



## Lead Poisoning Prevention and Healthy Homes Fact Sheet State of Connecticut

### Funding Summary

#### **CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program**

2013 – TBD (committed \$600,000) \$0 budgeted  
2012 --TBD (committed \$600,000) \$0 budgeted  
2011 – CDC Lead and Healthy Homes Grant – State of CT Dept. of Public Health (DPH)- \$593,017  
    subcontract with CT Children's Medical Center, LAMPP Project (LAMPP) - \$344,010  
2010 – CDC Lead Poisoning Prevention and Control Grant – DPH - \$780,324  
2009 – Lead Poisoning Prevention & Control Grant – DPH - \$834,934  
2008 - Lead Poisoning Prevention & Control Grant – DPH - \$845,000  
2007 - Lead Poisoning Prevention & Control Grant – DPH- \$831,400  
2006 - Lead Poisoning Prevention & Control Grant – DPH - \$855,319

#### **HUD's Office of Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control (since 2003)**

2011 - Lead Hazard Reduction Demonstration – State of CT, LAMPP Project - \$3,000,000  
2011 - Healthy Homes Production Program - State of CT, LAMPP Project - \$1,860,000  
2009 - Lead Hazard Reduction Demonstration – State of CT, LAMPP Project - \$3,000,000  
2009 - Lead Hazard Control – State of CT, LAMPP Project - \$3,000,000  
2009 – Neighborhood Healthy Homes Project (ARRA) – CT Children's Medical Center, LAMPP Project  
- \$875,000  
2006 - Lead Hazard Reduction Demonstration – State of CT, LAMPP Project - \$4,000,000  
2006 - Lead Hazard Control – State of CT, LAMPP Project - \$3,000,000  
2003 - Lead Hazard Reduction Demonstration – State of CT, LAMPP Project - \$2,600,000  
2003 - Lead Hazard Control – State of CT, LAMPP Project - \$3,000,000

#### **How are children in Connecticut impacted by environmental health problems?**

**Lead poisoning:** Connecticut's housing stock is considerably older than the national average. Of Connecticut's housing stock, 78.2% was built prior to 1980 and 48.2% was built prior to 1960 (U.S. Census, 2000). Approximately 88% of Connecticut's population lives in urban areas. *Bridgeport, Hartford, New Haven, and Stamford have the highest percent of pre-1978 housing in Connecticut.* These cities also have the highest prevalence rates for lead poisoning, asthma, injury, and tobacco use compared to other locations. In calendar year 2010, 6,144 children under the age of six had blood lead levels of greater than 5 ug/dL. In that same year, 737 children under six had blood lead levels of greater than or equal to 10µg/dL (elevated blood lead levels; EBLLs). Of the 737 lead poisoned children, 504 were new cases.



## LAMPP Project

[www.connecticutchildrens.org/lampp](http://www.connecticutchildrens.org/lampp)

**Asthma:** In 2005, 14.9% (123,000) of Connecticut children reported ever having been diagnosed with asthma, and 10.5% (86,000) reported that they currently have asthma.

**Injury:** Injuries are the leading cause of death for Connecticut residents between the ages of 1 and 44 years old and the 5<sup>th</sup> leading cause for all ages. Each year injuries are responsible for approximately 1,600 deaths, 18,900 inpatient hospitalizations, and 377,500 emergency department visits among CT residents.

### **What services does the CDC lead and healthy homes program provide Connecticut children?**

The CDC Lead and Healthy Home Grant funds are utilized by the CT Department of Public Health to increase coordination among government, non-profit, and community-based agencies to improve the housing conditions of Connecticut residents, thereby reducing the disparity and burden of environmentally-related diseases, particularly in the home. The Connecticut Department of Public Health (DPH):

- Developed and implemented the Statewide Healthy Homes Strategic Plan
- Assesses 450 homes for health and safety hazards and helping families address the hazards (targeted in urban centers of CT with the highest children's environmental health and housing risks)
- Assists families whose children have lead poisoning through medical and environmental case management (ensuring appropriate medical care is delivered to poisoned children, investigating sources of lead exposure);
- Maintains a lead surveillance system where over 90,000 children's blood lead test records are received, cleaned, analyzed and reported annually. This is the largest disease surveillance database in the Department of Public Health;
- Targets pediatric practices with low patient screening rates to provide in-service training, and collaborates with CT's Chapter of the AAP to reach the pediatricians statewide;
- Oversees the regulatory activities of 70 local and regional health departments in CT, who carry out education/outreach, investigations, and oversight of lead abatement in the homes of lead poisoned children; and

### **What services does the HUD healthy homes program provide to Connecticut children?**

HUD lead hazard control grants are used to make homes lead safe in the fifteen communities that participate in the Connecticut Department of Social Services LAMPP Project (LAMPP). Since 2003, LAMPP has made over 1,700 housing units lead safe, where more than 900 children under six reside. LAMPP focuses on assisting housing where Medicaid enrolled children under six years of age reside. Under the most recent \$3,000,000 Lead Hazard Reduction Demonstration grant, LAMPP will remediate lead hazards in 121 units over three years, remediate lead hazards in an additional 70 units through partner commitments and provide educational outreach to families on the dangers of lead poisoning and how to prevent it. In addition, LAMPP won a \$1,860,000 Healthy Homes Production Program (HHPP) grant. Through HHPP, LAMPP will assess 430 housing units for health and safety hazards including but not limited to radon, indoor air quality, trip/fall hazards, asthma triggers, mold and pests. LAMPP will remediate hazards in 350 of the units. HUD awards to local governments have added thousands more lead-safe housing units to protect Connecticut Children.