

# UNITED STATES

## 2018 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet



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

Forty-five 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.

**53 million  
U.S. homes**  
place their occupants at risk

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

**500,000  
children**

aged 1-5 years old  
have elevated blood  
lead levels

**26.5 million  
people**

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

**30,000  
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 hazards cost the U.S. billions annually, contributing to:

**\$63 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 \$1.39** and poisonings can be prevented:

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

- spent ensuring compliance with the RRP rule or removing lead service lines, **there is a benefit of \$3.10 or \$1.33**, respectively
- invested in poison control centers, **approximately \$7 to \$15 are saved** in unnecessary healthcare expenses
- spent to install a smoke detector, there is **a societal benefit of \$28**

National Center for  
**HEALTHY HOUSING**

October 2018. For **references**, additional **state-specific** healthy homes information, and to learn how you can **engage your members of Congress** on these vital issues...

visit: <http://bit.ly/StatePro>

contact: [sgoodwin@nchh.org](mailto:sgoodwin@nchh.org)

# ALABAMA

## 2018 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

Unhealthy conditions found in hazardous housing can lead to lead poisoning, asthma, respiratory illness, cancer, and unintentional injuries, resulting in missed school days and poor school performance for children, as well as missed work days for parents. To protect the health of Alabama's families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services:

	AL received funding since 2016?
<b>CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program</b>	<b>NO</b>
<b>CDC's National Asthma Control Program</b>	<b>NO</b>
<b>CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network</b>	<b>NO</b>
<b>HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes</b>	<b>NO</b>
<b>HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's Lead Categorical Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's Radon Categorical Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's Drinking Water Revolving Fund</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HHS' Maternal and Child Health Block Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HHS' Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>DOE's Weatherization Assistance Program</b>	<b>YES</b>

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, **27% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 25% of children live in poverty.



In 2016, **687 Alabama children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **91 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or more.**



**46% of Alabama housing was built prior to 1978** and is likely to contain lead-based paint.



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



**177 Alabamans aged 65 years and over** died from unintentional falls in 2016.



Approximately **10% of adults** (2015) and **13% of children** (2014) in Alabama have **current asthma.**



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



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

# ALASKA

## 2018 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

Unhealthy conditions found in hazardous housing can lead to lead poisoning, asthma, respiratory illness, cancer, and unintentional injuries, resulting in missed school days and poor school performance for children, as well as missed work days for parents. To protect the health of Alaska families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services:

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

AK received funding since 2016?

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, **28% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 14% of children live in poverty.



Only **1.4% of Alaskan children under six years of age were tested for elevated blood lead** in 2012; elevated blood lead levels were found at a rate of 23 cases per 100,000 children.



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



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



Approximately **50,000 Alaskan adults have current asthma**, over 9% of the adult population (2015).



An estimated **\$18 million in Medicaid payments was attributed to asthma** in Alaska in 2015.



In 2016, **falls were responsible for 51 deaths, 1,600 hospitalizations, and 123 emergency department visits** among Alaskans aged 65 and older. One out of three older Alaskans fall each year.



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

# ARIZONA

## 2018 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

Unhealthy conditions found in hazardous housing can lead to lead poisoning, asthma, respiratory illness, cancer, and unintentional injuries, resulting in missed school days and poor school performance for children, as well as missed work days for parents. To protect the health of Arizona's families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services:

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

AZ received funding since 2016?

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, **32% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 24% of children live in poverty.



In 2016, **513 Arizona children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **99 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or more.**



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



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



Over **480,000 adults and 174,000 children have current asthma** in Arizona (2015), approximately 9% and 11% of the populations, respectively.



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



In 2016, unintentional falls among Arizonans aged 65 years and older **resulted in 983 deaths, 14,384 inpatient hospitalizations** (total charges over \$933.6 million), and **42,808 emergency department visits** (total charges over \$344.7 million).



**1 in 15 Arizona homes may have radon in their indoor air** above the EPA action level.

# ARKANSAS

## 2018 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:

AR received funding since 2016?

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

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



In Arkansas, **26% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 24% of children live in poverty.



Unintentional falls were responsible for **200 deaths among Arkansans above the age of 65** in 2016.



**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 or radon**.



Approximately **10% of adults have current asthma** in Arkansas; over 16% have been diagnosed with asthma during their lifetime (2015).



**Asthma is the third leading cause of hospitalization for children** between 1 and 17 in Arkansas (2014).



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



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



# CALIFORNIA

## 2018 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

Unhealthy conditions found in hazardous housing can lead to lead poisoning, asthma, respiratory illness, cancer, and unintentional injuries, resulting in missed school days and poor school performance for children, as well as missed work days for parents. To protect the health of California's families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services:

CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	CA received funding since 2016? <b>YES</b> (Los Angeles only)
CDC's National Asthma Control Program	<b>YES</b>
CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network	<b>YES</b>
HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes	<b>YES</b>
HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	<b>YES</b>
HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program	<b>YES</b>
EPA's Lead Categorical Grants	<b>YES</b>
EPA's Radon Categorical Grants	<b>YES</b>
EPA's Drinking Water Revolving Fund	<b>YES</b>
HHS' Maternal and Child Health Block Grants	<b>YES</b>
HHS' Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)	<b>YES</b>
DOE's Weatherization Assistance Program	<b>YES</b>

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, **44% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 20% of children live in poverty.



In 2015, **6,407 California children tested had an elevated blood lead level** of 4.5 µg/dL or more; **1,250 of them had blood lead levels of 9.5 µg/dL or more.**



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



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



Approximately **2.3 million adults** and over **525,000 children have current asthma**, about 8% and 7% of the population for each age group in California, respectively (2015).



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



In 2016, **2,120 Californians over the age of 65 died** from falls. In 2014, **74,645 were hospitalized** and **208,564 were treated in an emergency department.**



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

# COLORADO

## 2018 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

Unhealthy conditions found in hazardous housing can lead to lead poisoning, asthma, respiratory illness, cancer, and unintentional injuries, resulting in missed school days and poor school performance for children, as well as missed work days for parents. To protect the health of Colorado's families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services:

	CO received funding since 2016?
<b>CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>CDC's National Asthma Control Program</b>	<b>NO</b>
<b>CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's Lead Categorical Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's Radon Categorical Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's Drinking Water Revolving Fund</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HHS' Maternal and Child Health Block Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HHS' Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>DOE's Weatherization Assistance Program</b>	<b>YES</b>

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 13% of children live in poverty.



