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.

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

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>AL received funding since 2015?</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CDC’s Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDC’s Environmental Health Tracking Network</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>HUD’s HOME Investment Partnerships Program</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>DOE’s Weatherization Assistance Program</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
- **47% of Alabama housing was built prior to 1978** and is likely to contain lead-based paint.
- **Almost 200 Alabamans aged 65 years and over** died from unintentional falls in 2015.
- 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.
- 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.**
- On average, **11 Alabama residents die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2011-2015).
- Approximately **9.5% of adults and 13.2% of children** in Alabama have **current asthma** (2014).
- There are **no Alabama laws regulating building mold standards, testing requirements, or contractor accreditation/certification** for contractors performing mold testing or remediation activities.

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

**contact:** sgoodwin@nchh.org

visit: [www.nchh.org](http://www.nchh.org)
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:

- CDC’s Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
- CDC’s National Asthma Control Program
- CDC’s Environmental Health Tracking Network
- HUD’s Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes
- HUD’s Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)
- HUD’s HOME Investment Partnerships Program
- EPA’s Lead Categorical Grants
- EPA’s Drinking Water Revolving Fund
- HHS’ Maternal and Child Health Block Grants
- HHS’ Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)
- DOE’s Weatherization Assistance Program

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

- In Alaska, 31% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden, and 15% of children live in poverty.
- 42% of Alaska housing was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint.
- Approximately 45,000 Alaskan adults have current asthma, over 8% of the adult population (2014).
- 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.
- 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.
- An estimated $150 million in direct costs was attributed to asthma in Alaska in 2012.
- In Alaska, 21% of collected radon tests had levels above the EPA action level for indoor air (1990-2014).

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

visit: www.nchh.org contact: sgoodwin@nchh.org
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
- CDC’s National Asthma Control Program
- CDC’s Environmental Health Tracking Network
- HUD’s Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes
- HUD’s Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)
- HUD’s HOME Investment Partnerships Program
- EPA’s Lead Categorical Grants
- EPA’s Drinking Water Revolving Fund
- HHS’ Maternal and Child Health Block Grants
- HHS’ Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)
- DOE’s Weatherization Assistance Program

Full funding to federal programs such as these will help to address many of the risks and burdens facing the 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.
- 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).

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

National Center for Healthy Housing

visit: www.nchh.org
contact: sgoodwin@nchh.org
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
- CDC’s National Asthma Control Program
- CDC’s Environmental Health Tracking Network
- HUD’s Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes
- HUD’s Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)
- HUD’s HOME Investment Partnerships Program
- EPA’s Lead Categorical Grants
- EPA’s Drinking Water Revolving Fund
- HHS’ Maternal and Child Health Block Grants
- HHS’ Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)
- DOE’s Weatherization Assistance Program

Full funding to federal programs such as these will help to address many of the risks and burdens facing the 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.

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

visit: www.nchh.org contact: sgoodwin@nchh.org
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
- 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

CA received funding since 2015?

- 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.

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

- 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 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.

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

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

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

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

visit: www.nchh.org
contact: sgoodwin@nchh.org
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:

- CDC’s Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
- CDC’s National Asthma Control Program
- CDC’s Environmental Health Tracking Network
- HUD’s Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes
- HUD’s Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)
- HUD’s HOME Investment Partnerships Program
- EPA’s Lead Categorical Grants
- EPA’s Drinking Water Revolving Fund
- HHS’ Maternal and Child Health Block Grants
- HHS’ Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)
- DOE’s Weatherization Assistance Program

Full funding to federal programs such as these will help to address many of the risks and burdens facing the 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.
- In 1978, **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.
- **Approximately 8% of adults** (2014) and **9% of children** (2010) in Colorado have current asthma.
- In 2015, **unintentional falls were responsible for 727 deaths among adults over the age of 65** in Colorado.
- 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.
- In 2014, there were more than **3,900 hospitalizations due to asthma** in Colorado.
- On average, **16 individuals die annually from carbon monoxide exposure in Colorado** (2011-2015).

