



UNITED STATES

2017 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

The home is one of the most dangerous places for U.S. families.

Forty percent of U.S. homes have at least one health or safety hazard. This means that 35 million homes have problems ranging from broken heating and plumbing fixtures, holes in walls and windows, roach and rodent infestations, falling plaster, crumbling foundations, and leaking roofs to mold, exposed wiring, radon, unvented heaters, toxic chemicals, broken stairs, missing smoke detectors, lead, and other hazards. These hazards place American families at unnecessary risk for injuries and illness like lead poisoning, asthma, and lung cancer.

35 million
U.S. homes
place their occupants at risk

For example, in the United States each year...

500,000
children

aged 1-5 years old
have elevated blood
lead levels

24 million
people

have asthma
(1 in 11 children;
1 in 12 adults)

27,000
older adults

die from
unintentional falls

21,000
people

die from radon-
related lung cancer

400
people

die from
unintentional CO
poisoning not linked
to fires

**Housing related health
hazards cost the U.S.
billions annually.**

\$56 billion
asthma

\$50 billion
lead poisoning

\$500 million
residential fatalities
from CO poisoning

\$2.9 billion
radon-induced
lung cancer

\$200 billion
unintentional injuries

**Solutions are known, affordable, and
provide a significant, positive ROI.**

For every \$1:

- invested in home visiting programs that address both asthma self-management and indoor environmental triggers, **there is a return of \$5.30-\$14.00**
- spent to reduce lead hazards, **there is a benefit of \$17 to \$220** and poisonings can be prevented:

CDC's lead poisoning prevention and healthy homes efforts alone **prevent approximately 100,000 children from being lead poisoned each year**

HUD estimates that the number of children under five with elevated BLLs in 2010 **would have included an additional 265,000 children** if not for HUD programs' actions to control hazards in over 370,000 housing units

- invested in poison control centers, **approximately \$7 to \$15 are saved** in unnecessary healthcare expenses
- spent to install a smoke detector, there is **a societal benefit of \$28**

**National Center for
HEALTHY HOUSING**

For references and additional state-specific healthy homes information,
visit www.nchh.org or contact sgoodwin@nchh.org

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

	AL received funding since 2015?
CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	NO
CDC's National Asthma Control Program	NO
CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network	NO
HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes	NO
HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	YES
HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program	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 Alabama, including:



In Alabama, **29% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 27% of children live in poverty.



In 2015, **624 Alabama children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **101 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or more.**



47% of Alabama housing was built prior to 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint.



On average, **11 Alabama residents die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2011-2015).



Almost 200 Alabamans aged 65 years and over died from unintentional falls in 2015.



Approximately **9.5 % of adults** and **13.2% of children** in Alabama have **current asthma** (2014).



Homes located in **15 counties throughout northern and central Alabama** have a predicted average indoor screening level **greater than the EPA action level for radon.**



There are **no Alabama laws regulating building mold standards, testing requirements, or contractor accreditation/certification** for contractors performing **mold testing or remediation activities.**

ALASKA | 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 Alaska families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services:

	AK received funding 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	NO
HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes	NO
HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	YES
HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program	YES
EPA's Lead Categorical Grants	NO
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 families and residents of Alaska, including:



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



Only **1.4% of Alaska children under six years of age were tested for elevated blood lead** in 2012; the average elevated level was 12 µg/dL.



42% of Alaska housing was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint.



On average, **7 individuals die annually from carbon monoxide exposure in Alaska** (2011-2015).



Approximately **45,000 Alaskan adults have current asthma**, over 8% of the adult population (2014).



An estimated **\$150 million in direct costs was attributed to asthma** in Alaska in 2012.



In 2015, **falls were responsible for 36 deaths, 1,600 hospitalizations, and 123 emergency department visits** among Alaskans aged 65 and older. One out of three older Alaskans fall each year.



In Alaska, **21% of collected radon tests had levels above the EPA action level** for indoor air (1990-2014).

ARIZONA | 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 Arizona'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	YES
CDC's National Asthma Control Program	NO
CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network	YES
HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes	YES
HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	YES
HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program	YES
EPA's Lead Categorical Grants	NO
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

AZ received funding since 2015?

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



In Arizona, **34% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 25% of children live in poverty.



In 2015, **525 Arizona children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **92 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or more.**



34% of Arizona housing was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint.



On average, **11 individuals die annually from carbon monoxide exposure in Arizona** (2011-2015).



Over **484,000 adults and 174,000 children have current asthma** in Arizona (2014), approximately 10% and 11% of the populations, respectively.



In 2014, there were more than **27,000 emergency department and hospital discharges due to asthma** in Arizona; estimated costs totaled \$115 million.



In 2016, unintentional falls among Arizonans aged 65 years and older **resulted in 974 deaths, 14,384 inpatient hospitalizations** (total charges over \$933.6 million), **and 42,808 emergency department visits** (total charges over \$344.7 million).



1 in 14 Arizona homes may have radon in their indoor air above the EPA action level.

ARKANSAS | 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 Arkansas' 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	NO
CDC's National Asthma Control Program	NO
CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network	NO
HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes	NO
HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	YES
HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program	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

AR received
funding
since 2015?

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



In Arkansas, **29% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 27% of children live in poverty.



Unintentional falls were responsible for **226 deaths among people above the age of 65** in Arkansas in 2015.



44% of Arkansas housing was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint.



Arkansas has **no state statutes regarding carbon monoxide detectors, radon, or bedbugs**.



Approximately **9% of adults have current asthma** in Arkansas; over 13% have been diagnosed with asthma during their lifetime (2014).



Asthma is the third leading cause of hospitalization for children between one and 17 in Arkansas (2014).



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



15% of Arkansas households face severe housing problems, such as overcrowding or lack of kitchen or plumbing facilities.

CALIFORNIA | 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 California'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	CA received funding since 2015? YES (Los Angeles only)
CDC's National Asthma Control Program	YES
CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network	YES
HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes	YES
HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	YES
HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program	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 California, including:



In California, **45% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 21% of children live in poverty.



In 2013, **9,408 California children tested had an elevated blood lead level** of 4.5 µg/dL or more; **1,288 of them had blood lead levels of 9.5 µg/dL or more.**



61% of California housing was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint.



On average, **47 individuals die annually from carbon monoxide exposure in California** (2011-2015).