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



In 2016, **751 Colorado children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **74 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or more**. Less than 7% of the population under 72 months old was tested.



Between 2005-2017, **over 54% of homes tested in Colorado for radon** had indoor air results **above the EPA action level**; **52 of the 64 counties in Colorado** have predicted average indoor radon levels above the EPA action level.



Approximately **9% of adults** (2015) and **9% of children** (2010) in Colorado **have current asthma**.



In 2016, there were over **16,800 emergency department visits** and approximately **2,400 hospitalizations due to asthma** in Colorado.



In 2016, **unintentional falls were responsible for 751 deaths among Coloradans over the age of 65**.



On average, **16 Coloradans die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2011-2015).

# CONNECTICUT

## 2018 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

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

	CT received funding since 2016?
<b>CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>CDC's National Asthma Control Program</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's Lead Categorical Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's Radon Categorical Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's Drinking Water Revolving Fund</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HHS' Maternal and Child Health Block Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HHS' Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>DOE's Weatherization Assistance Program</b>	<b>YES</b>

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



In 2016, **3,699 of Connecticut children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **508 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or more.**



**71% of Connecticut housing was built prior to 1978** and is likely to contain lead-based paint; 21% was built in 1939 or earlier.



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



Approximately **11% of adults** (about 295,000 adults) and **12% children have current asthma** (over 86,000 children) in Connecticut (2015).



Connecticut spent over **\$135 million for acute care due to asthma as a primary diagnosis** in 2014: \$92.8 million on hospitalization charges and \$42.5 million on ED visits; **76% of these expenses were charged to Medicaid or Medicare.**



In 2016, **357 Connecticut residents over the age of 65 died of unintentional falls.**



**Half of all Connecticut counties** have predicted average **indoor radon levels above the EPA action level.**



# DELAWARE

## 2018 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

Unhealthy conditions found in hazardous housing can lead to lead poisoning, asthma, respiratory illness, cancer, and unintentional injuries, resulting in missed school days and poor school performance for children, as well as missed work days for parents. To protect the health of Delaware's families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services:

CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	DE received funding since 2016? <b>YES</b>
CDC's National Asthma Control Program	<b>NO</b>
CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network	<b>NO</b>
HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes	<b>YES</b>
HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	<b>YES</b>
HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program	<b>YES</b>
EPA's Lead Categorical Grants	<b>YES</b>
EPA's Radon Categorical Grants	<b>YES</b>
EPA's Drinking Water Revolving Fund	<b>YES</b>
HHS' Maternal and Child Health Block Grants	<b>YES</b>
HHS' Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)	<b>YES</b>
DOE's Weatherization Assistance Program	<b>YES</b>

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 17% of children live in poverty.



**48% of housing in Delaware was built before 1978** and is likely to contain lead-based paint.



In 2016, **192 Delaware children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **24 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or more.**



Approximately **9% of adults** (2015) and **12% of children** (2012) **have current asthma** in Delaware.



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



In 2015, there were **1,453 emergency department visits and 401 hospitalizations due to asthma** among Delaware children enrolled in Medicaid/CHIP.



In 2016, **unintentional falls were responsible for 57 deaths among Delawareans over the age of 65.** In 2014, such falls were **23% of all nontransport accidental deaths.**



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

# DISTRICT of COLUMBIA

## 2018 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

Unhealthy conditions found in hazardous housing can lead to lead poisoning, asthma, respiratory illness, cancer, and unintentional injuries, resulting in missed school days and poor school performance for children, as well as missed work days for parents. To protect the health of families in the District of Columbia and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services:

	DC received funding since 2016?
<b>CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>CDC's National Asthma Control Program</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network</b>	<b>NO</b>
<b>HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's Lead Categorical Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's Radon Categorical Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's Drinking Water Revolving Fund</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HHS' Maternal and Child Health Block Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HHS' Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>DOE's Weatherization Assistance Program</b>	<b>YES</b>

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, **36% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 26% of children live in poverty.



In 2016, **145 District of Columbia children tested had an elevated blood lead level (5 µg/dL or more); 30 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or more.**



**81% of District of Columbia housing was built prior 1978** (36% before 1940) and is likely to contain lead-based paint. Due to the age of the housing stock, the District **requires a 100% screening rate for children at ages 1 and 2.**



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



Approximately **11% of adults and 9% of children have current asthma** in the District of Columbia (2015).



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



In 2016, **unintentional falls were responsible for 55 deaths among Washingtonians over the age of 65.**



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

# FLORIDA

# 2018

## Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

Unhealthy conditions found in hazardous housing can lead to lead poisoning, asthma, respiratory illness, cancer, and unintentional injuries, resulting in missed school days and poor school performance for children, as well as missed work days for parents. To protect the health of Florida's families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services:

	FL received funding since 2016?
<b>CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>CDC's National Asthma Control Program</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes</b>	<b>NO</b>
<b>HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's Lead Categorical Grants</b>	<b>NO</b>
<b>EPA's Radon Categorical Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's Drinking Water Revolving Fund</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HHS' Maternal and Child Health Block Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HHS' Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>DOE's Weatherization Assistance Program</b>	<b>YES</b>

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, **39% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 21% of children live in poverty.



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



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



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



Approximately **7% of adults** (2015) and **10% of children** (2014) **have current asthma** in Florida.



In 2014, **total costs for asthma emergency department visits and hospitalizations for Floridians were \$1.2 billion.** 34% of adult Floridians with current asthma reported missed work or limited activity due to their asthma.



**Unintentional falls are the leading cause of injury** for Floridians above the age of 65 and were **responsible for 2,754 deaths** in 2016.



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

# GEORGIA

## 2018 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	GA received funding since 2016? 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 Radon Categorical Grants	YES
EPA's Drinking Water Revolving Fund	YES
HHS' Maternal and Child Health Block Grants	YES
HHS' Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)	YES
DOE's Weatherization Assistance Program	YES

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



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



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



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



Over **9% of adults** and **11% of children** have **current asthma** in Georgia (2015).



Unintentional falls were responsible for **652 deaths among Georgians above the age of 65** in 2016.



In Georgia, **falls are the leading cause of emergency department visits among people over the age of 65** and the fourth highest cause overall (2012-2016).



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



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

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

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

GU received funding since 2016?

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



**35% of Guam housing was built before 1979** and is likely to contain lead-based paint.



**11% of Guam housing lacks complete plumbing facilities**, and 10% lacks complete kitchen facilities (2010).



Approximately **7% of adults have current asthma** in Guam (2015).



