle have less than 10 total radon tests.

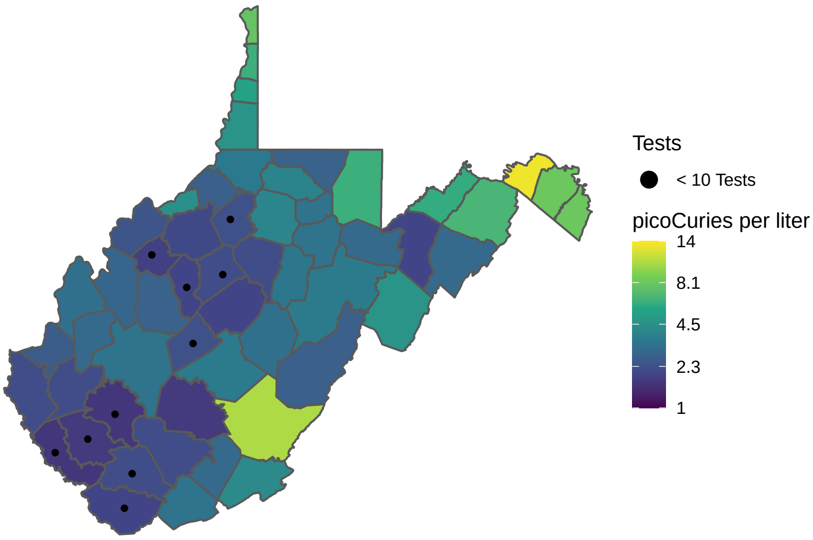


Figure 1: Smoothed mean radon level by county over all reported tests.

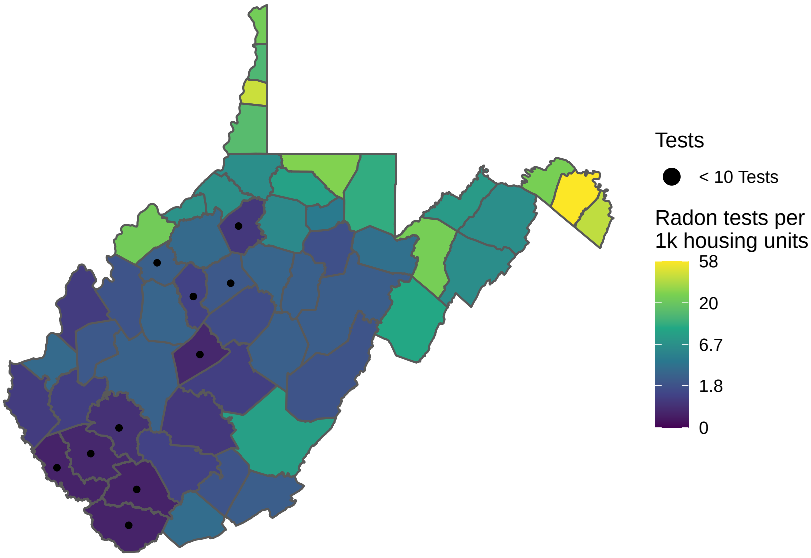
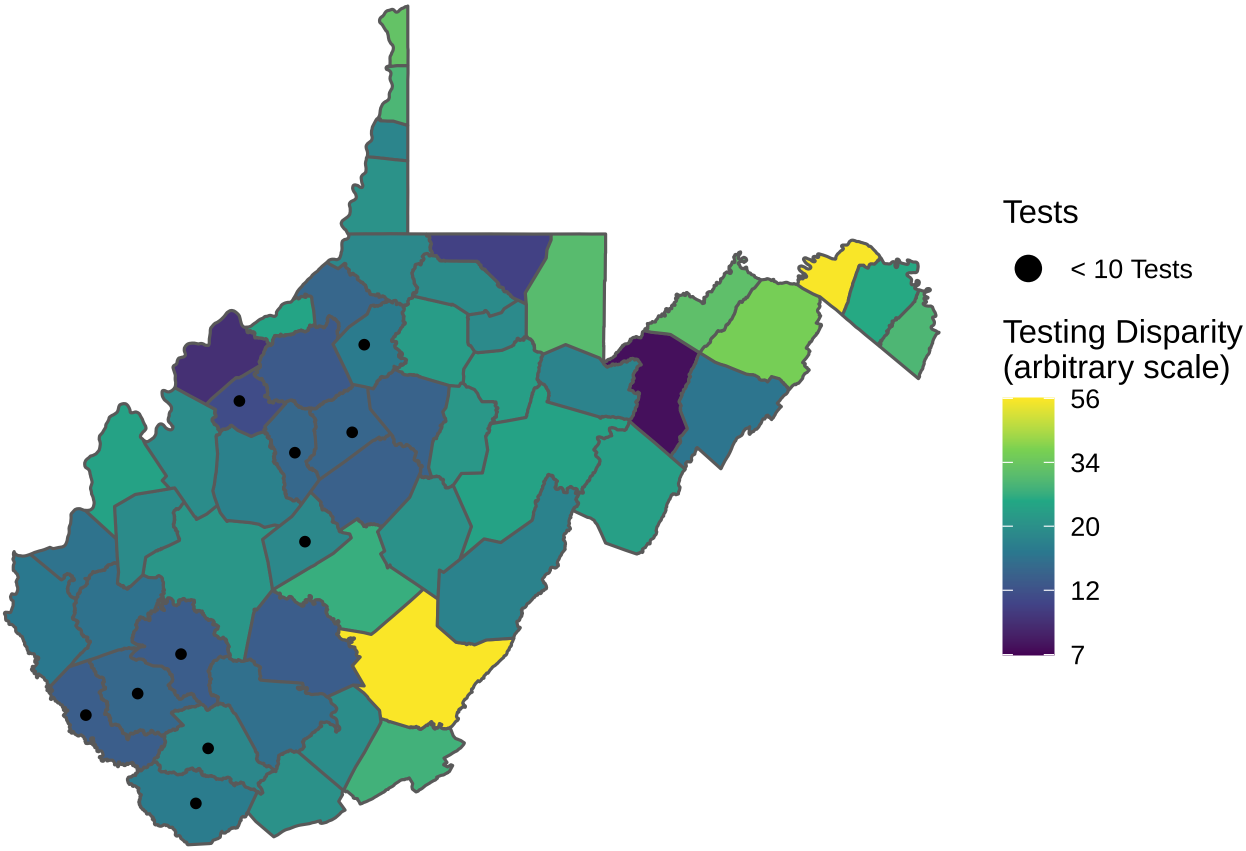