Approximately **2.3 million adults** and over **787,000 children have current asthma**, about 8% and 9% of the population for each age group in California, respectively (2014).



In 2015, there were **over 191,000 emergency department visits due to asthma** in California.



In 2013, **1,733 Californians over the age of 65 died** from falls, **74,165 were hospitalized**, and **96,513 were treated in an emergency department.**



California is home to **more than 4.7 million adults over the age of 65**, the largest older adult population in the nation.

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:

	CO received funding 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
HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes	YES
HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	YES
HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program	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.



In 2014, **373 Colorado children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **28 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/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).

CONNECTICUT | 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 Connecticut families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services:

	CT received funding since 2015?
CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	YES
CDC's National Asthma Control Program	YES
CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network	YES
HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes	YES
HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	YES
HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program	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 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.



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.**



61% of Connecticut housing was built prior to 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint; 21% was built in 1939 or earlier.



On average, **seven Connecticut residents die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2011-2015).



Approximately **257,000 adults and 72,000 children** (2014) **have current asthma**, over 9% of the population for each age group in Connecticut.



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.**



In 2015, **393 Connecticut adults over the age of 65 died of unintentional falls.**



One in five Connecticut homes has elevated levels of radon in their indoor air.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA | 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 families in the District of Columbia and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services:

	DC received funding since 2015?
CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	YES
CDC's National Asthma Control Program	YES
CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network	NO
HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes	YES
HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	YES
HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program	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 families and residents of the District of Columbia, including:



In the District of Columbia, **38% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 26% of children live in poverty.



In 2014, **286 District of Columbia children tested had an elevated blood lead level (5 µg/dL or more); 50 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or more.**



81% of District of Columbia housing was built prior 1978 (37% before 1940) and is likely to contain lead-based paint. Due to the aging housing stock, the District is **pursuing a 100% screening rate for children at ages 1 and 2.**



In 2010, **wards 1, 4, and 5 accounted for 65% of elevated blood lead levels** identified in District of Columbia children under 6 years of age.



Approximately **12% of adults and 15% of children have current asthma** in the District of Columbia (2014).



In the District, there were over **8,000 emergency department visits due to asthma among adults** aged 18-65 in 2011.



In 2015, **unintentional falls were responsible for 45 deaths among adults over the age of 65** in the District of Columbia.



22% of District of Columbia households have severe housing problems, including overcrowding or lack of kitchen or plumbing facilities.

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

	DE received funding 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	NO
HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes	YES
HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	YES
HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program	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 Delaware, including:



In Delaware, **32% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 19% of children live in poverty.



55% of housing in Delaware was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint.



In 2015, **315 Delaware children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **51 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or more**.



Approximately **9% of adults** (2014) and **12% of children** (2012) **have current asthma** in Delaware.



The total cost of asthma in Delaware, including medical costs and loss of productivity, is estimated at **over \$200 million per year**.



In 2014, there were **1,337 emergency department visits and 368 hospitalizations due to asthma** among Delaware children enrolled in Medicaid/CHIP.



In 2015, **unintentional falls were responsible for 57 deaths among adults over the age of 65** in Delaware. In 2014, such falls were **23% of all nontransport accidental deaths**.



In Delaware, the areas with the **highest percentages of radon over the EPA action level** are **Middletown (27%) and Odessa (22%)**; both are in New Castle County.

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

	FL received funding since 2015?
CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	YES
CDC's National Asthma Control Program	YES
CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network	YES
HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes	NO
HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	YES
HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program	YES
EPA's Lead Categorical Grants	NO
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 Florida, including:



In Florida, **40% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 23% of children live in poverty.



In 2012, **3,640 Florida children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **306 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or more.**



39% of Florida housing was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint.



On average, **40 individuals die annually from carbon monoxide exposure in Florida** (2011-2015).



Approximately **8% of adults** (2014) and **10% of children** (2011) **have current asthma** in Florida.



There were over **103,000 emergency department visits due to asthma** in Florida in 2012, a 28% increase from 2008. Total costs for asthma emergency department visits and hospitalizations were **\$1.1 billion.**



Unintentional falls are the leading cause of injury for Floridians above the age of 65 and in 2015 were **responsible for 2,603 deaths.**



One in five Florida homes has levels of radon in their indoor air **above the EPA action level.**

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

	GA received funding since 2015?
CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	YES
CDC's National Asthma Control Program	YES
CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network	NO
HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes	YES
HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	YES
HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program	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 Georgia, including:



In Georgia, **33% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 24% of children live in poverty.



In 2017, **3,010 Georgia children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **548 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or more.**



35% of Georgia housing was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint.



Over **8% of adults** and **10% of children have current asthma** in Georgia (2014).



Unintentional falls were responsible for **588 deaths among people above the age of 65** in Georgia in 2015.



In Georgia, **falls are the leading cause of emergency department visits among people over the age of 75** and the fourth highest cause overall (2011-2015).



On average, **14 individuals die annually from carbon monoxide exposure in Georgia** (2011-2015).



Radon-related lung cancer is responsible for over 800 deaths annually in Georgia.

HAWAII | 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 Hawaii's families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, continuation of full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services:

	HI received funding since 2015?
CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	YES
CDC's National Asthma Control Program	YES
CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network	NO
HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes	NO
HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	YES
HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program	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 Hawaii, including:



In Hawaii, **38% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 14% of children live in poverty.



Between 2011-2015, **over 1,600 children in Hawaii tested with elevated blood lead levels** (5 µg/dL or more).



55% of Hawaii housing was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint.



On average, **3 individuals die annually from carbon monoxide exposure in Hawaii** (2011-2015).



Over **47,000 children and 102,000 adults have current asthma in Hawaii**, about 16% and 9% of the population for each age group, respectively (2014).



In 2009, the cost of **asthma-related emergency department visits was \$10.4 million**; asthma-related **hospitalizations cost \$24.4 million**.



In 2015, **unintentional falls were responsible for 122 deaths among adults over the age of 65** in Hawaii.



Between **2010 and 2040, the share of adults aged 60 and over in Hawaii will increase by 38%**, from 20.6% in 2010 to 28.5% in 2040.

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

	ID received funding since 2015?
CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	NO
CDC's National Asthma Control Program	NO
CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network	NO
HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes	YES
HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	YES
HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program	YES
EPA's Lead Categorical Grants	NO
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 Idaho, including:



In Idaho, **25% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 18% of children live in poverty.