Approximately **20% of Guamanian high school students** report being previously told by a doctor or nurse that they had asthma (2015).



**3,790 Guamanians** over the age of 45 reported **injuries from falls** in 2012.



**38,482 people** are enrolled in the **Medicaid and CHIP program** in Guam (2015).



**27% of private residences** and 13% of classrooms tested in Guam had indoor radon levels above the EPA action level; **57% of all schools had at least one classroom with elevated indoor radon levels**.



In 2016, **perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS) levels that exceeded the EPA standards for drinking water were detected in 5 drinking water wells** in Guam; 3 were shut down as treatment systems were not able to bring levels to acceptable concentrations.



# HAWAII

## 2018 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

Unhealthy conditions found in hazardous housing can lead to lead poisoning, asthma, respiratory illness, cancer, and unintentional injuries, resulting in missed school days and poor school performance for children, as well as missed work days for parents. To protect the health of Hawaii's families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, continuation of full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services:

	HI received funding since 2016?
<b>CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>CDC's National Asthma Control Program</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network</b>	<b>NO</b>
<b>HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes</b>	<b>NO</b>
<b>HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's Lead Categorical Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's Radon Categorical Grants</b>	<b>NO</b>
<b>EPA's Drinking Water Revolving Fund</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HHS' Maternal and Child Health Block Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HHS' Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>DOE's Weatherization Assistance Program</b>	<b>YES</b>

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, **40% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 10% of children live in poverty.



Between 2013-2017, **1 of every 100 children in Hawaii tested with elevated blood lead levels** (5 µg/dL or more).



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



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



Over **30,000 children and 111,000 adults have current asthma in Hawaii**, about 10% of the population for each age group (2015).



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



In 2016, **unintentional falls were responsible for 125 deaths** among Hawaiian adults over the age of 65.



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.

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:

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

ID received funding  
since 2016?

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, **23% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 18% of children live in poverty.



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



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



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



Approximately **9% of adults** (over 110,000) **in Idaho have current asthma** (2015). Over **19% of high school students have had asthma** at some point (2015).



Idaho has **no state statutes regulating radon, carbon monoxide detectors, 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 Idahoans over the age of 65**.



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

# ILLINOIS

## 2018 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	IL received funding since 2016? <b>YES</b>
CDC's National Asthma Control Program	<b>YES</b>
CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network	<b>NO</b>
HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes	<b>YES</b>
HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	<b>YES</b>
HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program	<b>YES</b>
EPA's Lead Categorical Grants	<b>YES</b>
EPA's Radon Categorical Grants	<b>YES</b>
EPA's Drinking Water Revolving Fund	<b>YES</b>
HHS' Maternal and Child Health Block Grants	<b>YES</b>
HHS' Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)	<b>YES</b>
DOE's Weatherization Assistance Program	<b>YES</b>

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, **31% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 18% of children live in poverty.



**894 Illinoisans above the age of 65 died** from unintentional falls in 2016.



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



In 2016, **7,108 Illinoisan children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **1,345 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or more**.



Over **8% of adults and 7% of children have current asthma** in Illinois (2015).



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



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



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

# INDIANA

## 2018 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:

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

IN received funding since 2016?

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, **24% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 20% of children live in poverty.



In 2016, **2,059 Indiana children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **203 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or more.**



**59% of Indiana housing was built before 1978** and is likely to contain lead-based paint; 17% was built before 1940.



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



Approximately **10% of adults and 8% of children have current asthma** in Indiana (2015).



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 2016, **396 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.**

Unhealthy conditions found in hazardous housing can lead to lead poisoning, asthma, respiratory illness, cancer, and unintentional injuries, resulting in missed school days and poor school performance for children, as well as missed work days for parents. To protect the health of Iowa's families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services:

	IA received funding since 2016?
<b>CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>CDC's National Asthma Control Program</b>	<b>NO</b>
<b>CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's Lead Categorical Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's Radon Categorical Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's Drinking Water Revolving Fund</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HHS' Maternal and Child Health Block Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HHS' Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>DOE's Weatherization Assistance Program</b>	<b>YES</b>

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, **20% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 15% of children live in poverty.



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



**67% of Iowa housing was built before 1978** and is likely to contain lead-based paint; over 25% was built before 1940.



In 2016, **unintentional falls were responsible for 506 deaths among Iowans over the age of 65.**



Approximately **8% of adults** (2015) and **7% of children** (2009) in Iowa **have current asthma.**



In 2017, there were **244 emergency department visits, 32 hospitalizations, and 31 deaths** due to unintentional, nonfire-related **carbon monoxide exposure** in Iowa.



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



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



# KANSAS

## 2018 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

Unhealthy conditions found in hazardous housing can lead to lead poisoning, asthma, respiratory illness, cancer, and unintentional injuries, resulting in missed school days and poor school performance for children, as well as missed work days for parents. To protect the health of Kansas' families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services:

	KS received funding since 2016?
<b>CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>CDC's National Asthma Control Program</b>	<b>NO</b>
<b>CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's Lead Categorical Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's Radon Categorical Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's Drinking Water Revolving Fund</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HHS' Maternal and Child Health Block Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HHS' Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>DOE's Weatherization Assistance Program</b>	<b>YES</b>

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, **21% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 14% of children live in poverty.



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



**60% of Kansas housing was built before 1978** and is likely to contain lead-based paint; 15% was built before 1940.



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



Over **61,000 children** and **188,000 adults have current asthma in Kansas**, about 9% of the population for each age group (2015).



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



In 2016, **unintentional falls were responsible for 375 deaths** among Kansans over the age of 65.



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

# KENTUCKY

## 2018 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

Unhealthy conditions found in hazardous housing can lead to lead poisoning, asthma, respiratory illness, cancer, and unintentional injuries, resulting in missed school days and poor school performance for children, as well as missed work days for parents. To protect the health of Kentucky's families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services:

KY received funding since 2016?

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

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



In Kentucky, **26% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 25% of children live in poverty.



In 2016, **655 Kentucky children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **27 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or more**. Only 3.2% of the population under 72 months old was tested.



**51% of Kentucky housing was built before 1978** and is likely to contain lead-based paint.



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



Approximately **12% of adults** (2015) and **11% of children have current asthma** in Kentucky (2014).



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



In 2016, **unintentional falls were responsible for 286 deaths among Kentuckians over the age of 65**.