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

visit: [www.nchh.org](http://www.nchh.org)  contact: sgoodwin@nchh.org
Unhealthy conditions found in hazardous housing can lead to lead poisoning, asthma, respiratory illness, cancer, and unintentional injuries, resulting in missed school days and poor school performance for children, as well as missed work days for parents. To protect the health of Connecticut families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services:

- CDC’s Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
- CDC’s National Asthma Control Program
- CDC’s Environmental Health Tracking Network
- HUD’s Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes
- HUD’s Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)
- HUD’s HOME Investment Partnerships Program
- EPA’s Lead Categorical Grants
- EPA’s Drinking Water Revolving Fund
- HHS’ Maternal and Child Health Block Grants
- HHS’ Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)
- DOE’s Weatherization Assistance Program

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

- In Connecticut, 37% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden, and 15% of children live in poverty.
- 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.
- In 2015, 393 Connecticut adults over the age of 65 died of unintentional falls.
- 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.
- Approximately 257,000 adults and 72,000 children (2014) have current asthma, over 9% of the population for each age group in Connecticut.
- One in five Connecticut homes has elevated levels of radon in their indoor air.
- 61% of Connecticut housing was built prior to 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint; 21% was built in 1939 or earlier.

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

contact: sgoodwin@nchh.org  
visit: www.nchh.org
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:

- CDC’s Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
- CDC’s National Asthma Control Program
- CDC’s Environmental Health Tracking Network
- HUD’s Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes
- HUD’s Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)
- HUD’s HOME Investment Partnerships Program
- EPA’s Lead Categorical Grants
- EPA’s Drinking Water Revolving Fund
- HHS’ Maternal and Child Health Block Grants
- HHS’ Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)
- DOE’s Weatherization Assistance Program

Full funding to federal programs such as these will help to address many of the risks and burdens facing the families and residents of 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.
- **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**.
- Approximately **12% of adults** and **15% of children** have current asthma in the District of Columbia (2014).
- In 2015, **unintentional falls were responsible for 45 deaths among adults over the age of 65** in the District of Columbia.
- 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**.
- 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**.
- In the District, there were over **8,000 emergency department visits due to asthma among adults** aged 18-65 in 2011.
- **22% of District of Columbia households have severe housing problems**, including overcrowding or lack of kitchen or plumbing facilities.

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

visit: [www.nchh.org](http://www.nchh.org)  
contact: sgoodwin@nchh.org
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:

- CDC’s Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
- CDC’s National Asthma Control Program
- CDC’s Environmental Health Tracking Network
- HUD’s Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes
- HUD’s Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)
- HUD’s HOME Investment Partnerships Program
- EPA’s Lead Categorical Grants
- EPA’s Drinking Water Revolving Fund
- HHS’ Maternal and Child Health Block Grants
- HHS’ Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)
- DOE’s Weatherization Assistance Program

Full funding to federal programs such as these will help to address many of the risks and burdens facing the 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.
- 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.
- The total cost of asthma in Delaware, including medical costs and loss of productivity, is estimated at over $200 million per year.
- 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.

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

visit: www.nchh.org    contact: sgoodwin@nchh.org
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:

- CDC’s Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
- CDC’s National Asthma Control Program
- CDC’s Environmental Health Tracking Network
- HUD’s Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes
- HUD’s Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)
- HUD’s HOME Investment Partnerships Program
- EPA’s Lead Categorical Grants
- EPA’s Drinking Water Revolving Fund
- HHS’ Maternal and Child Health Block Grants
- HHS’ Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)
- DOE’s Weatherization Assistance Program

Full funding to federal programs such as these will help to address many of the risks and burdens facing the 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.
- 39% of Florida housing was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint.
- Approximately 8% of adults (2014) and 10% of children (2011) have current asthma in Florida.
- Unintentional falls are the leading cause of injury for Floridians above the age of 65 and in 2015 were responsible for 2,603 deaths.
- 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.
- 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.
- One in five Florida homes has levels of radon in their indoor air above the EPA action level.

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

visit: [www.nchh.org](http://www.nchh.org)  
contact: sgoodwin@nchh.org
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:

- CDC’s Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
- CDC’s National Asthma Control Program
- CDC’s Environmental Health Tracking Network
- HUD’s Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes
- HUD’s Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)
- HUD’s HOME Investment Partnerships Program
- EPA’s Lead Categorical Grants
- EPA’s Drinking Water Revolving Fund
- HHS’ Maternal and Child Health Block Grants
- HHS’ Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)
- DOE’s Weatherization Assistance Program

Full funding to federal programs such as these will help to address many of the risks and burdens facing the 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.
- Over 8% of adults and 10% of children have current asthma in Georgia (2014).
- 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).
- Radon-related lung cancer is responsible for over 800 deaths annually in Georgia.

