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

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** for asthma
- **$50 billion** for lead poisoning
- **$500 million** for residential fatalities from CO poisoning
- **$2.9 billion** for radon-induced lung cancer
- **$200 billion** for 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...


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

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

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

- In Alabama, 27% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden, and 25% of children live in poverty.
- 46% of Alabama housing was built prior to 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint.
- 177 Alabamans aged 65 years and over died from unintentional falls in 2016.
- Homes located in 15 counties throughout northern and central Alabama have a predicted average indoor screening level greater than the EPA action level for radon.

In 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.


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

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

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
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:

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.
- 41% of Alaska housing was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint.
- Approximately 50,000 Alaskan adults have current asthma, over 9% of the adult population (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.
- 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.
- An estimated $18 million in Medicaid payments was attributed to asthma in Alaska in 2015.
- In Alaska, 21% of collected radon tests had levels above the EPA action level for indoor air (1990-2014).

For references, additional state-specific healthy homes information, and to learn how you can engage your members of Congress on these vital issues... visit: [http://bit.ly/StatePro](http://bit.ly/StatePro) contact: sgoodwin@nchh.org
Unhealthy conditions found in hazardous housing can lead to lead poisoning, asthma, respiratory illness, cancer, and unintentional injuries, resulting in missed school days and poor school performance for children, as well as missed work days for parents. To protect the health of Arizona's families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services:

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

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

- In Arizona, 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.
- 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.

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

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

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).


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

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...

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

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

Full funding to federal programs such as these will help to address many of the risks and burdens facing the residents and families of 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.
- On average, 47 Californians die annually from carbon monoxide exposure in (2011-2015).
- In 1978, 61% of California housing was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint.
- In 2015, there were over 191,000 emergency department visits due to asthma in California.
- 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 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.

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...

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

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

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

- In Colorado, 31% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden, and 13% of children live in poverty.
- In 1978, 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.
- In 2016, there were over 16,800 emergency department visits and approximately 2,400 hospitalizations due to asthma in Colorado.

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...

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

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.
- **71% of Connecticut housing was built prior to 1978** and is likely to contain lead-based paint; 21% was built in 1939 or earlier.
- **Approximately 11% of adults** (about 295,000 adults) and **12% children have current asthma** (over 86,000 children) in Connecticut (2015).
- **In 2016, 357 Connecticuters over the age of 65 died of unintentional falls.**
- **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.**
- **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.
- **Half of all Connecticut counties 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...

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

**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.
- **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.
- **The total cost of asthma in Delaware, including medical costs and loss of productivity, is estimated at over $200 million per year.**
- **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 2016,** 48% of housing in Delaware was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint.
- **Approximately 9% of adults** (2015) and **12% of children** (2012) **have current asthma** in Delaware.
- **In 2015,** there were 1,453 emergency department visits and 401 hospitalizations due to asthma among Delaware children enrolled in Medicaid/CHIP.
- **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.

**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](http://bit.ly/StatePro)  
**contact:** sgoodwin@nchh.org
Unhealthy conditions found in hazardous housing can lead to lead poisoning, asthma, respiratory illness, cancer, and unintentional injuries, resulting in missed school days and poor school performance for children, as well as missed work days for parents. To protect the health of 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:

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:

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

In the District of Columbia, 36% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden, and 26% of children live in poverty.

81% of District of Columbia housing was built prior 1978 (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.

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

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.

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

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

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

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

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

- In Florida, **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.**
- On average, **40 Floridians die annually from carbon monoxide exposure (2011-2015).**
- 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.
- **Approximately 7% of adults (2015) and 10% of children (2014) have current asthma** in Florida.
- **One in five Florida homes has levels of radon in their indoor air above the EPA action level.**
- **Unintentional falls are the leading cause of injury** for Floridians above the age of 65 and were **responsible for 2,754 deaths** in 2016.

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...

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program and Program</th>
<th>Full Funding Needed?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CDC’s Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDC’s National Asthma Control Program</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>HUD’s Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes</td>
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<tr>
<td>HHS’ Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOE’s Weatherization Assistance Program</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

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

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).

