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

	since 2015?
CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	YES
CDC's National Asthma Control Program	NO
CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network	YES
<b>HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes</b>	YES
<b>HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)</b>	YES
<b>HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program</b>	YES
EPA's Lead Categorical Grants	YES
EPA's Drinking Water Revolving Fund	YES
HHS' Maternal and Child Health Block Grants	YES
HHS' Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)	YES
DOE's Weatherization Assistance Program	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 Colorado, including:



In Colorado, 31% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden, and 15% of children live in poverty.



**47% of Colorado housing was built before 1978** and is likely to contain lead-based paint.

funding



In 2014, 373 Colorado children tested had an elevated blood lead level (5  $\mu$ g/dL or more); 28 of them had blood lead levels of 10  $\mu$ g/dL or more. Only 4% of the population under 72 months old was tested.



Between 2005-2012, almost 50% of homes tested in Colorado for radon had indoor air results above the EPA action level; 52 of the 64 counties in Colorado have predicted average indoor radon levels above the EPA action level.



Approximately **8% of adults** (2014) and **9% of children** (2010) in Colorado **have** current asthma.



In 2014, there were more than **3,900 hospitalizations due to asthma** in Colorado.



In 2015, unintentional falls were responsible for 727 deaths among adults over the age of 65 in Colorado.



On average, 16 individuals die annually from carbon monoxide exposure in Colorado (2011-2015).



For references, additional state-specific healthy homes information, and to learn how you can engage your members of Congress on these vital issues...