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

contact: sgoodwin@nchh.org
visit: www.nchh.org
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:

- CDC’s Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
- CDC’s National Asthma Control Program
- CDC’s Environmental Health Tracking Network
- HUD’s Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes
- HUD’s Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)
- HUD’s HOME Investment Partnerships Program
- EPA’s Lead Categorical Grants
- EPA’s Drinking Water Revolving Fund
- HHS’ Maternal and Child Health Block Grants
- HHS’ Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)
- DOE’s Weatherization Assistance Program

Full funding to federal programs such as these will help to address many of the risks and burdens facing the 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).
- In 2009, the cost of asthma-related emergency department visits was $10.4 million; asthma-related hospitalizations cost $24.4 million.
- 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 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.

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

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<td>HUD’s Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes</td>
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<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOE’s Weatherization Assistance Program</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

- CDC’s Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
- CDC’s National Asthma Control Program
- CDC’s Environmental Health Tracking Network
- HUD’s Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes
- HUD’s Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)
- HUD’s HOME Investment Partnerships Program
- EPA’s Lead Categorical Grants
- EPA’s Drinking Water Revolving Fund
- HHS’ Maternal and Child Health Block Grants
- HHS’ Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)
- DOE’s Weatherization Assistance Program

Full funding to federal programs such as these will help to address many of the risks and burdens facing the 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.
- 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.
- Illinois’ asthma expenditures are expected to reach $2.2 million by 2020; a growth of 53.6% since 2010.
- 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.

For references, additional state-specific healthy homes information, and to learn how you can engage your members of Congress on these vital issues... visit: www.nchh.org contact: sgoodwin@nchh.org

National Center for Healthy Housing
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:

- CDC’s Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
- CDC’s National Asthma Control Program
- CDC’s Environmental Health Tracking Network
- HUD’s Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes
- HUD’s Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)
- HUD’s HOME Investment Partnerships Program
- EPA’s Lead Categorical Grants
- EPA’s Drinking Water Revolving Fund
- HHS’ Maternal and Child Health Block Grants
- HHS’ Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)
- DOE’s Weatherization Assistance Program

Full funding to federal programs such as these will help to address many of the risks and burdens facing the 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.
- 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.

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

visit: www.nchh.org  contact: sgoodwin@nchh.org
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:

- 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

IA received funding since 2015?

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 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 2016, there were 24,212 emergency department visits and 6,203 hospitalizations due to asthma in Iowa.
- In 2015, unintentional falls were responsible for 495 deaths among adults over the age of 65 in Iowa.
- 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 levels of 10 µg/dL or more.
- In 2016, there were 24,212 emergency department visits and 6,203 hospitalizations due to asthma in Iowa.
- The average indoor radon concentration in Iowa is 8.5 pCi/L, more than six times the national average.

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

visit: www.nchh.org contact: sgoodwin@nchh.org
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:

- **CDC’s Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program**
- **CDC’s National Asthma Control Program**
- **CDC’s Environmental Health Tracking Network**
- **HUD’s Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes**
- **HUD’s Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)**
- **HUD’s HOME Investment Partnerships Program**
- **EPA’s Lead Categorical Grants**
- **EPA’s Drinking Water Revolving Fund**
- **HHS’ Maternal and Child Health Block Grants**
- **HHS’ Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)**
- **DOE’s Weatherization Assistance Program**

Full funding to federal programs such as these will help to address many of the risks and burdens facing the 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.
- **61% of Kansas housing was built before 1978** and is likely to contain lead-based paint; 16% was built before 1940.
- **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).
- **In 2015, unintentional falls were responsible for 386 deaths among adults over the age of 65** in Kansas.
- **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.**
- **On average, 12 individuals die annually from carbon monoxide exposure in Kansas** (2011-2015).
- **Over 65 of Kansas’ 105 counties have predicted average indoor radon levels above the EPA action level.**
- **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.**

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

visit: www.nchh.org    contact: sgoodwin@nchh.org
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:

- CDC’s Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
- CDC’s National Asthma Control Program
- CDC’s Environmental Health Tracking Network
- HUD’s Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes
- HUD’s Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)
- HUD’s HOME Investment Partnerships Program
- EPA’s Lead Categorical Grants
- EPA’s Drinking Water Revolving Fund
- HHS’ Maternal and Child Health Block Grants
- HHS’ Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)
- DOE’s Weatherization Assistance Program

Full funding to federal programs such as these will help to address many of the risks and burdens facing the 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.
- 52% of Kentucky housing was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint.
- Approximately 12% of adults and 11% of children have current asthma in Kentucky (2014).
- 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.
- 19,678 emergency department visits and 5,111 hospitalizations due to asthma resulted in total billed charges over $192 million in Kentucky in 2014.
- 30 counties in Kentucky have predicted average indoor radon levels above the EPA action level.