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

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

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

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

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

National Center for Healthy Housing 2018

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](http://bit.ly/StatePro) contact: sgoodwin@nchh.org
HAWAII

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

CDC’s Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program  YES
CDC’s National Asthma Control Program  YES
CDC’s Environmental Health Tracking Network  NO
HUD’s Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes  NO
HUD’s Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)  YES
HUD’s HOME Investment Partnerships Program  YES
EPA’s Lead Categorical Grants  YES
EPA’s 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 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).
- On average, **3 Hawaiians die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2011-2015).
- **54% of Hawaii housing was built before 1978** and is likely to contain lead-based paint.
- 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.

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...

contact: sgoodwin@nchh.org
Unhealthy conditions found in hazardous housing can lead to lead poisoning, asthma, respiratory illness, cancer, and unintentional injuries, resulting in missed school days and poor school performance for children, as well as missed work days for parents. To protect the health of 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
- CDC’s National Asthma Control Program
- CDC’s Environmental Health Tracking Network
- HUD’s Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes
- HUD’s Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)
- HUD’s HOME Investment Partnerships Program
- EPA’s Lead Categorical Grants
- EPA’s Radon Categorical Grants
- EPA’s Drinking Water Revolving Fund
- HHS’ Maternal and Child Health Block Grants
- HHS’ Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)
- DOE’s Weatherization Assistance Program

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

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

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

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

- In Illinois, 31% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden, and 18% of children live in poverty.
- 67% of Illinois housing was built prior to 1978; 59% of these homes have a prevalence of lead-based paint.
- Over 8% of adults and 7% of children have current asthma in Illinois (2015).
- 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.
- Illinois’ asthma expenditures are expected to reach $2.2 million by 2020, a growth of 53.6% since 2010.
- On average, 67 Illinoisans die annually from carbon monoxide exposure (2011-2015). This is the second highest number of any state during this period.
- In Illinois, 31% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden, and 18% of children live in poverty.
- 67% of Illinois housing was built prior to 1978; 59% of these homes have a prevalence of lead-based paint.
- Over 8% of adults and 7% of children have current asthma in Illinois (2015).
- 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.
- Illinois’ asthma expenditures are expected to reach $2.2 million by 2020, a growth of 53.6% since 2010.
- On average, 67 Illinoisans die annually from carbon monoxide exposure (2011-2015). This is the second highest number of any state during this period.

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

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

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

- In Indiana, 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.
- In 2014, there were 7,091 hospitalizations due to asthma in Indiana.
- Between 2007-2014, over 32% of Indiana homes tested for radon had indoor air results above the EPA action level.

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
Iowa Healthy Housing Fact Sheet 2018

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

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

Full funding to federal programs such as these will help to address many of the risks and burdens facing the residents and families of 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.
- In 2016, unintentional falls were responsible for 506 deaths among Iowans over the age of 65.
- In 2017, there were 244 emergency department visits, 32 hospitalizations, and 31 deaths due to unintentional, nonfire-related carbon monoxide exposure in Iowa.
- The average indoor radon concentration in Iowa is 8.5 pCi/L, more than six times the national average.

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

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...


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

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

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

- In Kansas, 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.
- 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.

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

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.
- **51% of Kentucky housing was built before 1978** and is likely to contain lead-based paint.
- **Approximately 12% of adults** (2015) and **11% of children have current asthma** in Kentucky (2014).
- **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.
- **19,678 emergency department visits and 5,111 hospitalizations due to asthma resulted in total billed charges over $192 million** in Kentucky in 2014.
- **30 counties in Kentucky have predicted average indoor radon levels above the EPA action level.**

KY received funding since 2016?

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program/Grant</th>
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<tr>
<td>DOE’s Weatherization Assistance Program</td>
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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.

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

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

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

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

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.

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

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

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

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


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

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

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...

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

- 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 2015, over 10% of children tested for lead had levels above 5 μg/dL in three Louisiana parishes: Orleans, Claiborne, and Tangipahoa.
  - 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.
  - Approximately 8% of adults and 9% of children (2015) have current asthma in Louisiana.
  - In 2016, 246 Louisianians over the age of 65 died as a result of unintentional falls.
  - In Louisiana, 31% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden, and 29% of children live in poverty.

LA received funding since 2016?