An estimated **78% of children at high risk for lead exposure in Ada County** (includes the city of Boise) **are not being tested**.



45% of housing in Idaho was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint.



On average, **9 individuals die annually from carbon monoxide exposure in Idaho** (2011-2015).



Approximately **8.6% of adults** (over 103,000) **in Idaho have current asthma** (2014). Over **19% of high school students have ever had asthma** (2015).



Idaho has **no state statutes regulating radon, carbon monoxide detectors, bed bugs, or mold**.



There were **more deaths from unintentional falls than from car accidents** in Idaho in 2014 (229 compared to 213); **201 of those killed were adults over the age of 65**.



18 counties in northern and central Idaho have predicted average **indoor radon levels above the EPA action level**. In 9 Idaho counties, **more than 50% of radon test results were above the action level**.

ILLINOIS | 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 Illinois families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services:

	IL received funding since 2015?
CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	YES
CDC's National Asthma Control Program	YES
CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network	NO
HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes	YES
HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	YES
HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program	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 Illinois, including:



In Illinois, **32% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 19% of children live in poverty.



851 Illinois adults above the age of 65 died from unintentional falls in 2015.



67% of Illinois housing was built prior to 1978; **59% of these have a prevalence of lead-based paint.**



In 2015, **10,322 Illinois children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **1,925 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or more.**



Over **9% of adults** and **8% of children have current asthma** in Illinois (2014).



Illinois' **asthma expenditures are expected to reach \$2.2 million by 2020**; a growth of 53.6% since 2010.



Over **41% of homes tested in Illinois have radon amounts above the EPA action level** in their indoor air. Up to **1,160 people in Illinois develop radon-related lung cancer** each year.



On average, **67 Illinois residents die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2011-2015). This is the second highest number of any state for this period.

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

	IN received funding since 2015?
CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	YES
CDC's National Asthma Control Program	YES
CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network	NO
HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes	YES
HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	YES
HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program	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 Indiana, including:



In Indiana, **25% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 21% of children live in poverty.



In 2014, **1,758 Indiana children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **205 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or more.**



60% of Indiana housing was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint; 17% was built before 1940.



On average, **24 individuals die annually from carbon monoxide exposure in Indiana** (2011-2015).



Approximately **11% of adults and 8% of children have current asthma** in Indiana (2014).



In 2014, there were **7,091 hospitalizations due to asthma** in Indiana.



Falls are the leading cause of injury-related emergency department visits, hospitalization, and death for Hoosiers aged 65 and older. In 2014, **335 older adults died** from fall-related injury.



Between 2007-2014, **over 32% of Indiana homes tested for radon** had indoor air results **above the EPA action level.**

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

	IA received funding 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
HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes	YES
HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	YES
HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program	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 Iowa, including:



In Iowa, **21% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 15% of children live in poverty.



In 2011, **40% of Iowa children tested** (30,863 of 76,278) **had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **500 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or more.**



68% of Iowa housing was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint; over 25% was built before 1940.



In 2015, **unintentional falls were responsible for 495 deaths among adults over the age of 65** in Iowa.



Approximately **8.5% of adults** (2014) and **7% of children** (2009) in Iowa **have current asthma.**



In 2016, there were **24,212 emergency department visits** and **6,203 hospitalizations due to asthma** in Iowa.



Iowa **leads the nation in the percentage of homes over the EPA action level for radon (71.6%)** as well as the percentage of homes over 20 pCi/L.



The **average indoor radon concentration in Iowa is 8.5 pCi/L**, more than six times the national average.

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

	KS received funding since 2015?
CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	NO
CDC's National Asthma Control Program	NO
CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network	YES
HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes	YES
HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	YES
HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program	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 Kansas, including:



In Kansas, **24% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 17% of children live in poverty.



In 2011, **1,834 Kansas children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **237 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or more.**



61% of Kansas housing was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint; 16% was built before 1940.



On average, **12 individuals die annually from carbon monoxide exposure in Kansas** (2011-2015).



Over **58,000 children** and **189,000 adults have current asthma in Kansas**, about 8% and 9% of the population for each age group, respectively (2014).



65 of Kansas' 105 counties have predicted average **indoor radon levels above the EPA action level.**



In 2015, **unintentional falls were responsible for 386 deaths among adults over the age of 65** in Kansas.



Over **46,000 of 112,000 (41%) indoor radon measurements in Kansas had results above the EPA action level of 4 pCi/L**; the statewide average was 4.9 pCi/L.

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

	KY received funding 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
HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes	YES
HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	YES
HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program	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 Kentucky, including:



In Kentucky, **26% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 26% of children live in poverty.



In 2015, **387 Kentucky children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **44 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or more**. Only 3.5% of the population under 72 months old was tested.



52% of Kentucky housing was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint.



On average, **19 individuals die annually from carbon monoxide exposure in Kentucky** (2011-2015).



Approximately **12% of adults and 11% of children have current asthma** in Kentucky (2014).



19,678 emergency department visits and 5,111 hospitalizations due to asthma resulted in **total billed charges over \$192 million** in Kentucky in 2014.



In 2015, **unintentional falls were responsible for 286 deaths among adults over the age of 65** in Kentucky.



30 counties in Kentucky have predicted average **indoor radon levels above the EPA action level**.

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

	LA received funding 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
HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes	YES
HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	YES
HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program	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 Louisiana, including:



In Louisiana, **32% of children live in households with high housing cost burden**, and 28% of children live in poverty.



In 2015, **3,505 Louisiana children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **923 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or more.**



In 2015, **over 10% of children tested for lead had levels above five µg/dL in three Louisiana parishes:** Orleans, Claiborne, and Tangipahoa.



52% of Louisiana housing was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint.



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



There were an average of **57 emergency department visits per day due to asthma** in Louisiana in 2012.



In 2015, **260 Louisiana adults over the age of 65 died** as a result of unintentional falls.



On average, **17 individuals die annually from carbon monoxide exposure in Louisiana** (2011-2015).

MAINE | 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 Maine families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services:

	ME received funding since 2015?
CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	YES
CDC's National Asthma Control Program	YES
CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network	YES
HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes	YES
HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	YES
HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program	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 families and residents of Maine, including:



In Maine, **30% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 17% of children live in poverty.



In 2015, **314 Maine children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more).