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

visit: www.nchh.org contact: sgoodwin@nchh.org
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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Funding Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CDC’s Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDC’s National Asthma Control Program</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDC’s Environmental Health Tracking Network</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HUD’s Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HUD’s Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HUD’s HOME Investment Partnerships Program</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EPA’s Lead Categorical Grants</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EPA’s Drinking Water Revolving Fund</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HHS’ Maternal and Child Health Block Grants</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HHS’ Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOE’s Weatherization Assistance Program</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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

- **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.

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

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


For references, additional state-specific healthy homes information, and to learn how you can engage your members of Congress on these vital issues... visit: [www.nchh.org](http://www.nchh.org)  
contact: sgoodwin@nchh.org
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:

- CDC’s Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
- CDC’s National Asthma Control Program
- CDC’s Environmental Health Tracking Network
- HUD’s Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes
- HUD’s Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)
- HUD’s HOME Investment Partnerships Program
- EPA’s Lead Categorical Grants
- EPA’s Drinking Water Revolving Fund
- HHS’ Maternal and Child Health Block Grants
- HHS’ Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)
- DOE’s Weatherization Assistance Program

Full funding to federal programs such as these will help to address many of the risks and burdens facing the families and residents of 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.
- 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.
- Asthma was responsible for almost 40,000 emergency department visits in Maine between 2009 and 2013.
- One-third of Maine homes have elevated levels of radon in their indoor air.

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

visit: www.nchh.org
contact: sgoodwin@nchh.org
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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Funding Received Since 2015?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CDC’s Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDC’s National Asthma Control Program</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDC’s Environmental Health Tracking Network</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HUD’s Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HUD’s Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HUD’s HOME Investment Partnerships Program</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EPA’s Lead Categorical Grants</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EPA’s Drinking Water Revolving Fund</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HHS’ Maternal and Child Health Block Grants</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HHS’ Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOE’s Weatherization Assistance Program</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

visit: [www.nchh.org](http://www.nchh.org)  
contact: sgoodwin@nchh.org
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
- CDC’s National Asthma Control Program
- CDC’s Environmental Health Tracking Network
- HUD’s Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes
- HUD’s Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)
- HUD’s HOME Investment Partnerships Program
- EPA’s Lead Categorical Grants
- EPA’s Drinking Water Revolving Fund
- HHS’ Maternal and Child Health Block Grants
- HHS’ Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)
- DOE’s Weatherization Assistance Program

Full funding to federal programs such as these will help to address many of the risks and burdens facing the 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.

- 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.

- 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.

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

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

- 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.

- 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.

- 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:

- CDC’s Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
- CDC’s National Asthma Control Program
- CDC’s Environmental Health Tracking Network
- HUD’s Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes
- HUD’s Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)
- HUD’s HOME Investment Partnerships Program
- EPA’s Lead Categorical Grants
- EPA’s Drinking Water Revolving Fund
- HHS’ Maternal and Child Health Block Grants
- HHS’ Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)
- DOE’s Weatherization Assistance Program

Full funding to federal programs such as these will help to address many of the risks and burdens facing the 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.
- 65% of Michigan housing was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint.
- 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.
- 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.

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

visit: www.nchh.org  contact: sgoodwin@nchh.org
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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program/Programme</th>
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<tr>
<td>CDC’s Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program</td>
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<tr>
<td>CDC’s National Asthma Control Program</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDC’s Environmental Health Tracking Network</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HUD’s Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HUD’s Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)</td>
<td>YES</td>
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<tr>
<td>HUD’s HOME Investment Partnerships Program</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>EPA’s Lead Categorical Grants</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EPA’s Drinking Water Revolving Fund</td>
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<td>HHS’ Maternal and Child Health Block Grants</td>
<td>YES</td>
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<tr>
<td>HHS’ Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOE’s Weatherization Assistance Program</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
- **Approximately 7.4% of adults** and 6.4% of children in Minnesota (2015) **have current asthma.**
- **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.
- **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.
- **On average,** 27 Minnesota residents die annually from carbon monoxide exposure (2011-2015).
- **Two in five Minnesota homes have elevated levels of radon** in their indoor air.

For references, additional state-specific healthy homes information, and to learn how you can engage your members of Congress on these vital issues... visit: [www.nchh.org](http://www.nchh.org) contact: sgoodwin@nchh.org
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
- CDC’s National Asthma Control Program
- CDC’s Environmental Health Tracking Network
- HUD’s Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes
- HUD’s Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)
- HUD’s HOME Investment Partnerships Program
- EPA’s Lead Categorical Grants
- EPA’s Drinking Water Revolving Fund
- HHS’ Maternal and Child Health Block Grants
- HHS’ Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)
- DOE’s Weatherization Assistance Program

Full funding to federal programs such as these will help to address many of the risks and burdens facing the 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.
- 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.
- On average, 9 individuals die annually from carbon monoxide exposure in Mississippi (2011-2015).