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

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

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

Full funding to federal programs such as these will help to address many of the risks and burdens facing the residents and families of 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.
- 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.
- 8 counties in Maryland have predicted average indoor radon levels above the EPA action level.
Unhealthy conditions found in hazardous housing can lead to lead poisoning, asthma, respiratory illness, cancer, and unintentional injuries, resulting in missed school days and poor school performance for children, as well as missed work days for parents. To protect the health of Massachusetts families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services:

In Massachusetts,

- 31% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden, and 14% of children live in poverty.
- 73% of Massachusetts housing was built prior to 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint; approximately one third was built in 1939 or earlier.
- Approximately 1 in 11 people in Massachusetts has current asthma: 10.2% of adults and 12.9% of children (2015).
- 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.
- In 2016, 6,853 Massachusetts 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.
- On average, 6 Bay Staters die annually from carbon monoxide exposure (2011-2015).
- 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.
- Approximately 628 cases of radon-related lung cancer occur annually in Massachusetts.

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:

**MA 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: 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

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...

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

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

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

- In Michigan, 26% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden, and 21% of children live in poverty.
- 65% of Michigan housing was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint.
- 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.
- Adults and children with asthma in Michigan report an average of between 3.8 and 4 asthma triggers at home.
- 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.
- 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.
- Nine counties in southern Michigan have predicted indoor radon screening levels above the EPA action level.

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...

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

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

Full funding to federal programs such as these will help to address many of the risks and burdens facing the families and residents of 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.
- Approximately 7% of adults and 6% of children in Minnesota (2015) have current asthma.
- 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.

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

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

September 2018.
Unhealthy conditions found in hazardous housing can lead to lead poisoning, asthma, respiratory illness, cancer, and unintentional injuries, resulting in missed school days and poor school performance for children, as well as missed work days for parents. To protect the health of Mississippi’s families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services:

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

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

- In Mississippi, 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.
- 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.

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

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

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

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

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
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:

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<th>Program</th>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

- **In Montana, 24% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 15% of children live in poverty.
- **56% of Montana housing was built before 1978** and is likely to contain lead-based paint; 14% was built before 1940.
- **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).
- **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.
- Significant ground water and soil contamination from the state’s history of mining and smelting **pose a particular lead risk** for Montana.
- On average, **5 Montanans die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2011-2015).
- 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).
- **49 of Montana’s 56 counties have predicted average indoor radon levels above the EPA action level.**

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...

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

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

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

- **In Nebraska,** 22% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden, and 14% of children live in poverty.
- **63%** of Nebraska housing was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint; 21% was built before 1940.
- **Approximately 7%** of adults and 7% of children have current asthma in Nebraska (2015).
- 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 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.
- Almost 60% of all homes tested in Nebraska have elevated levels of radon in their indoor air. The average test result was 6 pCi/L; the EPA action level is 4 pCi/L.
- In Nebraska, the projected lifetime costs from older adult falls were $355 million in 2014; 59% of these falls occurred in the home.

**NEBRASKA 2018 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet**

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

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

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

- In Nevada, 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.
- On average, 10 Nevadans die annually from carbon monoxide exposure (2011-2015).
- In 2016, unintentional falls were responsible for 212 deaths among Nevadans over the age of 65.
- 9 counties in Nevada have predicted average indoor radon levels above the EPA action level.

In 2018, full federal funding since 2016?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Funding Since 2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDC's National Asthma Control Program</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)</td>
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<tr>
<td>HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program</td>
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<tr>
<td>EPA's Lead Categorical Grants</td>
<td>NO</td>
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<tr>
<td>EPA's Radon Categorical Grants</td>
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<td>EPA's Drinking Water Revolving Fund</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>HHS' Maternal and Child Health Block Grants</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HHS' Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOE's Weatherization Assistance Program</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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...

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

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

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

- In New Hampshire, 25% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden, and 8% of children live in poverty.
- 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.
- Approximately 10% of adults and 7% of children have current asthma in New Hampshire (2015).
- Unintentional falls were responsible for 210 deaths among New Hamshirites over the age of 65 in 2016; 28% of adults in this age group have fallen at least once (2014).
- In 2015, asthma was responsible for over 4,200 emergency department visits in New Hampshire.
- 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.
- In 2018, 55% of New Hampshire housing was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint; 20% was built before 1940.
- In New Hampshire, 25% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden, and 8% of children live in poverty.
- 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.
- Approximately 10% of adults and 7% of children have current asthma in New Hampshire (2015).
- Unintentional falls were responsible for 210 deaths among New Hamshirites over the age of 65 in 2016; 28% of adults in this age group have fallen at least once (2014).
- In 1978, 55% of New Hampshire housing was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint; 20% was built before 1940.
- 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.
- In 2015, asthma was responsible for over 4,200 emergency department visits in New Hampshire.
- In 2018, 55% of New Hampshire housing was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint; 20% was built before 1940.
- 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.
- In 2015, asthma was responsible for over 4,200 emergency department visits in New Hampshire.