57% of Maine housing was built prior to 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint; 25% was built in 1939 or earlier.



Approximately **12% of adults and 10% children** (2014) **have current asthma** in Maine.



Asthma was responsible for almost **40,000 emergency department visits in Maine** between 2009 and 2013.



The rate of emergency department visits in Maine from **unintentional falls for adults aged 65 and older was 1.5 times higher** in 2009 than in 2000.



Carbon monoxide exposure is responsible for over **100 emergency department visits** in Maine each year.



One-third of Maine homes have elevated levels of radon in their indoor air.

MARYLAND | 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 Maryland'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	YES
CDC's National Asthma Control Program	NO
CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network	YES
HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes	YES
HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	YES
HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program	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

MD received
funding
since 2015?

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



In Maryland, **34% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 13% of children live in poverty.



In 2015, **2,442 Maryland children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **359 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or more**.



55% of Maryland housing was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint.



On average, **10 individuals die annually from carbon monoxide exposure in Maryland** (2011-2015).



Approximately **9% of adults and 10% of children have current asthma** in Maryland (2014).



In 2014, there were **over 45,500 asthma-related emergency department visits and over 7,000 hospitalizations** in Maryland; charges totaled **\$95.8 and \$61.1 million**, respectively.



In 2010, unintentional falls among Marylanders above 65 were responsible for **over 28,000 emergency department visits and over 16,000 hospitalizations**, costing **\$19 and \$229 million**, respectively.



8 counties in Maryland have predicted average **indoor radon levels above the EPA action level**.

MASSACHUSETTS | 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 Massachusetts 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	YES
CDC's National Asthma Control Program	YES
CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network	YES
HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes	YES
HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	YES
HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program	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

MA received
funding
since 2015?

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



In Massachusetts, **34% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 15% of children live in poverty.



In 2015, **6,584 Massachusetts children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **695 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or more.**



73% of Massachusetts housing was built prior to 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint; approximately one-third was built in 1939 or earlier.



On average, **6 Massachusetts residents die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2011-2015).



Approximately **1 in 9 people in Massachusetts has current asthma**; 10.2% of adults and 12.9% children (2015).



An estimated **650,000 Massachusetts homes have radon levels above the EPA action level** of 4 pCi/L; about 34,000 of these have levels above 20 pCi/L.



Falls are the leading cause of injuries and injury death for adults over 65 in Massachusetts. Hospital charges in 2010 for these injuries totaled over **\$630 million.**



Approximately **628 cases of radon-related lung cancer occur annually** in Massachusetts.

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

	MI received funding since 2015?
CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	YES
CDC's National Asthma Control Program	YES
CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network	YES
HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes	YES
HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	YES
HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program	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 Michigan, including:



In Michigan, **28% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 22% of children live in poverty.



In FY 2016, **5,521 Michigan children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **1,085 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or more.**



65% of Michigan housing was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint.



On average, **28 individuals die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** in Michigan (2011-2015).



Approximately **11% of adults and 10% of children** (2014) **have current asthma** in Michigan. The 2013 **asthma hospitalization rate for adults was 3.5 times higher in Detroit** than in the rest of the state.



The **lifetime cost of medical care for hospitalizations and deaths due to falls** among older adults in Michigan was estimated at **\$321 million** in 2009. The percentage of **the population in Michigan above age 65 is expected to rise to 20%** by 2030.



Adults and children with asthma in Michigan report an average of between **3.8 and 4 asthma triggers at home.**



Nine counties in southern Michigan have predicted indoor radon screening levels above the EPA action level.

MINNESOTA | 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 Minnesota families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services:

	MN received funding since 2015?
CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	YES
CDC's National Asthma Control Program	YES
CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network	YES
HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes	YES
HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	YES
HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program	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 families and residents of Minnesota, including:



In Minnesota, **24% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 13% of children live in poverty.



In 2015, **1,397 Minnesota children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **216 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or more.**



57% of Minnesota housing was built prior to 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint.



On average, **27 Minnesota residents die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2011-2015).



Approximately **7.4% of adults** and **6.4% of children** in Minnesota (2015) **have current asthma.**



Children from the Twin Cities metro area are nearly **twice as likely to visit an emergency department for asthma** as those living in Greater Minnesota.



Unintentional falls were responsible for **117.8 deaths of adults over the age of 65 per 100,000 in 2015** in Minnesota; the national rate was 60.55 per 100,000.



Two in five Minnesota homes have elevated levels of radon in their indoor air.

MISSISSIPPI | 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 Mississippi'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	YES
CDC's National Asthma Control Program	YES
CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network	NO
HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes	YES
HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	YES
HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program	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

MS received
funding
since 2015?

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



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



In 2015, **233 Mississippi children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **65% of these cases came from 20 high-risk counties**.



45% of Mississippi housing was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint.



Unintentional falls were responsible for **237 deaths among people above the age of 65** in Mississippi in 2015.



In 2011, there were **48 emergency department visits due to asthma for every 10,000 people in Mississippi**. In 11 counties, this rate increased to over 69 visits per 10,000 people; **in Humphreys County, it was over 100**.



Approximately **7% of adults and 12% of children** (2014) **have current asthma** in Mississippi.



Mississippi has **no state statutes regarding carbon monoxide detectors, radon, or bed bugs**.



On average, **9 individuals die annually from carbon monoxide exposure in Mississippi** (2011-2015).

MISSOURI | 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 Missouri families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services:

	MO received funding since 2015?
CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	YES
CDC's National Asthma Control Program	YES
CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network	YES
HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes	YES
HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	YES
HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program	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 families and residents of Missouri, including:



In Missouri, **26% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 20% of children live in poverty.



In 2015, **3,309 Missouri children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **563 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or more.**



56% of Missouri housing was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint; 29% was built before 1960.



On average, **33 individuals die annually from carbon monoxide exposure in Missouri** (2011-2015).



Over **450,000 adults** and **152,000 children** (2014) **have current asthma** in Missouri; approximately 10% and 11% of the population for each age group, respectively.



Asthma was responsible for **over 30,000 emergency department visits** in Missouri in 2014; hospitalization charges for these visits **totaled over \$114 million.**



In 2015, **unintentional falls were responsible for 653 deaths among adults over the age of 65** in Missouri.