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

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

visit: www.nchh.org contact: sgoodwin@nchh.org
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:

- CDC’s Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
- CDC’s National Asthma Control Program
- CDC’s Environmental Health Tracking Network
- HUD’s Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes
- HUD’s Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)
- HUD’s HOME Investment Partnerships Program
- EPA’s Lead Categorical Grants
- EPA’s Drinking Water Revolving Fund
- HHS’ Maternal and Child Health Block Grants
- HHS’ Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)
- DOE’s Weatherization Assistance Program

Full funding to federal programs such as these will help to address many of the risks and burdens facing the families and residents of 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.
- On average, 33 individuals die annually from carbon monoxide exposure in Missouri (2011-2015).
- 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.

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

visit: [www.nchh.org](http://www.nchh.org)  
contact: sgoodwin@nchh.org
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:

- CDC’s Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
- CDC’s National Asthma Control Program
- CDC’s Environmental Health Tracking Network
- HUD’s Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes
- HUD’s Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)
- HUD’s HOME Investment Partnerships Program
- EPA’s Lead Categorical Grants
- EPA’s Drinking Water Revolving Fund
- HHS’ Maternal and Child Health Block Grants
- HHS’ Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)
- DOE’s Weatherization Assistance Program

Full funding to federal programs such as these will help to address many of the risks and burdens facing the 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.
- There were over 2,000 emergency department visits due to asthma in Montana in 2013.
- 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).
- 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.

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

- CDC’s Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
- CDC’s National Asthma Control Program
- CDC’s Environmental Health Tracking Network
- HUD’s Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes
- HUD’s Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)
- HUD’s HOME Investment Partnerships Program
- EPA’s Lead Categorical Grants
- EPA’s Drinking Water Revolving Fund
- HHS’ Maternal and Child Health Block Grants
- HHS’ Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)
- DOE’s Weatherization Assistance Program

Full funding to federal programs such as these will help to address many of the risks and burdens facing the families and residents of 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).
- On average, **6 individuals die annually from carbon monoxide exposure in Nebraska** (2011-2015).
- 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.
- In Nebraska, the **projected lifetime costs from older adult falls were $355 million in 2014**; **59% of these falls occurred in the home**.

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

visit: www.nchh.org  
contact: sgoodwin@nchh.org
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:

- CDC’s Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
- CDC’s National Asthma Control Program
- CDC’s Environmental Health Tracking Network
- HUD’s Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes
- HUD’s Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)
- HUD’s HOME Investment Partnerships Program
- EPA’s Lead Categorical Grants
- EPA’s Drinking Water Revolving Fund
- HHS’ Maternal and Child Health Block Grants
- HHS’ Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)
- DOE’s Weatherization Assistance Program

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

- In Nevada, 35% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden, and 21% of children live in poverty.
- 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.
- 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).
- Nevada has no state statutes regarding carbon monoxide detectors or radon.
- 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.
- On average, 10 individuals die annually from carbon monoxide exposure in Nevada (2011-2015).
- In 2015, unintentional falls were responsible for 189 deaths among adults over the age of 65 in Nevada.
- 9 counties in Nevada have predicted average indoor radon levels above the EPA action level.

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

visit: www.nchh.org
contact: sgoodwin@nchh.org
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:

- CDC’s Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
- CDC’s National Asthma Control Program
- CDC’s Environmental Health Tracking Network
- HUD’s Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes
- HUD’s Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)
- HUD’s HOME Investment Partnerships Program
- EPA’s Lead Categorical Grants
- EPA’s Drinking Water Revolving Fund
- HHS’ Maternal and Child Health Block Grants
- HHS’ Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)
- DOE’s Weatherization Assistance Program

Full funding to federal programs such as these will help to address many of the risks and burdens facing the families and residents of 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.
- An estimated 40% of school-age children in New Hampshire have had elevated blood lead levels at some point in their lives.
- 55% of New Hampshire housing was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint; 20% was built before 1940.
- 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.

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

visit: www.nchh.org  contact: sgoodwin@nchh.org
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:

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<tr>
<td>HUD’s Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes</td>
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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.

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

- 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**.

- 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**.

- 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.

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

- 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).