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

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.
- Over 68% of New Jersey housing was built before 1978 (18% before 1940) and is likely to contain lead-based paint.
- 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.
- 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, 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.
- 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.
- Approximately 7% of adults and 9% of children (2015) have current asthma in New Jersey.
- In 2016, carbon monoxide poisoning was responsible for 565 emergency department visits in New Jersey.

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

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
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:

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.
- 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.

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...

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

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

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.

On average, 39 New Yorkers die annually from carbon monoxide exposure (2011-2015). In 2016, asthma was responsible for over 152,000 emergency department visits and over 21,000 hospitalizations in New York.

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

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

Full funding to federal programs such as these will help to address many of the risks and burdens facing the residents and families of 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.
- In 2014, asthma was responsible for over 58,000 emergency department visits in North Carolina. Asthma hospitalization charges totaled over $139 million.
- 8 counties in western North Carolina have predicted average indoor radon levels above the EPA action level.

NC 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

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](http://bit.ly/StatePro) contact: [sgoodwin@nchh.org](mailto:sgoodwin@nchh.org)
Unhealthy conditions found in hazardous housing can lead to lead poisoning, asthma, respiratory illness, cancer, and unintentional injuries, resulting in missed school days and poor school performance for children, as well as missed work days for parents. To protect the health of 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:

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

Full funding to federal programs such as these will help to address many of the risks and burdens facing the residents and families of 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.
- 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 9% of adults (2015) and 8% of children (2012) have current asthma in North Dakota.
- Approximately 18,000 North Dakotan children (10%) live in crowded housing (2015), an 80% increase from 2012.

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
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:

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

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

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.

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

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

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.

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

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

High levels of radon have been found in homes in all of Ohio’s 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:

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).
- 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.
- 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.
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:

- 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.
  - **55% of Oregon housing was built before 1978** and is likely to contain lead-based paint; 12% was built before 1940.
  - 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 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.
  - 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.
  - On average, **18 Oregonians die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2011-2015).
  - In 2016, **unintentional falls were responsible for 658 deaths** among Oregonians over the age of 65.
  - **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**.

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

**contact**: sgoodwin@nchh.org

**visit**: http://bit.ly/StatePro

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**OR received funding since 2016?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Funding Received</th>
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<td>CDC’s Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program</td>
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<td>CDC’s National Asthma Control Program</td>
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<td>CDC’s Environmental Health Tracking Network</td>
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<td>HUD’s Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes</td>
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<td>HUD’s Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)</td>
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<td>HHS’ Maternal and Child Health Block Grants</td>
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</table>
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:

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.
- 71% of Pennsylvania housing was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint; 25% was built before 1940.
- Approximately 10% of adults and 11% of children have current asthma in Pennsylvania (2015).
- 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.
- 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.
- Unintentional falls were responsible for 1,389 deaths among Pennsylvanians over the age of 65 in 2016.
- In 2013, there were over 18,000 inpatient hospitalizations due to asthma in Pennsylvania, costing the state over $496 million.
- On average, 75 Pennsylvanians die annually from carbon monoxide exposure (2011-2015), the highest average for any state during this period.

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

PA received funding since 2016?

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

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

Full funding to federal programs such as these will help to address many of the risks and burdens facing the families and residents of 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.
- 54% of Puerto Rico housing was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint.
- 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).
- Unintentional falls were responsible for 152 deaths in Puerto Rico in 2014; 107 of these deaths were among adults over the age of 65.
- Puerto Rico does not require blood lead data reporting. Blood lead prevalence (5 µg/dL) for children under six is estimated at over 3%.
- About 40% of Puerto Ricans with asthma visited an emergency department due to asthma in the previous year (2010).
- 97.2% of the population in Puerto Rico is served by water systems that violate EPA's Lead and Copper Rule.
- 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.

National Center for Healthly 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...