Figure 2: Smoothed number of radon tests per 1,000 housing units by county.

In addition to radon levels, radon testing rates vary widely throughout the state. Figure 2 shows an estimated testing rate, comparing the number of reported tests to the number of housing units estimated by the U.S. Census. Given the variety of radon testing approaches and the complexity of determining what proportion of radon tests end up being reported to the CDC database, the absolute units here are of less interest and relevance than the relative rates between counties.



All homes and buildings should be tested for radon. The counties shown on the high end of the Testing Disparity scale call for increased attention, but radon testing in all counties remains an ongoing need. Indoor radon levels vary widely, and elevated concentrations have been reported in many counties with low radon averages.

Figure 3: Smoothed Testing Disparity metric by county.

Finally, Figure 3 shows a combined measure - a more nuanced view than considering mean radon level and radon testing rates separately - that attempts to capture which counties might be likelier to benefit from increased attention to radon testing. This Testing Disparity metric is designed to show higher values for areas with high radon concentration, as well as low testing rates. The highest values are observed in areas with both - indicating that more tests are especially needed. It is also important to consider the radon concentrations and testing rates separately, but the Testing Disparity metric offers a quick visual way to highlight the areas where more attention to testing might be the most beneficial.

5 Technical Notes

Data on radon tests and mean concentrations was obtained from the CDC National Public Health Environmental Tracking Network via the Tracking API [4, 5]. Census data for housin-unit adjusted comparisons were obtained from the U.S. census via the `tidycensus` package for R version 4.1.2 [6, 7]. Full code and tabular versions of the data are available at GitHub.

Radon data were collected from 2008-2017 for the measures: Mean pre-mitigation radon level in tested buildings and Number of pre-mitigation radon tests by radon level over 10 years. Data was accessed on 2022-07-29.

In general, data used were those as reported by testing laboratories voluntarily participating in the CDC's radon data collection and mapping effort. Where laboratory data were unavailable, data as reported by states to CDC were used for this analysis.

To deal with sparsity, smoothing was applied to Figures 1, 2, and 3, so these maps illustrate large, regional variation in testing rates and radon levels. The model used for smoothing is a Bayesian Intrinsic Conditional Autoregressive (ICAR) spatial model, implemented with Nimble [8].