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

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

**visit:** [www.nchh.org](http://www.nchh.org)  
**contact:** sgoodwin@nchh.org
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:

- 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

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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.
- 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.

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

visit: www.nchh.org  contact: sgoodwin@nchh.org
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
- CDC’s National Asthma Control Program
- CDC’s Environmental Health Tracking Network
- HUD’s Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes
- HUD’s Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)
- HUD’s HOME Investment Partnerships Program
- EPA’s Lead Categorical Grants
- EPA’s Drinking Water Revolving Fund
- HHS’ Maternal and Child Health Block Grants
- HHS’ Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)
- DOE’s Weatherization Assistance Program

Full funding to federal programs such as these will help to address many of the risks and burdens facing the families and residents of 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.
- Approximately **11% of adults and 9% of children have current asthma** in New York (2014).
- **79% of New York housing was built before 1978** and is likely to contain lead-based paint; 32% was built before 1940.
- 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.
- In 2014, **asthma was responsible for over 168,000 emergency department visits** in New York.
- 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.
- **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.

National Center for Healthy Housing

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

visit: www.nchh.org  
contact: sgoodwin@nchh.org
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: 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.
- In 2014, asthma was responsible for over 58,000 emergency department visits in North Carolina. Asthma hospitalization charges totaled over $139 million.
- 39% of North Carolina housing was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint.
- Approximately 8% of adults and 12% of children have current asthma in North Carolina (2014).
- 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.
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:

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</table>

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.
- **58% of North Dakota housing was built before 1978** and is likely to contain lead-based paint; 14% was built before 1940.
- **Approximately 9% of adults** (2014) and **8% of children** (2012) **have current asthma** in North Dakota.
- **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.
- **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.
- On average, **3 individuals die annually from carbon monoxide exposure in North Dakota** (2011-2015).
- **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.
- **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).
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:

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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.
- **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.
- **Black and Hispanic children in Ohio have much higher asthma diagnosis rates**, at 21% and 19% respectively, than white children at 13%.
- **In 2014, falls among older adults in Ohio were responsible for a projected $1.9 billion in lifetime costs.**
- **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.**
- **Approximately 11% of adults and 10% of children have current asthma** in Ohio (2014).
- **On average, 58 individuals die annually from carbon monoxide exposure in Ohio** (2011-2015).
- **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.**

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

**National Center for HEALTHY HOUSING**

visit: [www.nchh.org](http://www.nchh.org)  contact: sgoodwin@nchh.org
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:

- CDC’s Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
- CDC’s National Asthma Control Program
- CDC’s Environmental Health Tracking Network
- HUD’s Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes
- HUD’s Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)
- HUD’s HOME Investment Partnerships Program
- EPA’s Lead Categorical Grants
- EPA’s Drinking Water Revolving Fund
- HHS’ Maternal and Child Health Block Grants
- HHS’ Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)
- DOE’s Weatherization Assistance Program

Full funding to federal programs such as these will help to address many of the risks and burdens facing the families and residents of 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.
- 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.

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

National Center for HEALTHY HOUSING

visit: www.nchh.org contact: sgoodwin@nchh.org
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:

- CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
- CDC's National Asthma Control Program
- CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network
- HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes
- HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)
- HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program
- EPA's Lead Categorical Grants
- EPA's Drinking Water Revolving Fund
- HHS' Maternal and Child Health Block Grants
- HHS' Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)
- DOE's Weatherization Assistance Program

Full funding to federal programs such as these will help to address many of the risks and burdens facing the families and residents of 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**.
- On average, **18 individuals die annually from carbon monoxide exposure in Oregon** (2011-2015).
- In 2015, **unintentional falls were responsible for 648 deaths among adults over the age of 65** in Oregon.
- **55% of Oregon housing was built before 1978** and is likely to contain lead-based paint; 12% was built before 1940.
- **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 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**.
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
- CDC’s National Asthma Control Program
- CDC’s Environmental Health Tracking Network
- HUD’s Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes
- HUD’s Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)
- HUD’s HOME Investment Partnerships Program
- EPA’s Lead Categorical Grants
- EPA’s Drinking Water Revolving Fund
- HHS’ Maternal and Child Health Block Grants
- HHS’ Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)
- DOE’s Weatherization Assistance Program

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

- In Pennsylvania, **30% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 19% of children live in poverty.
- **71% of Pennsylvania housing was built before 1978** and is likely to contain lead-based paint; 25% was built before 1940.
- Approximately **10% of adults and 11% of children have current asthma** in Pennsylvania (2014).
- **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.

