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 Connecticut 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

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

- In Connecticut, 37% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden, and 15% of children live in poverty.
- 61% of Connecticut housing was built prior to 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint; 21% was built in 1939 or earlier.
- Approximately 257,000 adults and 72,000 children (2014) have current asthma, over 9% of the population for each age group in Connecticut.
- In 2015, 3,253 of Connecticut children tested had an elevated blood lead level (5 μg/dL or more); 555 of them had blood lead levels of 10 μg/dL or more.
- Connecticut spent over $135 million for acute care due to asthma as a primary diagnosis in 2014: $92.8 million on hospitalization charges and $42.5 million on ED visits. 76% of these expenses were charged to Medicaid or Medicare.
- One in five Connecticut homes has elevated levels of radon in their indoor air.