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

# LOUISIANA

## 2018 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

Unhealthy conditions found in hazardous housing can lead to lead poisoning, asthma, respiratory illness, cancer, and unintentional injuries, resulting in missed school days and poor school performance for children, as well as missed work days for parents. To protect the health of Louisiana's families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services:

	LA received funding since 2016?
CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	YES
CDC's National Asthma Control Program	NO
CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network	YES
HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes	YES
HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	YES
HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program	YES
EPA's Lead Categorical Grants	YES
EPA's Radon Categorical Grants	NO
EPA's Drinking Water Revolving Fund	YES
HHS' Maternal and Child Health Block Grants	YES
HHS' Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)	YES
DOE's Weatherization Assistance Program	YES

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



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



In 2016, **1,091 Louisiana children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **108 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or more.**



In 2015, **over 10% of children tested for lead had levels above 5 µg/dL in three Louisiana parishes:** Orleans, Claiborne, and Tangipahoa.



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



Approximately **8% of adults** and **9% of children** (2015) **have current asthma** in Louisiana.



There were over **23,000 emergency department visits due to asthma** in Louisiana in 2012.



In 2016, **246 Louisianians over the age of 65 died** as a result of unintentional falls.



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

# MAINE

## 2018 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

Unhealthy conditions found in hazardous housing can lead to lead poisoning, asthma, respiratory illness, cancer, and unintentional injuries, resulting in missed school days and poor school performance for children, as well as missed work days for parents. To protect the health of Maine families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services:

	ME received funding since 2016?
<b>CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>CDC's National Asthma Control Program</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's Lead Categorical Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's Radon Categorical Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's Drinking Water Revolving Fund</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HHS' Maternal and Child Health Block Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HHS' Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>DOE's Weatherization Assistance Program</b>	<b>YES</b>

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, **27% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 17% of children live in poverty.



In 2016, almost **14,000 children were screened for lead poisoning** in Maine; 343 were confirmed to have lead levels above 5 µg/dL.



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



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



Over **200 Mainers aged 65 and older died from unintentional falls** in 2016.



**Carbon monoxide exposure** was responsible for **107 emergency department visits** in Maine in 2016.



Approximately **75% of counties** in Maine are predicted to have **indoor radon levels above the EPA standard**.

# MARYLAND

## 2018 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:

	MD received funding since 2016?
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 Radon 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 Maryland, including:



In Maryland, **33% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 13% of children live in poverty.



In 2016, **2,594 Maryland children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **334 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 Marylanders die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2011-2015).



Approximately **9% of adults and 10% of children have current asthma** in Maryland (2015).



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 2013, unintentional falls among Marylanders above 65 were responsible for **over 30,000 emergency department visits, over 15,000 hospitalizations, and over 500 deaths.**



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



# MASSACHUSETTS

## 2018 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

Unhealthy conditions found in hazardous housing can lead to lead poisoning, asthma, respiratory illness, cancer, and unintentional injuries, resulting in missed school days and poor school performance for children, as well as missed work days for parents. To protect the health of Massachusetts families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services:

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

MA received funding since 2016?

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, **31% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 14% of children live in poverty.



In 2016, **6,853 Massachusettsan children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **777 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or more**.



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



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



Approximately **1 in 11 people in Massachusetts has current asthma**: 10.2% of adults and 12.9% of children (2015).



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



On average, an **older Bay Stater** is treated in a **hospital emergency department every 13 minutes and hospitalized every 25 minutes** for a fall-related injury.



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

# MICHIGAN

## 2018 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

Unhealthy conditions found in hazardous housing can lead to lead poisoning, asthma, respiratory illness, cancer, and unintentional injuries, resulting in missed school days and poor school performance for children, as well as missed work days for parents. To protect the health of Michigan's families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services:

	MI received funding since 2016?
<b>CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>CDC's National Asthma Control Program</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's Lead Categorical Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's Radon Categorical Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's Drinking Water Revolving Fund</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HHS' Maternal and Child Health Block Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HHS' Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>DOE's Weatherization Assistance Program</b>	<b>YES</b>

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, **26% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 21% of children live in poverty.



In FY 2016, **5,773 Michigan children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **714 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or more**.



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



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



Approximately **10% of adults and 8% of children** (2015) **have current asthma** in Michigan. The 2013 **asthma hospitalization rate for adults was 3.5 times higher in Detroit** than in any other area of the state.



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



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



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

# MINNESOTA

## 2018 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

Unhealthy conditions found in hazardous housing can lead to lead poisoning, asthma, respiratory illness, cancer, and unintentional injuries, resulting in missed school days and poor school performance for children, as well as missed work days for parents. To protect the health of Minnesota families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services:

CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	YES
CDC's National Asthma Control Program	YES
CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network	YES
HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes	YES
HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	YES
HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program	YES
EPA's Lead Categorical Grants	YES
EPA's Radon 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

MN received funding  
since 2016?

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



In 2016, **1,901 Minnesota children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **250 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or more.**



**56% of Minnesota housing was built prior to 1978** (17% before 1940) and is likely to contain lead-based paint.



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



Approximately **7% of adults** and **6% of children** in Minnesota (2015) **have current asthma.**



In 2014, **asthma cost Minnesotans an estimated \$669.3 million** including direct medical expenses and lost work days.



Unintentional falls were responsible for **125.21 deaths of Minnesotans over the age of 65 per 100,000 in 2016**; the national rate was 60.25 per 100,000.



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

# MISSISSIPPI

## 2018 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

Unhealthy conditions found in hazardous housing can lead to lead poisoning, asthma, respiratory illness, cancer, and unintentional injuries, resulting in missed school days and poor school performance for children, as well as missed work days for parents. To protect the health of Mississippi's families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services:

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

MS received funding since 2016?

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, **28% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 30% of children live in poverty.



In 2016, **1,177 Mississippi children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); 20 of Mississippi's 82 counties are considered "high-risk" for lead exposure.



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



Unintentional falls were responsible for **256 deaths among Mississippians above the age of 65** in 2016.



In 2016, there were **9 counties in Mississippi with at least 185 asthma hospitalizations per 10,000 people**; in Leflore and Coahoma counties, it averaged 238 per 10,000 people.



Approximately **8% of adults and 9% of children** (2015) **have current asthma** in Mississippi.