Between 2005 and 2015, **over 30% (6,619 of 20,803) of the homes tested in Missouri had test results above the EPA action level for radon.**

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

	MT received funding since 2015?
CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	NO
CDC's National Asthma Control Program	YES
CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network	NO
HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes	NO
HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	YES
HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program	YES
EPA's Lead Categorical Grants	NO
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 Montana, including:



In Montana, **26% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 19% of children live in poverty.



Significant ground water and soil contamination from the state's history of mining and smelting **pose a particular lead risk** for Montana.



56% of Montana housing was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint; 14% was built before 1940.



On average, **5 individuals die annually from carbon monoxide exposure in Montana** (2011-2015).



Approximately **15,400 children** and **76,600 adults have current asthma in Montana**, about 7% and 10% of the population for each age group, respectively (2014).



There were over **2,000 emergency department visits due to asthma** in Montana in 2013.



In 2015, **unintentional falls were responsible for 152 deaths among adults over the age of 65** in Montana. This equates to about 87 deaths per 100,000 people; the national rate is about 60.



49 of Montana's 56 counties have predicted average **indoor radon levels above the EPA action level**.

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

	NE received funding 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	NO
HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes	YES
HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	YES
HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program	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 families and residents of Nebraska, including:



In Nebraska, **22% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 17% of children live in poverty.



In 2015, **344 Nebraska children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more).



63% of Nebraska housing was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint; 21% was built before 1940.



On average, **6 individuals die annually from carbon monoxide exposure in Nebraska** (2011-2015).



Approximately **8% of adults and 7% of children have current asthma** in Nebraska (2014).



Almost **60% of all homes tested in Nebraska have elevated levels of radon** in their indoor air. The **average test result was 6 pCi/L**; the EPA action level is 4 pCi/L.



Each week in Nebraska, there are **4 deaths, 70 hospitalizations, and 233 emergency department visits due to unintentional falls** among adults over the age of 65.



In Nebraska, the projected **lifetime costs from older adult falls were \$355 million** in 2014; **59% of these falls occurred in the home**.

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

	NV received funding 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	NO
HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes	YES
HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	YES
HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program	YES
EPA's Lead Categorical Grants	NO
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 families and residents of Nevada, including:



In Nevada, **35% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 21% of children live in poverty.



In 2010, **209 Nevada children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); test results have not been reported to CDC since.



25% of Nevada housing was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint. In 2011, **25% of owner-occupied and 38% of renter-occupied units** with young children present were built before 1980.



On average, **10 individuals die annually from carbon monoxide exposure in Nevada** (2011-2015).



Over **43,400 children and 172,000 adults have current asthma in Nevada**, about 7% and 8% of the population for each age group, respectively (2014).



In 2015, **unintentional falls were responsible for 189 deaths among adults over the age of 65** in Nevada.



Nevada has **no state statutes regarding carbon monoxide detectors or radon**.



9 counties in Nevada have predicted average **indoor radon levels above the EPA action level**.

NEW HAMPSHIRE | 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 New Hampshire's families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services:

	NH received funding since 2015?
CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	NO
CDC's National Asthma Control Program	YES
CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network	YES
HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes	YES
HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	YES
HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program	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 families and residents of New Hampshire, including:



In New Hampshire, **26% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 11% of children live in poverty.



In 2015, **660 New Hampshire children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **82 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or more**.



55% of New Hampshire housing was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint; 20% was built before 1940.



An estimated **40% of school-age children in New Hampshire have had elevated blood lead levels** at some point in their lives.



Approximately **10% of adults and 10% of children have current asthma** in New Hampshire (2014).



In 2015, **asthma was responsible for over 4,200 emergency department visits** in New Hampshire.



Unintentional falls were responsible for 207 deaths among adults over the age of 65 in New Hampshire in 2015; **28% of adults in this age group have fallen at least once** (2014).



30% of homes tested in New Hampshire have test results **above the EPA action level for radon** in their indoor air.

NEW JERSEY | 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 New Jersey families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services:

	NJ received funding 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
HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes	YES
HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	YES
HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program	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 families and residents of New Jersey, including:



In New Jersey, **42% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 16% of children live in poverty.



In 2015, **5,890 New Jersey children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **898 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or more.**



Over **68% of New Jersey housing was built before 1978** and is likely to contain lead-based paint.



In 2015, **13% of children with a positive blood lead test in New Jersey lived in Newark**, despite the fact that only 3.8% of the state's children under age six resided in the city.



Radon is associated with between **140 and 250 lung cancer deaths** in New Jersey each year. Only **30% of New Jersey homes have been tested for radon.**



Approximately **8.3% of adults and 9.4% of children** (2014) **have current asthma** in New Jersey.



In 2015, **397 adults over 65 died** in New Jersey and **17,000 were hospitalized** as a result of unintentional falls.



Carbon monoxide poisoning was responsible for 454 emergency department visits in New Jersey (2015).

NEW MEXICO | 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 New Mexico's families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services:

	NM received funding since 2015?
CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	NO
CDC's National Asthma Control Program	YES
CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network	YES
HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes	NO
HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	YES
HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program	YES
EPA's Lead Categorical Grants	NO
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 families and residents of New Mexico, including:



In New Mexico, **31% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 29% of children live in poverty.



In 2016, **420 New Mexico children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **202 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or more.**



46% of New Mexico housing was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint.



On average, **8 individuals die annually from carbon monoxide exposure in New Mexico** (2011-2015). In 2016, CO exposure was responsible for **153 emergency department visits.**



Approximately **10% of adults and 7% of children have current asthma** in New Mexico (2014).



In 2016, there were **over 7,000 emergency department visits due to asthma** in New Mexico.



In 2015, **unintentional falls were responsible for 347 deaths among adults over the age of 65** in New Mexico.



7 counties in northern New Mexico have predicted average **indoor radon levels above the EPA action level.**

NEW YORK | 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 New York 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	YES
CDC's National Asthma Control Program	YES
CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network	YES
HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes	YES
HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	YES
HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program	YES
EPA's Lead Categorical Grants	NO
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

NY received funding since 2015?

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



In New York, **42% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 22% of children live in poverty.



In 2015, **11,633 New York children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **2,010 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or more**, and 5,610 were from New York City alone.



79% of New York housing was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint; 32% was built before 1940.



On average, **39 individuals die annually from carbon monoxide exposure in New York** (2011-2015).