The selected Testing Disparity metric is $R * log_{10}(\frac{H}{N})$ where R is the mean radon level, H is the number of housing units, and N is the number of Radon tests, adjusted to reflect the expected number of tests per 10 year period. The lower the testing rate, $\frac{N}{H}$, and the higher the mean radon level, the higher this metric will be, suggesting that increased attention to testing could be valuable in such counties. However, radon testing in other counties, even those at the bottom of the scale, remains much in need. The values shown in Figure 3 are scaled so that the lowest value of the Testing Disparity metric in the U.S. is 0 and the largest value is 100, with values above 25% of the national maximum capped at 100 to prevent outliers from dominating the scale. This approach can help highlight areas which may benefit more from attention to testing than others, but there are substantial limitations, and policy should not be based on this document in isolation. In addition to the presence of unaccounted-for small-scale variability within states, comparisons between states may be affected by differential data availability. In addition, the Testing Disparity metric presented here describes one of many possible prioritization schemes for trading off radon levels and testing rates. Alternative approaches may strike a different balance between these two measures, or prioritize high or low population areas. Direct interpretation of the units presented here is also limited, and is intended to support relative comparisons within each respective state.

6 State Rankings

Table 1: State-level summary data. Note: Hawaii and Mississippi are excluded due to lack of data.

State	Rank	Weighted Average Smoothed Testing Disparity	Estimated Mean Radon Level	Housing Units	Radon Tests (10 years)	Radon Tests per 1,000 Housing Units
South Dakota	1	16.4	8.5	401,862	6,275	15.6
Montana	2	12.6	6.7	519,935	9,893	19.0
North Dakota	3	12.5	6.9	380,173	6,607	17.4
Ohio	4	11.5	6.5	5,232,869	98,840	18.9
Pennsylvania	5	10.8	7.3	5,732,628	203,045	35.4
Maine	6	10.4	5.6	750,939	11,825	15.7
Kentucky	7	10.2	5.4	2,006,358	28,793	14.4
Indiana	8	9.9	5.0	2,921,032	43,148	14.8
Alaska	9	9.5	3.3	319,854	830	2.6
New Mexico	10	9.3	3.5	948,473	3,721	3.9
Idaho	11	9.3	5.4	751,105	12,961	17.3
Wisconsin	12	9.2	5.7	2,725,296	68,104	25.0
New Hampshire	13	9.1	5.5	642,315	15,608	24.3
Texas	14	9.0	2.8	11,283,353	4,615	0.4
Wyoming	15	9.0	5.6	280,291	7,638	27.3
Utah	16	8.8	5.3	1,133,521	28,342	25.0
Iowa	17	8.6	7.1	1,418,626	95,245	67.1
Colorado	18	8.4	5.8	2,464,164	96,367	39.1
West Virginia	19	8.3	3.9	894,956	10,061	11.2
Tennessee	20	8.0	3.9	3,028,213	31,066	10.3
Nebraska	21	7.8	6.0	851,227	42,782	50.3
Arkansas	22	7.8	2.4	1,389,129	668	0.5
Missouri	23	7.4	4.0	2,819,383	58,525	20.8
Illinois	24	7.2	4.1	5,388,066	108,909	20.2
Oklahoma	25	7.0	2.1	1,749,464	814	0.5
Arizona	26	7.0	2.4	3,075,981	3,589	1.2
Virginia	27	6.9	3.4	3,562,143	53,199	14.9
Connecticut	28	6.8	3.8	1,524,992	25,572	16.8
Minnesota	29	6.1	4.7	2,477,753	130,912	52.8
Alabama	30	5.9	2.3	2,284,847	12,569	5.5
Georgia	31	5.9	2.6	4,378,391	30,152	6.9
Washington	32	5.8	2.2	3,195,004	8,201	2.6
California	33	5.7	1.8	14,366,336	9,415	0.7
New York	34	5.7	2.6	8,404,381	97,145	11.6
Maryland	35	5.7	3.2	2,470,316	47,941	19.4
Florida	36	5.6	2.1	9,673,682	53,794	5.6
Oregon	37	5.6	2.8	1,808,465	23,951	13.2
Vermont	38	5.4	3.4	339,439	10,600	31.2
Michigan	39	5.1	3.1	4,629,611	114,407	24.7
Nevada	40	4.6	2.1	1,285,684	10,930	8.5
District of Columbia	41	4.1	1.9	322,793	2,126	6.6
North Carolina	42	4.1	2.2	4,747,943	73,139	15.4
Delaware	43	3.8	2.2	443,781	12,214	27.5
Kansas	44	3.7	4.1	1,288,401	88,584	68.8
Louisiana	45	3.7	1.0	2,089,777	499	0.2
Rhode Island	46	3.6	3.4	470,168	37,874	80.6
Massachusetts	47	3.6	3.2	2,928,732	234,152	79.9
South Carolina	48	3.5	1.7	2,351,286	26,481	11.3
New Jersey	49	1.2	1.8	3,641,812	1,234,094	338.9

7 Appendix: Supplemental Figures

This section contains additional maps which may be of interest, including raw (non-smoothed) maps of radon levels, estimated number of housing units, and testing rates. For mapping of raw data, counties with no data during the study period are shaded in gray.