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



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

# MISSOURI

## 2018 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

Unhealthy conditions found in hazardous housing can lead to lead poisoning, asthma, respiratory illness, cancer, and unintentional injuries, resulting in missed school days and poor school performance for children, as well as missed work days for parents. To protect the health of Missouri families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services:

CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	YES
CDC's National Asthma Control Program	YES
CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network	YES
HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes	YES
HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	YES
HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program	YES
EPA's Lead Categorical Grants	YES
EPA's Radon 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

MO received funding since 2016?

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, **24% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 19% of children live in poverty.



In 2016, **4,423 Missouri children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **559 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or more.**



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



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



Almost **450,000 adults** and **115,000 children** (2015) **have current asthma** in Missouri; approximately 10% and 9% of the population for each age group, respectively.



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



In 2016, **unintentional falls were responsible for 671 deaths among Missourians over the age of 65.**



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



# MONTANA

## 2018 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

Unhealthy conditions found in hazardous housing can lead to lead poisoning, asthma, respiratory illness, cancer, and unintentional injuries, resulting in missed school days and poor school performance for children, as well as missed work days for parents. To protect the health of Montana's families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services:

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

MT received funding since 2016?

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, **24% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 15% of children live in poverty.



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



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



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



Approximately **14,000 children** and **71,000 adults have current asthma in Montana**, about 6% and 9% of the population for each age group, respectively (2015).



There were over **2,300 emergency department visits due to asthma** in Montana in 2015. On average, **13 Montanans die annually from asthma** (1999-2015).



In 2016, **unintentional falls were responsible for 145 deaths among Montanans over the age of 65**. This equates to about 78 deaths per 100,000 people; the national rate is about 60.



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

# NEBRASKA

## 2018 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

Unhealthy conditions found in hazardous housing can lead to lead poisoning, asthma, respiratory illness, cancer, and unintentional injuries, resulting in missed school days and poor school performance for children, as well as missed work days for parents. To protect the health of Nebraska's families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services:

	NE received funding since 2016?
<b>CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>CDC's National Asthma Control Program</b>	<b>NO</b>
<b>CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network</b>	<b>NO</b>
<b>HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's Lead Categorical Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's Radon Categorical Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's Drinking Water Revolving Fund</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HHS' Maternal and Child Health Block Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HHS' Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>DOE's Weatherization Assistance Program</b>	<b>YES</b>

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 14% of children live in poverty.



In 2015, **344 Nebraska children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); 164 of those cases were in Douglas County alone.



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



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



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



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



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

# NEVADA

## 2018 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

Unhealthy conditions found in hazardous housing can lead to lead poisoning, asthma, respiratory illness, cancer, and unintentional injuries, resulting in missed school days and poor school performance for children, as well as missed work days for parents. To protect the health of Nevada's families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services:

	NV received funding since 2016?
<b>CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>CDC's National Asthma Control Program</b>	<b>NO</b>
<b>CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network</b>	<b>NO</b>
<b>HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's Lead Categorical Grants</b>	<b>NO</b>
<b>EPA's Radon Categorical Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's Drinking Water Revolving Fund</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HHS' Maternal and Child Health Block Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HHS' Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>DOE's Weatherization Assistance Program</b>	<b>YES</b>

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, **34% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 19% of children live in poverty.



In 2010, **209 Nevada children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); this is the most recent data available from CDC.



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



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



Over **37,000 children and 179,000 adults have current asthma in Nevada**, about 6% and 8% of the population for each age group, respectively (2015).



In 2016, **unintentional falls were responsible for 212 deaths** among Nevadans over the age of 65.



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



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

# NEW HAMPSHIRE

## 2018 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

Unhealthy conditions found in hazardous housing can lead to lead poisoning, asthma, respiratory illness, cancer, and unintentional injuries, resulting in missed school days and poor school performance for children, as well as missed work days for parents. To protect the health of New Hampshire's families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services:

	NH received funding since 2016?
<b>CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>CDC's National Asthma Control Program</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's Lead Categorical Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's Radon Categorical Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's Drinking Water Revolving Fund</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HHS' Maternal and Child Health Block Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HHS' Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>DOE's Weatherization Assistance Program</b>	<b>YES</b>

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, **25% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 8% of children live in poverty.



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



In 2016, **898 New Hampshire 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**.



An estimated **33% of school-age children in New Hampshire have had elevated blood lead levels** at some point in their lives; 30% of new refugee children tested had elevated levels compared to 4.6% statewide.



Approximately **10% of adults and 7% of children have current asthma** in New Hampshire (2015).



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



**Unintentional falls were responsible for 210 deaths among New Hampshire residents over the age of 65** in 2016; **28% of adults in this age group have fallen at least once** (2014).



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

# NEW JERSEY

## 2018 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

Unhealthy conditions found in hazardous housing can lead to lead poisoning, asthma, respiratory illness, cancer, and unintentional injuries, resulting in missed school days and poor school performance for children, as well as missed work days for parents. To protect the health of New Jersey families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services:

	NJ received funding since 2016?
CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	YES
CDC's National Asthma Control Program	NO
CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network	YES
HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes	YES
HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	YES
HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program	YES
EPA's Lead Categorical Grants	YES
EPA's Radon Categorical Grants	YES
EPA's Drinking Water Revolving Fund	YES
HHS' Maternal and Child Health Block Grants	YES
HHS' Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)	YES
DOE's Weatherization Assistance Program	YES

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



In New Jersey, **39% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 15% of children live in poverty.



In 2016, **5,272 New Jersey children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **860 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or more.**



Over **68% of New Jersey housing was built before 1978** (18% before 1940) and is likely to contain lead-based paint.



In 2016, **13% of children with a positive blood lead test in New Jersey lived in Newark**, despite the fact that less than 4% of the state's children under age six resided in the city.



Radon is associated with between **140 and 250 lung cancer deaths** in New Jersey each year. Less than **33% of New Jersey homes have been tested for radon** as of 2017.



Approximately **7% of adults and 9% of children** (2015) **have current asthma** in New Jersey.



In 2016, **413 New Jerseyans over 65 died** in New Jersey, and in 2015 approximately **17,000 were hospitalized** as a result of unintentional falls.



In 2016, **carbon monoxide poisoning was responsible for 565 emergency department visits** in New Jersey.



# NEW MEXICO

## 2018 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

Unhealthy conditions found in hazardous housing can lead to lead poisoning, asthma, respiratory illness, cancer, and unintentional injuries, resulting in missed school days and poor school performance for children, as well as missed work days for parents. To protect the health of New Mexico's families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services:

NM received funding  
since 2016?