Approximately **11% of adults and 9% of children have current asthma** in New York (2014).



In 2014, **asthma was responsible for over 168,000 emergency department visits** in New York.



In 2014, **unintentional falls were responsible for over 1,200 deaths and over 100,000 emergency department visits** in New Yorkers over the age of 65.



Over half of the counties in New York have predicted average **indoor radon levels above the EPA action level**. Statewide, 18% of basements are estimated to be above the action level.

NORTH CAROLINA | 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 North Carolina'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

NC received
funding
since 2015?

YES

CDC's National Asthma Control Program

NO

CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network

NO

HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes

YES

HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)

YES

HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program

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 North Carolina, including:



In North Carolina, **32% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 23% of children live in poverty.



In 2015, **2,121 North Carolina children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **197 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or more.**



39% of North Carolina housing was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint.



On average, **50 individuals die annually from carbon monoxide exposure in North Carolina** (2011-2015).



Approximately **8% of adults** and **12% of children have current asthma** in North Carolina (2014).



In 2014, **asthma was responsible for over 58,000 emergency department visits** in North Carolina. Asthma **hospitalization charges totaled over \$139 million.**



In 2015, **unintentional falls were responsible for 1,026 deaths among adults over the age of 65** in North Carolina.



8 counties in western North Carolina have predicted average **indoor radon levels above the EPA action level.**

NORTH DAKOTA | 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 North Dakota's families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services:

	ND received funding since 2015?
CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	NO
CDC's National Asthma Control Program	NO
CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network	NO
HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes	NO
HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	YES
HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program	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 North Dakota, including:



In North Dakota, **17% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 12% of children live in poverty.



In 2014, **only 3,700 children in North Dakota were tested for lead**; of these 2.4% had blood lead levels above 5 µg/dL.



58% of North Dakota housing was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint; 14% was built before 1940.



On average, **3 individuals die annually from carbon monoxide exposure in North Dakota** (2011-2015).



Approximately **9% of adults** (2014) and **8% of children** (2012) **have current asthma** in North Dakota.



The **entire state of North Dakota has predicted indoor radon levels above the EPA action level**; **63% of homes** have test results above the action level.



In 2015, **unintentional falls were responsible for 79 deaths among adults over the age of 65** in North Dakota and 16% of North Dakotans over 45 years of age reported falling in 2010.



Falls are the third leading cause of injury death in North Dakota. Approximately **3 people are taken to a trauma facility, and 2 die from falls each week** (2010).

OHIO | 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 Ohio families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services:

	OH received funding since 2015?
CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	YES
CDC's National Asthma Control Program	YES
CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network	NO
HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes	YES
HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	YES
HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program	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 families and residents of Ohio, including:



In Ohio, **27% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 21% of children live in poverty.



In 2015, **7,615 of Ohio children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **1,269 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or more.**



66% of Ohio housing was built prior to 1978, and is likely to contain lead-based paint; almost 20% was built in 1939 or earlier.



Approximately **11% of adults and 10% of children have current asthma** in Ohio (2014).



Black and Hispanic children in Ohio have much higher asthma diagnosis rates, at 21% and 19% respectively, than white children at 13%.



On average, **58 individuals die annually from carbon monoxide exposure in Ohio** (2011-2015).



In 2014, falls among older adults in Ohio **were responsible for a projected \$1.9 billion in lifetime costs.**



High levels of radon have been found in homes in all of Ohio's counties, and **40% of Ohio schools have radon amounts higher than the EPA action level.**

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

	OK received funding 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	NO
HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes	NO
HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	YES
HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program	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 families and residents of Oklahoma, including:



In Oklahoma, **26% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 22% of children live in poverty.



Approximately **10% of adults** and **12% of children have current asthma** in Oklahoma (2014).



55% of Oklahoma housing was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint.



In 2012, **total charges for asthma-related hospitalizations in Oklahomans were \$76.4 million**, \$18.5 million of which is attributable to **1,928 asthma-related hospitalizations for Oklahoman children** under 15 years of age.



In 2015, **1,213 Oklahoma children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **164 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or more**.



On average, **11 individuals die annually from carbon monoxide exposure in Oklahoma** (2011-2015).



Every week, 9 older adults die and 124 are hospitalized from fall-related injuries in Oklahoma.



9 counties in Oklahoma are categorized as having **"moderate potential" for indoor radon levels above the EPA action level**.

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

	OR received funding since 2015?
CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	YES
CDC's National Asthma Control Program	YES
CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network	YES
HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes	YES
HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	YES
HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program	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 families and residents of Oregon, including:



In Oregon, **34% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 20% of children live in poverty.



In 2015, **282 Oregon children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **15 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or more.**



55% of Oregon housing was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint; 12% was built before 1940.



On average, **18 individuals die annually from carbon monoxide exposure in Oregon** (2011-2015).



Over **59,600 children and 314,500 adults in Oregon have current asthma**, about 7% and 10% of the population for each age group, respectively (2014).



In 2015, **unintentional falls were responsible for 648 deaths among adults over the age of 65** in Oregon.



In 2012, there were **2,000 hospitalizations due to asthma in Oregon, totaling \$28 million in direct charges**. Only 38% of Oregonians with asthma had been advised to alter their indoor environments.



21 ZIP codes in Oregon are considered high-risk for indoor radon, with as many as 70% of homes testing above the EPA action level. There are approximately **276 radon-related lung cancer deaths in Oregon each year.**

PENNSYLVANIA | 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 Pennsylvania'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	PA received funding since 2015? YES
CDC's National Asthma Control Program	YES
CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network	YES
HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes	YES
HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	YES
HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program	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 families and residents of Pennsylvania, including:



In Pennsylvania, **30% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 19% of children live in poverty.



In 2014, **11,983 Pennsylvania children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **1,808 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or more.**



71% of Pennsylvania housing was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint; 25% was built before 1940.



Unintentional falls were responsible for 1,493 deaths among adults over the age of 65 in 2015 in Pennsylvania.



Approximately **10% of adults** and **11% of children have current asthma** in Pennsylvania (2014).



Medical costs of asthma totaled \$1.9 billion in Pennsylvania in 2013; this includes costs from **over 18,000 hospitalizations.**



40% of Pennsylvania homes tested for radon have test results above the EPA action level. In 49 Pennsylvania counties average indoor air radon levels are predicted to be greater than 4 pCi/L.