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

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

- 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.**
- **Medical costs of asthma totaled $1.9 billion** in Pennsylvania in 2013; this includes costs from over 18,000 hospitalizations.
- **Unintentional falls were responsible for 1,493 deaths among adults over the age of 65** in 2015 in Pennsylvania.
- **On average, 75 individuals die annually from carbon monoxide exposure in Pennsylvania** (2011-2015), the highest average for any state during this period.

National Center for Healthy Housing

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

visit: [www.nchh.org](http://www.nchh.org)  contact: [sgoodwin@nchh.org](mailto:sgoodwin@nchh.org)
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:

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<td>CDC’s Environmental Health Tracking Network</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HUD’s Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HUD’s Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HUD’s HOME Investment Partnerships Program</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EPA’s Lead Categorical Grants</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EPA’s Drinking Water Revolving Fund</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HHS’ Maternal and Child Health Block Grants</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HHS’ Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOE’s Weatherization Assistance Program</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**.

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

- **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).

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

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

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

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

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

For references, additional state-specific healthy homes information, and to learn how you can engage your members of Congress on these vital issues... visit: [www.nchh.org](http://www.nchh.org) contact: sgoodwin@nchh.org
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:

- **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.**
- **The housing stock in Rhode Island is primarily older, with 73% of housing units built prior to 1978 (30% before 1940) and is likely to contain lead-based paint.**
- 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.

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

**Contact:** sgoodwin@nchh.org

**Visit:** www.nchh.org
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:

- CDC’s Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
- CDC’s National Asthma Control Program
- CDC’s Environmental Health Tracking Network
- HUD’s Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes
- HUD’s Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)
- HUD’s HOME Investment Partnerships Program
- EPA’s Lead Categorical Grants
- EPA’s Drinking Water Revolving Fund
- HHS’ Maternal and Child Health Block Grants
- HHS’ Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)
- DOE’s Weatherization Assistance Program

Full funding to federal programs such as these will help to address many of the risks and burdens facing the families and residents of 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).
- **In 2015, unintentional falls were responsible for 352 deaths among adults over the age of 65** in South Carolina.
- **In 2015, there were over 35,000 emergency department visits and almost 7,000 hospitalizations due to asthma** in South Carolina.
- **Through 2015, indoor radon test results for two South Carolina counties** (Oconee and Greenville) **show averages above the EPA action level**.

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

visit: [www.nchh.org](http://www.nchh.org)  
contact: sgoodwin@nchh.org
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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program/Grant</th>
<th>SD received funding since 2015?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CDC’s Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program</td>
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<tr>
<td>DOE’s Weatherization Assistance Program</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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).
- On average, **7 individuals die annually from carbon monoxide exposure in South Dakota** (2011-2015).
- 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.
- 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.
- **57% of South Dakota housing was built before 1978** and is likely to contain lead-based paint; 17% was built before 1940.
- **48 of South Dakota’s 66 counties** have predicted average indoor radon levels above the EPA action level.

For references, additional state-specific healthy homes information, and to learn how you can engage your members of Congress on these vital issues...
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
- CDC’s National Asthma Control Program
- CDC’s Environmental Health Tracking Network
- HUD’s Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes
- HUD’s Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)
- HUD’s HOME Investment Partnerships Program
- EPA’s Lead Categorical Grants
- EPA’s Drinking Water Revolving Fund
- HHS’ Maternal and Child Health Block Grants
- HHS’ Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)
- DOE’s Weatherization Assistance Program

Full funding to federal programs such as these will help to address many of the risks and burdens facing the families and residents of 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.
- Approximately 9% of adults and 10% of children have current asthma in Tennessee (2014).
- 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.

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

visit: www.nchh.org
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:

| 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.
- 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).
- 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.
- 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 2015, **unintentional falls were responsible for 1,495 deaths among adults over the age of 65** in Texas.
- **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.
- On average, **46 individuals die annually from carbon monoxide exposure in Texas** (2011-2015).