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

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



In New Mexico, **32% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 30% of children live in poverty.



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



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



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



Approximately **10% of adults and 9% of children have current asthma** in New Mexico (2015).



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



In 2016, **unintentional falls were responsible for 319 deaths among New Mexicans over the age of 65.**



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

# NEW YORK

## 2018 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

Unhealthy conditions found in hazardous housing can lead to lead poisoning, asthma, respiratory illness, cancer, and unintentional injuries, resulting in missed school days and poor school performance for children, as well as missed work days for parents. To protect the health of New York families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services:

	NY received funding since 2016?
CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	YES
CDC's National Asthma Control Program	YES
CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network	YES
HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes	YES
HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	YES
HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program	YES
EPA's Lead Categorical Grants	NO
EPA's Radon Categorical Grants	YES
EPA's Drinking Water Revolving Fund	YES
HHS' Maternal and Child Health Block Grants	YES
HHS' Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)	YES
DOE's Weatherization Assistance Program	YES

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



In New York, **40% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 21% of children live in poverty.



In 2016, **17,745 New York children** (5,610 from New York City alone) **tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **2,983 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or more**.



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



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



Approximately **10% of adults** and **10% of children have current asthma** in New York (2015).



In 2016, **asthma was responsible for over 152,000 emergency department visits and over 21,000 hospitalizations** in New York.



**Unintentional falls were responsible for over 1,250 deaths** (2016) and **over 100,000 emergency department visits** (2014) in New Yorkers over the age of 65.



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

# NORTH CAROLINA

2018

## Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

Unhealthy conditions found in hazardous housing can lead to lead poisoning, asthma, respiratory illness, cancer, and unintentional injuries, resulting in missed school days and poor school performance for children, as well as missed work days for parents. To protect the health of North Carolina's families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services:

CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	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 Radon 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

NC received funding since 2016?

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



In 2016, **2,131 North Carolina children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **268 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or more.**



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



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



Approximately **8% of adults** (2015) and **12% of children** (2014) **have current asthma** in North Carolina.



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



In 2016, **unintentional falls were responsible for 1,056 deaths among North Carolinians over the age of 65.**



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

National Center for  
**HEALTHY HOUSING**

September 2018. For **references**, additional **state-specific** healthy homes information, and to learn how you can **engage your members of Congress** on these vital issues...

visit: <http://bit.ly/StatePro>

contact: [sgoodwin@nchh.org](mailto:sgoodwin@nchh.org)

# NORTH DAKOTA

## 2018 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

Unhealthy conditions found in hazardous housing can lead to lead poisoning, asthma, respiratory illness, cancer, and unintentional injuries, resulting in missed school days and poor school performance for children, as well as missed work days for parents. To protect the health of North Dakota's families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services:

	ND received funding since 2016?
CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	NO
CDC's National Asthma Control Program	NO
CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network	NO
HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes	NO
HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	YES
HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program	YES
EPA's Lead Categorical Grants	YES
EPA's Radon Categorical Grants	YES
EPA's Drinking Water Revolving Fund	YES
HHS' Maternal and Child Health Block Grants	YES
HHS' Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)	YES
DOE's Weatherization Assistance Program	YES

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



In North Dakota, **19% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 12% of children live in poverty.



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



**57% of North Dakota housing was built before 1978** and is likely to contain lead-based paint; 13% was built before 1940.



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



Approximately **9% of adults** (2015) and **8% of children** (2012) **have current asthma** in North Dakota.



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



In 2016, **unintentional falls were responsible for 84 deaths among North Dakotans over the age of 65**, and 16% of North Dakotans over 45 years of age reported falling in 2010.



Approximately **18,000 North Dakotan children (10%) live in crowded housing** (2015), an 80% increase from 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 Ohio families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services:

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

OH received funding since 2016?

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



In 2016, **8,805 of Ohio children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **1,473 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or more.**



**67% of Ohio housing was built prior to 1978** and is likely to contain lead-based paint; almost 20% was built in 1939 or earlier.



Approximately **10% of adults and 7% of children have current asthma** in Ohio (2015).



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



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



In 2014, unintentional falls among older Ohioans were responsible for **81,275 emergency department visits, 19,461 hospitalizations, and 1,160 deaths.**



High levels of radon have been found in homes in all of Ohio's 88 counties, and **40% of Ohio schools have radon amounts higher than 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 Oklahoma's families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services:

	OK received funding since 2016?
<b>CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>CDC's National Asthma Control Program</b>	<b>NO</b>
<b>CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network</b>	<b>NO</b>
<b>HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes</b>	<b>NO</b>
<b>HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's Lead Categorical Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's Radon Categorical Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's Drinking Water Revolving Fund</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HHS' Maternal and Child Health Block Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HHS' Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>DOE's Weatherization Assistance Program</b>	<b>YES</b>

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 23% of children live in poverty.



Approximately **10% of adults** and **10% of children have current asthma** in Oklahoma (2015).



**54% 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 2016, **1,290 Oklahoma children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **161 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or more**.



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



**Every week, 9 Oklahomans over the age of 65 die and 124 are hospitalized** from fall-related injuries in Oklahoma.



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

# OREGON

## 2018 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

Unhealthy conditions found in hazardous housing can lead to lead poisoning, asthma, respiratory illness, cancer, and unintentional injuries, resulting in missed school days and poor school performance for children, as well as missed work days for parents. To protect the health of Oregon's families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services:

	OR received funding since 2016?
<b>CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>CDC's National Asthma Control Program</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's Lead Categorical Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's Radon Categorical Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's Drinking Water Revolving Fund</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HHS' Maternal and Child Health Block Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HHS' Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>DOE's Weatherization Assistance Program</b>	<b>YES</b>

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, **32% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 17% of children live in poverty.



In 2016, **331 Oregon children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **14 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or more.**



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



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



Over **75,000 children** and **350,000 adults in Oregon have current asthma**, about 9% and 11% of the population for each age group, respectively (2015).



In 2016, **unintentional falls were responsible for 658 deaths** among Oregonians over the age of 65.



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.