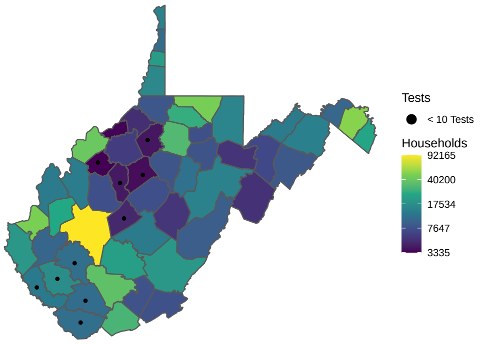


Figure 4: Raw Number of housing units by county.

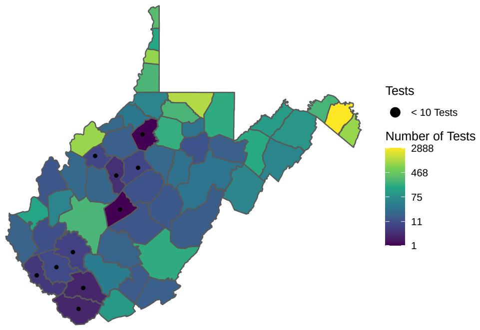


Figure 5: Raw number of radon tests by county.

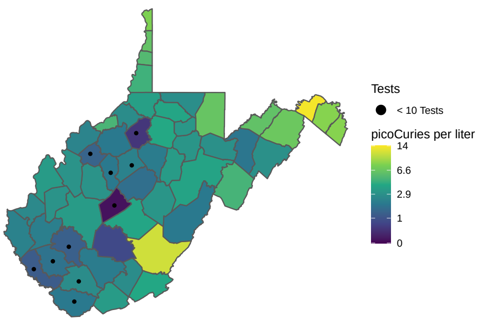


Figure 6: Raw Mean radon level by county.

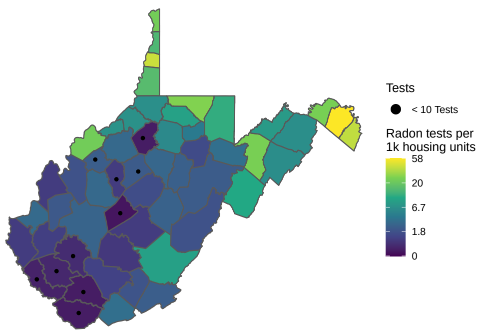


Figure 7: Raw number of radon tests per 100,000 housing units by county.

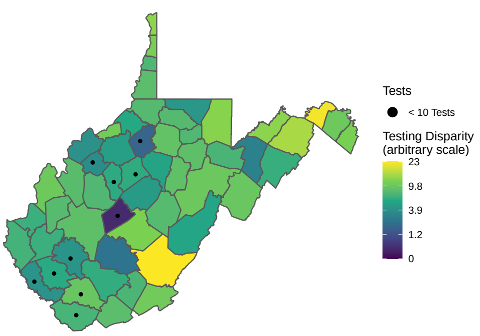


Figure 8: Raw Testing Disparity metric (unscaled) by county.*

* All homes and buildings should be tested for radon.

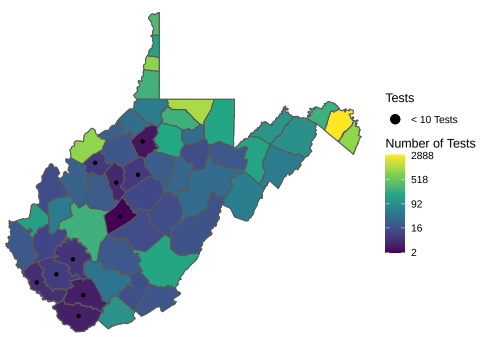


Figure 9: Smoothed number of Radon tests by county.

8 Disclaimer

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