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

National Center for HEALTHY HOUSING

visit: [www.nchh.org](http://www.nchh.org)  contact: sgoodwin@nchh.org
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

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

contact: sgoodwin@nchh.org
visit: www.nchh.org

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

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).
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:

- CDC’s Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
- CDC’s National Asthma Control Program
- CDC’s Environmental Health Tracking Network
- HUD’s Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes
- HUD’s Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)
- HUD’s HOME Investment Partnerships Program
- EPA’s Lead Categorical Grants
- EPA’s Drinking Water Revolving Fund
- HHS’ Maternal and Child Health Block Grants
- HHS’ Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)
- DOE’s Weatherization Assistance Program

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

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

visit: www.nchh.org | contact: sgoodwin@nchh.org
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:

- CDC’s Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
- CDC’s National Asthma Control Program
- CDC’s Environmental Health Tracking Network
- HUD’s Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes
- HUD’s Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)
- HUD’s HOME Investment Partnerships Program
- EPA’s Lead Categorical Grants
- EPA’s Drinking Water Revolving Fund
- HHS’ Maternal and Child Health Block Grants
- HHS’ Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)
- DOE’s Weatherization Assistance Program

Full funding to federal programs such as these will help to address many of the risks and burdens facing the 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.
- 48% of Virginia housing was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint.
- Approximately 9% of adults (2014) and 9% of children (2012) have current asthma in Virginia.
- 46 counties and 15 cities in Virginia have predicted average indoor radon levels above the EPA action level.
- 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.
- On average, 8 individuals die annually from carbon monoxide exposure in Virginia (2011-2015).
- In 2013, 7,582 Virginians were hospitalized due to asthma, with total charges over $156.5 million.
- In 2015, unintentional falls were responsible for 715 deaths among adults over the age of 65 in Virginia.

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

National Center for Healthy Housing

visit: www.nchh.org contact: sgoodwin@nchh.org
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:

- CDC’s Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
- CDC’s National Asthma Control Program
- CDC’s Environmental Health Tracking Network
- HUD’s Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes
- HUD’s Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)
- HUD’s HOME Investment Partnerships Program
- EPA’s Lead Categorical Grants
- EPA’s Drinking Water Revolving Fund
- HHS’ Maternal and Child Health Block Grants
- HHS’ Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)
- DOE’s Weatherization Assistance Program

Full funding to federal programs such as these will help to address many of the risks and burdens facing the families and residents of 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.
- 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.

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

visit: www.nchh.org
contact: sgoodwin@nchh.org
West Virginia 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Funding since 2015?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CDC’s Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program</td>
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<tr>
<td>CDC’s National Asthma Control Program</td>
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<td>CDC’s Environmental Health Tracking Network</td>
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<tr>
<td>DOE’s Weatherization Assistance Program</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
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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 2011,** asthma was responsible for 2,785 hospitalizations in West Virginia, costing $31 million; 71% of these hospitalizations were charged to government programs.
- **60% of West Virginia housing was built before 1978** and is likely to contain lead-based paint.
- **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.
- **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.
- **243 West Virginia adults above the age of 65 died** from unintentional falls in 2014.

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

Visit: [www.nchh.org](http://www.nchh.org)  
Contact: sgoodwin@nchh.org
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:

- CDC’s Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
- CDC’s National Asthma Control Program
- CDC’s Environmental Health Tracking Network
- HUD’s Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes
- HUD’s Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)
- HUD’s HOME Investment Partnerships Program
- EPA’s Lead Categorical Grants
- EPA’s Drinking Water Revolving Fund
- HHS’ Maternal and Child Health Block Grants
- HHS’ Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)
- DOE’s Weatherization Assistance Program

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

- In Wisconsin, 25% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden, and 16% of children live in poverty.
- 68% of Wisconsin housing was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint; 20% was built before 1940.
- Over 127,000 children and 456,000 adults in Wisconsin have current asthma, about 10% of the population for each age group (2014).
- 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.

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

visit: www.nchh.org  contact: sgoodwin@nchh.org
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:

- CDC’s Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
- CDC’s National Asthma Control Program
- CDC’s Environmental Health Tracking Network
- HUD’s Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes
- HUD’s Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)
- HUD’s HOME Investment Partnerships Program
- EPA’s Lead Categorical Grants
- EPA’s Drinking Water Revolving Fund
- HHS’ Maternal and Child Health Block Grants
- HHS’ Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)
- DOE’s Weatherization Assistance Program

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

- In Wyoming, 22% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden, and 13% of children live in poverty.
- 54% of Wyoming housing was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint; 10% was built before 1940.
- Approximately 8% of adults (2014) and 7% of children (2012) have current asthma in Wyoming.
- Wyoming has no state statutes regarding carbon monoxide detectors, radon, or bed bugs.
- In 2012, only 2,184 childhood blood lead tests were reported to the Wyoming Department of Health; 1.5% of these were elevated.
- 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.
- 21 of Wyoming’s 23 counties have predicted average indoor radon levels above the EPA action level.

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

visit: www.nchh.org  contact: sgoodwin@nchh.org