**29 ZIP codes in Oregon are considered high risk for indoor radon**, with as many as 60% of homes testing above the EPA action level. There are approximately **276 radon-related lung cancer deaths in Oregon each year.**

# PENNSYLVANIA

## 2018 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

Unhealthy conditions found in hazardous housing can lead to lead poisoning, asthma, respiratory illness, cancer, and unintentional injuries, resulting in missed school days and poor school performance for children, as well as missed work days for parents. To protect the health of Pennsylvania's families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services:

	PA received funding since 2016?
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 Radon Categorical Grants	YES
EPA's Drinking Water Revolving Fund	YES
HHS' Maternal and Child Health Block Grants	YES
HHS' Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)	YES
DOE's Weatherization Assistance Program	YES

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



In Pennsylvania, **29% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 19% of children live in poverty.



In 2015, **9,643 Pennsylvania children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **1,868 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or more.**



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



**Unintentional falls were responsible for 1,389 deaths among Pennsylvanians over the age of 65 in 2016.**



Approximately **10% of adults and 11% of children have current asthma** in Pennsylvania (2015).



In 2013, there were **over 18,000 inpatient hospitalizations** due to asthma in Pennsylvania, costing the state **over \$496 million.**



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



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

# PUERTO RICO

## 2018 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

Unhealthy conditions found in hazardous housing can lead to lead poisoning, asthma, respiratory illness, cancer, and unintentional injuries, resulting in missed school days and poor school performance for children, as well as missed work days for parents. To protect the health of families in Puerto Rico and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services:

	PR received funding since 2016?
CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	NO
CDC's National Asthma Control Program	YES
CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network	NO
HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes	NO
HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	YES
HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program	YES
EPA's Lead Categorical Grants	YES
EPA's Radon Categorical Grants	NO
EPA's Drinking Water Revolving Fund	YES
HHS' Maternal and Child Health Block Grants	YES
HHS' Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)	YES
DOE's Weatherization Assistance Program	YES

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



In Puerto Rico, **27% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and **56% of children live in poverty**.



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



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



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



Over **146,000 children and 285,000 adults in Puerto Rico have current asthma**, about 18% and 10% of the population for each age group, respectively (2015).



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



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



FEMA reported a total of **357,492 homes damaged by Hurricane Maria** as of May 11, 2018. About **23% of Puerto Rico's housing stock was affected**.

# RHODE ISLAND

## 2018 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

Unhealthy conditions found in hazardous housing can lead to lead poisoning, asthma, respiratory illness, cancer, and unintentional injuries, resulting in missed school days and poor school performance for children, as well as missed work days for parents. To protect the health of Rhode Island families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services:

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 Radon 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

RI received funding since 2016?

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, **32% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 17% of children live in poverty.



In 2016, **1,209 Rhode Island children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **194 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or more.**



**74% of Rhode Island housing was built prior to 1978 (30% before 1940)** and is likely to contain lead-based paint.



Approximately **11% of adults and 10% children** (2015) **have current asthma** in Rhode Island.



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



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



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



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



# SOUTH CAROLINA

## 2018 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

Unhealthy conditions found in hazardous housing can lead to lead poisoning, asthma, respiratory illness, cancer, and unintentional injuries, resulting in missed school days and poor school performance for children, as well as missed work days for parents. To protect the health of South Carolina's families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services:

	SC received funding since 2016?
<b>CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>CDC's National Asthma Control Program</b>	<b>NO</b>
<b>CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes</b>	<b>NO</b>
<b>HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's Lead Categorical Grants</b>	<b>NO</b>
<b>EPA's Radon Categorical Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's Drinking Water Revolving Fund</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HHS' Maternal and Child Health Block Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HHS' Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>DOE's Weatherization Assistance Program</b>	<b>YES</b>

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, **28% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 23% of children live in poverty.



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



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



In 2016, **unintentional falls were responsible for 405 deaths** among South Carolinians over the age of 65.



Over **309,000 adults** (2015) and over **102,000 children** (2013) **have current asthma** in South Carolina.



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



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



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

# SOUTH DAKOTA

## 2018 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

Unhealthy conditions found in hazardous housing can lead to lead poisoning, asthma, respiratory illness, cancer, and unintentional injuries, resulting in missed school days and poor school performance for children, as well as missed work days for parents. To protect the health of South Dakota's families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services:

	SD received funding since 2016?
<b>CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program</b>	<b>NO</b>
<b>CDC's National Asthma Control Program</b>	<b>NO</b>
<b>CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network</b>	<b>NO</b>
<b>HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes</b>	<b>NO</b>
<b>HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's Lead Categorical Grants</b>	<b>NO</b>
<b>EPA's Radon Categorical Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's Drinking Water Revolving Fund</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HHS' Maternal and Child Health Block Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HHS' Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>DOE's Weatherization Assistance Program</b>	<b>YES</b>

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, **20% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 17% of children live in poverty.



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



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



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



Over **54,000 adults (8.4%) have current asthma** in South Dakota (2015).



In 2017, there were **299 hospital discharges for asthma in South Dakota**; average charges were \$15,201.



In 2016, **unintentional falls were responsible for 157 deaths among South Dakotans over the age of 65**. This equates to a rate of 113 deaths per 100,000; the national rate is about 60 per 100,000.



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

# TENNESSEE

## 2018 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:

TN received funding since 2016?

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 Radon 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 Tennessee, including:



In Tennessee, **28% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 23% of children live in poverty.



In 2016, **1,377 Tennessee children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **115 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or more**.



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



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



Unintentional falls were responsible for **575 deaths among Tennesseans above the age of 65** in 2016.



Approximately **9% of adults** (2015) and **10% of children** (2014) **have current asthma** in Tennessee.



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



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

# TEXAS

## 2018 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

Unhealthy conditions found in hazardous housing can lead to lead poisoning, asthma, respiratory illness, cancer, and unintentional injuries, resulting in missed school days and poor school performance for children, as well as missed work days for parents. To protect the health of Texas's families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services:

	TX received funding since 2016?
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 Radon 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, **31% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 22% of children live in poverty.



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



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



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



Over **541,000 children and 1.5 million adults in Texas have current asthma**, about 8% of the population for each age group (2015).



In 2014, there were **over 6,600 pediatric hospitalizations due to asthma** in Texas, with an average cost of **\$19,853 per admission.**



In 2016, **unintentional falls were responsible for 1,540 deaths** among Texans over the age of 65.



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

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:

	UT received funding since 2016?
<b>CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program</b>	<b>YES</b> (Salt Lake County only)
<b>CDC's National Asthma Control Program</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network</b>	<b>NO</b>
<b>HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's Lead Categorical Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's Radon Categorical Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's Drinking Water Revolving Fund</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HHS' Maternal and Child Health Block Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HHS' Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>DOE's Weatherization Assistance Program</b>	<b>YES</b>

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



In Utah, **24% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 11% of children live in poverty.