On average, **75 individuals die annually from carbon monoxide exposure in Pennsylvania** (2011-2015), the highest average for any state during this period.

PUERTO RICO | 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 families in Puerto Rico 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	NO
CDC's National Asthma Control Program	YES
CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network	NO
HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes	NO
HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	YES
HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program	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

PR received
funding
since 2015?

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



In Puerto Rico, **31% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and **58% of children live in poverty**.



Puerto Rico **does not require blood lead data reporting**. Blood lead prevalence (5 µg/dL) for children under six is **estimated at over 3%**.



54% of Puerto Rico housing was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint.



About **40% of Puerto Ricans with asthma visited an emergency department due to asthma in the previous year (2010)**.



Over **117,400 children and 298,000 adults in Puerto Rico have current asthma**, about 14% and 11% of the population for each age group, respectively (2014).



97.2% of the population in Puerto Rico is served by **water systems that violate EPA's Lead and Copper Rule**.



Unintentional falls were responsible for 152 deaths in Puerto Rico in 2014; **107 of these deaths were among adults over the age of 65**.



Northwestern and southeastern portions of Puerto Rico are considered to have a **moderate risk of indoor radon**.

RHODE ISLAND | 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 Rhode Island families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services:

	RI received funding since 2015?
CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	YES
CDC's National Asthma Control Program	YES
CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network	NO
HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes	YES
HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	YES
HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program	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 families and residents of Rhode Island, including:



In Rhode Island, **35% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 19% of children live in poverty.



In 2015, **1,319 Rhode Island children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **229 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or more.**



73% of Rhode Island housing was built prior to 1978 (30% before 1940) and is likely to contain lead-based paint.



Approximately **11% of adults and 11% children** (2014) **have current asthma** in Rhode Island.



Asthma hospitalization rates per 10,000 Rhode Island children in 2012 were **13.9 for non-Hispanic white children compared to 38.1 for non-Hispanic black children.**



\$21 million in total hospital charges attributable to asthma hospitalizations were charged in Rhode Island in 2012.



Nearly **one in four Rhode Island residents is 65 or older**, and Rhode Island has the **highest proportion of residents 85 and older** in the U.S. (**15.8%**).



One in four Rhode Island homes has elevated levels of radon in their indoor air. In **Exeter and Richmond, over half of homes** are above the action level.

SOUTH CAROLINA | 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 South Carolina's families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services:

	SC received funding 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
HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes	NO
HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	YES
HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program	YES
EPA's Lead Categorical Grants	NO
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 families and residents of South Carolina, including:



In South Carolina, **29% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 24% of children live in poverty.



In 2014, approximately **3% of blood lead tests in South Carolina returned elevated blood lead levels** (5 µg/dL or more).



39% of South Carolina housing was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint.



In 2015, **unintentional falls were responsible for 352 deaths among adults over the age of 65** in South Carolina.



Over **309,000 adults** (2014) and **102,400 children** (2013) **have current asthma** in South Carolina.



In 2015, there were **over 35,000 emergency department visits and almost 7,000 hospitalizations due to asthma** in South Carolina.



On average, **47 individuals die annually from carbon monoxide exposure in South Carolina** (2011-2015). In 2015, **90 exposures were reported** to poison control centers.



Through 2015, **indoor radon test results for two South Carolina counties** (Oconee and Greenville) **show averages above the EPA action level**.

SOUTH DAKOTA | 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 South Dakota's families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services:

	SD received funding since 2015?
CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	NO
CDC's National Asthma Control Program	NO
CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network	NO
HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes	NO
HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	YES
HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program	YES
EPA's Lead Categorical Grants	NO
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 families and residents of South Dakota, including:



In South Dakota, **21% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 18% of children live in poverty.



Reporting blood lead levels is not required in South Dakota. In 2013, **only 1,118 blood lead tests were reported and 68 (6.1%) of those children had elevated levels** (5 µg/dL or more).



57% of South Dakota housing was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint; 17% was built before 1940.



On average, **7 individuals die annually from carbon monoxide exposure in South Dakota** (2011-2015).



Over **48,000 adults (7.5%) have current asthma** in South Dakota (2014).



In 2016, there were **363 hospital discharges for asthma in South Dakota**; average charges were \$14,831.



In 2015, **unintentional falls were responsible for 156 deaths among adults over the age of 65** in South Dakota. This equates to a rate of 103 deaths per 100,000; the national rate is about 60 per 100,000.



48 of South Dakota's 66 counties have predicted average **indoor radon levels above the EPA action level**.

TENNESSEE | 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 Tennessee'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	YES
CDC's National Asthma Control Program	NO
CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network	NO
HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes	YES
HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	YES
HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program	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

TN received
funding
since 2015?

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



In Tennessee, **30% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 24% of children live in poverty.



In 2015, **1,220 Tennessee children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **98 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or more.**



46% of Tennessee housing was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint.



On average, **27 individuals die annually from carbon monoxide exposure in Tennessee** (2011-2015).



Unintentional falls were responsible for **556 deaths among people above the age of 65** in Tennessee in 2015.



Approximately **9% of adults and 10% of children have current asthma** in Tennessee (2014).



32 counties in eastern and central Tennessee **have average indoor air screening levels above the EPA action level for radon.**



There were **59.5 emergency department visits due to asthma for every 10,000 people** in Tennessee in 2014; Hardeman, Polk, and Shelby counties had rates over 100.

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

	TX received funding 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	NO
HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes	YES
HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	YES
HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program	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 Texas, including:



In Texas, **32% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 23% of children live in poverty.



41% of Texas housing was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint.



In 2011, **5,693 Texas children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **550 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or more.**



The **Panhandle area of Texas has the highest risk for radon in the state.** While statewide average indoor testing levels fall within a safe range, **homes in this area have reported levels over 20 pCi/l** (five times the EPA action level).



Over **479,700 children and 1.3 million adults in Texas have current asthma**, about 7% of the population for each age group (2014).



In 2012, there were **over 25,000 hospitalizations**, costing over \$652 million, and **over 30,000 pediatric emergency department visits due to asthma** in Texas.



In 2015, **unintentional falls were responsible for 1,495 deaths among adults over the age of 65** in Texas.



On average, **46 individuals die annually from carbon monoxide exposure in Texas** (2011-2015).

UTAH | 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 Utah'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

UT received
funding
since 2015?