In 2016, 155 Utah children tested with blood lead levels at or above 5 µg/dL; **only 7,742 children (2.5% of the population) were tested**.



**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 2017, there were **251 unintentional carbon monoxide exposures** reported to the Utah Poison Control Center.



Over **63,000 children** and **187,000 adults in Utah have current asthma**, about 7% and 9% of the population for each age group, respectively (2015).



There were **over 7,500 emergency department visits** and **1,500 hospitalizations due to asthma** in Utah in 2014, with **total costs 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** (2016).



Unintentional falls among Utahns over the age of 65 result in an average of **172 deaths, 3,174 hospitalizations, and 9,315 emergency department visits annually** (2013-2015).



# VERMONT

## 2018 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

Unhealthy conditions found in hazardous housing can lead to lead poisoning, asthma, respiratory illness, cancer, and unintentional injuries, resulting in missed school days and poor school performance for children, as well as missed work days for parents. To protect the health of Vermont families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services:

	VT received funding since 2016?
<b>CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>CDC's National Asthma Control Program</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's Lead Categorical Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's Radon Categorical Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's Drinking Water Revolving Fund</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HHS' Maternal and Child Health Block Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HHS' Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>DOE's Weatherization Assistance Program</b>	<b>YES</b>

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 15% of children live in poverty.



In 2016, 9,823 Vermonter children received blood lead screenings; **787 of them had lead levels at 5 µg/dL or above**.



**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 10% children have current asthma** in Vermont (2015); **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 (2014).



In 2016, **132 Vermonters over the age of 65 died from unintentional falls**.



**One in eight Vermont homes has elevated levels of radon** in their indoor air (2012); **52% of homes with elevated radon levels** had or were planning to install a **radon mitigation system** (2013).

# VIRGINIA

## 2018 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

Unhealthy conditions found in hazardous housing can lead to lead poisoning, asthma, respiratory illness, cancer, and unintentional injuries, resulting in missed school days and poor school performance for children, as well as missed work days for parents. To protect the health of Virginia's families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services:

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 Radon 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

VA received funding since 2016?

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, **30% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 14% of children live in poverty.



In 2016, **793 Virginia children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **219 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or more.**



**48% of Virginia housing was built before 1978** and is likely to contain lead-based paint.



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



Approximately **8% of adults** (2015) and **9% of children** (2012) **have current asthma** in Virginia.



In 2013, **7,582 Virginians were hospitalized due to asthma**, with total charges **over \$156.5 million.**



**46 counties and 15 cities** in Virginia have predicted average **indoor radon levels above the EPA action level.**



In 2016, **unintentional falls were responsible for 738 deaths** among Virginians over the age of 65.

# WASHINGTON

## 2018 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

Unhealthy conditions found in hazardous housing can lead to lead poisoning, asthma, respiratory illness, cancer, and unintentional injuries, resulting in missed school days and poor school performance for children, as well as missed work days for parents. To protect the health of Washington families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services:

WA received funding since 2016?

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

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



In Washington, **31% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 14% of children live in poverty.



In 2016, **787 of Washington children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **only 6% of children under six years of age were screened**.



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



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



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



**American Indians and Alaskan Natives** in Washington were **more likely to have asthma** than other racial or ethnic groups (2000-2012).



In 2016, unintentional falls were responsible for approximately **83 deaths of Washingtonians over the age of 65 per 100,000** (60.25 per 100,000 nationally).



Approximately **25% of homes tested for radon** in Washington in 2017 had **levels above the EPA action level**.

# WEST VIRGINIA

## 2018 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

Unhealthy conditions found in hazardous housing can lead to lead poisoning, asthma, respiratory illness, cancer, and unintentional injuries, resulting in missed school days and poor school performance for children, as well as missed work days for parents. To protect the health of West Virginia's families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services:

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

WV received funding since 2016?

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, **23% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 24% of children live in poverty.



In 2016, **411 West Virginia children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more). Less than **14% of children 72 months or younger were tested**.



**68% of West Virginia housing was built before 1978** and is likely to contain lead-based paint.



**273 West Virginians above the age of 65 died** from unintentional falls in 2016.



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



Approximately **11% of adults and 9% of children** (2015) **have current asthma** in West Virginia.



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



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

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

WI received funding since 2016?

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



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



In 2016, **5,043 Wisconsin children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **685 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or more.**



**62% of Wisconsin housing was built before 1978** and is likely to contain lead-based paint; 20% was built before 1940.



There were **465 emergency department visits due to carbon monoxide exposure** in Wisconsin in 2014. On average, **20 Wisconsinites die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2011-2015).



Over **90,000 children** and **426,000 adults in Wisconsin have current asthma**, about 7% and 10% of the population for each age group respectively (2015).



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



About **1 in 10 Wisconsin homes have indoor radon levels over the EPA action level** and an estimated **488 Wisconsinites die annually** from radon-related lung cancer.



In 2016, **unintentional falls were responsible for 1,365 deaths** among Wisconsinites over the age of 65. **87% of deaths and 70% of hospitalizations due to falls** are among adults over the age of 65.



# WYOMING

## 2018 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

Unhealthy conditions found in hazardous housing can lead to lead poisoning, asthma, respiratory illness, cancer, and unintentional injuries, resulting in missed school days and poor school performance for children, as well as missed work days for parents. To protect the health of Wyoming's families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services:

	WY received funding since 2016?
<b>CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program</b>	<b>NO</b>
<b>CDC's National Asthma Control Program</b>	<b>NO</b>
<b>CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network</b>	<b>NO</b>
<b>HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes</b>	<b>NO</b>
<b>HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's Lead Categorical Grants</b>	<b>NO</b>
<b>EPA's Radon Categorical Grants</b>	<b>NO</b>
<b>EPA's Drinking Water Revolving Fund</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HHS' Maternal and Child Health Block Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HHS' Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>DOE's Weatherization Assistance Program</b>	<b>YES</b>

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, **20% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 11% of children live in poverty.



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



**54% of Wyoming housing was built before 1978** and is likely to contain lead-based paint; 11% was built before 1940.



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



Approximately **8% of adults** (2015) and **7% of children** (2012) **have current asthma** in Wyoming.



In 2016, **unintentional falls were responsible for 68 deaths** among Wyomingites over the age of 65.



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



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