YES (Salt Lake County only)
YES
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 families and residents of Utah, including:



In Utah, **26% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 13% of children live in poverty.



In 2016, 61 children (through age 14) tested with blood lead levels at or above 5 µg/dL in Utah; **only 1,116 tests were reported**.



43% of Utah housing was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint. In several central Utah counties, more than 20% was built before 1950.



Over 20% of Utah households lack carbon monoxide detectors. In 2014, there were **421 unintentional carbon monoxide exposures** reported to the Utah Poison Control Center.



Over **59,000 children** and **178,000 adults in Utah have current asthma**, about 7% and 9% of the population for each age group, respectively (2014).



There were **over 7,500 emergency department visits** and **1,500 hospitalizations due to asthma** in Utah in 2014, with a **total cost of \$28 million and \$20.1 million**, respectively.



7 counties in eastern and central Utah have predicted average **indoor radon levels above the EPA action level**. Statewide, **37% of radon test results returned were above the action level**.



Every week, **falls among older adults in Utah cause 3 deaths, 61 hospitalizations, and 179 emergency department visits**. Of the falls that require hospitalization, **66% take place at home** (2012).

VERMONT | 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 Vermont families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services:

	VT received funding since 2015?
CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	YES
CDC's National Asthma Control Program	YES
CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network	YES
HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes	YES
HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	YES
HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program	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 families and residents of Vermont, including:



In Vermont, **30% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 13% of children live in poverty.



In 2015, **585 Vermont children who received blood lead screenings had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more).



60% of Vermont housing was built prior to 1978 (57% nationally) and is likely to contain lead-based paint; **27% was built prior to 1940**.



In 2008, Vermont became **the first state to pass legislation that defined 5 µg/dL as an elevated blood lead level**.



Approximately **11% of adults and 8% children have current asthma** in Vermont; **80% of them have two or more indoor environmental triggers** at home (2014).



Vermonters on Medicaid are **three times more likely to visit an emergency department for asthma** than those on other insurance.



In Vermont, **one in every three adults aged 65 and older fall each year**.



One in eight Vermont homes has elevated levels of radon in their indoor air; **52% of homes with elevated radon levels** had or were planning to install a **radon mitigation system**.

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:

	VA received funding since 2015?
CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	NO
CDC's National Asthma Control Program	YES
CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network	NO
HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes	YES
HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	YES
HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program	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 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.

WASHINGTON | 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 Washington families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services:

	WA received funding 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
HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes	YES
HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	YES
HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program	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 families and residents of Washington, including:



In Washington, **33% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 16% of children live in poverty.



In 2015, **417 of Washington children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **less than 3% of children under six years of age were screened**.



About **half of Washington homes were built before 1978** and are likely to contain lead-based paint; **15% are estimated to have existing lead hazards**.



On average, **17 die annually from carbon monoxide exposure in Washington** (2011-2015).



Approximately **9% of adults and 6.5% of children have current asthma** (2015) in Washington.



Hospitalization charges for asthma totaled \$73 million, of which \$43.1 million was charged to Medicaid and Medicare (2010).



Unintentional falls were responsible for approximately **85 deaths of adults over the age of 65 per 100,000** in 2015 in Washington (60.55 per 100,000 nationally).



Approximately **17% of homes tested for radon** in Washington in 2016 had **levels above the EPA action level**.

WEST 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 West 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	YES
CDC's National Asthma Control Program	NO
CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network	NO
HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes	NO
HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	YES
HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program	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

WV received
funding
since 2015?

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



In West Virginia, **22% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 25% of children live in poverty.



In 2015, **386 West Virginia children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more). Only **7.8% of children 72 months or younger were tested**.



60% of West Virginia housing was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint.



243 West Virginia adults above the age of 65 died from unintentional falls in 2014.



In 2011, asthma was responsible for **2,785 hospitalizations in West Virginia, costing \$31 million**; 71% of these hospitalizations were charged to government programs.



Approximately **11% of adults and 9.4% of children** (2014) **have current asthma** in West Virginia.



20 counties in north and east West Virginia **have predicted average indoor screening levels above the EPA action level for radon**.



On average, **6 die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** in West Virginia (2011-2015).

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

	WI received funding since 2015?
CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	YES
CDC's National Asthma Control Program	YES
CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network	YES
HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes	YES
HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	YES
HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program	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 families and residents of Wisconsin, including:



In Wisconsin, **25% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 16% of children live in poverty.



In 2015, **4,610 Wisconsin children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **648 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or more.**



68% of Wisconsin housing was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint; 20% was built before 1940.



There were **465 emergency department visits due to carbon monoxide in Wisconsin in 2014**; there are an average of 20 deaths from carbon monoxide annually (2011-2015).



Over **127,000 children and 456,000 adults in Wisconsin have current asthma**, about 10% of the population for each age group (2014).



In 2014, **asthma was responsible for over 21,000 emergency department visits and over 5,000 hospitalizations** in Wisconsin.



25% of Wisconsin homes have radon levels over the EPA action level. In some portions of the southern, central, and western areas of the state, over half of test results are above the action level.



In 2015, **unintentional falls were responsible for 1,216 deaths among adults over the age of 65** in Wisconsin. **87% of deaths and 70% of hospitalizations due to falls** are among adults over the age of 65.

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

	WY received funding since 2015?
CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	NO
CDC's National Asthma Control Program	NO
CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network	NO
HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes	NO
HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	YES
HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program	YES
EPA's Lead Categorical Grants	NO
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 families and residents of Wyoming, including:



In Wyoming, **22% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 13% of children live in poverty.



In 2012, **only 2,184 childhood blood lead tests were reported to the Wyoming Department of Health**; 1.5% of these were elevated.



54% of Wyoming housing was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint; 10% was built before 1940.



On average, **4 individuals die annually from carbon monoxide exposure in Wyoming** (2011-2015).



Approximately **8% of adults** (2014) and **7% of children** (2012) **have current asthma** in Wyoming.



80% of hospitalizations from falls in Wyoming involve adults over the age of 65. In 2015, **unintentional falls were responsible for 62 deaths among adults over the age of 65** in Wyoming.



Wyoming has **no state statutes regarding carbon monoxide detectors, radon, or bed bugs**.



21 of Wyoming's 23 counties have predicted average **indoor radon levels above the EPA action level**.