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

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

Full funding to federal programs such as these will help to address many of the risks and burdens facing the families and residents of 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.
- **74% of Rhode Island housing was built prior to 1978 (30% before 1940)** and is likely to contain lead-based paint.
- **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.**
- **$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.

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...

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

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

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

- In South Carolina, 28% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden, and 23% of children live in poverty.
- 39% of South Carolina housing was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint.
- Over 309,000 adults (2015) and over 102,000 children (2013) have current 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.
- In 2014, approximately 3% of blood lead tests in South Carolina returned elevated blood lead levels (5 μg/dL or more).
- In 2016, unintentional falls were responsible for 405 deaths among South Carolinians over the age of 65.
- In 2015, there were over 35,000 emergency department visits and almost 7,000 hospitalizations due to asthma in South Carolina.
- Through 2015, indoor radon test results for two South Carolina counties (Oconee and Greenville) showed averages above the EPA action level.

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

October 2018.
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:

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

Full funding to federal programs such as these will help to address many of the risks and burdens facing the families and residents of South 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).
- In 2017, there were 299 hospital discharges for asthma in South Dakota; average charges were $15,201.
- Over 54,000 adults (8.4%) have current asthma in South Dakota (2015).
- 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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...

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

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

In 2016, Texas received funding for the following programs since 2016:
- CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
- CDC's National Asthma Control Program
- CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network
- HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes
- HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)
- HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program
- EPA's Lead Categorical Grants
- EPA's Radon Categorical Grants
- EPA's Drinking Water Revolving Fund
- HHS' Maternal and Child Health Block Grants
- HHS' Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)

COVID-19 has resulted in 31% of children living in households with a high housing cost burden, and 22% of children living in poverty. In Texas, 31% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden, and 22% of children live in poverty. In 2011, 5,693 Texas children tested had an elevated blood lead level (5 μg/dL or more); 550 of them had blood lead levels of 10 μg/dL or more. Over 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. On average, 46 Texans die annually from carbon monoxide exposure (2011-2015).
UTAH

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

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

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

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

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

Over 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).

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).

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.

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.

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.

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).

UT received funding since 2016?

- YES
- (Salt Lake County only)
- YES
- NO
- YES
- YES
- YES
- YES
- YES
- YES
- YES
- YES

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...

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

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.
- 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 2016, 9,823 Vermonter children received blood lead screenings; 787 of them had lead levels at 5 μg/dL or above.
- In 2008, Vermont became the first state to pass legislation that defined 5 μg/dL as an elevated blood lead level.
- Vermonters on Medicaid are three times more likely to visit an emergency department for asthma than those on other insurance.
- One in eight Vermont homes has elevated levels of radon in their indoor air; 52% of homes with elevated radon levels had or were planning to install a radon mitigation system.

### Vermont Healthy Housing Fact Sheet 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>VT received funding since 2016?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CDC’s Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program</td>
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<td>DOE’s Weatherization Assistance Program</td>
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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](http://bit.ly/StatePro) contact: sgoodwin@nchh.org
Unhealthy conditions found in hazardous housing can lead to lead poisoning, asthma, respiratory illness, cancer, and unintentional injuries, resulting in missed school days and poor school performance for children, as well as missed work days for parents. To protect the health of Virginia’s families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services:

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.

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

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

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
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**

**CDC’s National Asthma Control Program**

**CDC’s Environmental Health Tracking Network**

**HUD’s Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes**

**HUD’s Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)**

**HUD’s HOME Investment Partnerships Program**

**EPA’s Lead Categorical Grants**

**EPA’s Radon Categorical Grants**

**EPA’s Drinking Water Revolving Fund**

**HHS’ Maternal and Child Health Block Grants**

**HHS’ Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)**

**DOE’s Weatherization Assistance Program**

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

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

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

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

- **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**.

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

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

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

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

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.
- 62% of Wisconsin housing was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint; 20% was built before 1940.
- 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).
- 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, 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.
- 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).
- In 2014, asthma was responsible for over 21,000 emergency department visits and over 5,000 hospitalizations in Wisconsin.
- 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.

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


contact: sgoodwin@nchh.org
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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program/Effort</th>
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</tbody>
</table>

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

- In Wyoming, **20% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 11% of children live in poverty.
- 54% of Wyoming housing was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint; 11% was built before 1940.
- Approximately **8% of adults** (2015) and **7% of children** (2012) **have current asthma** in Wyoming.
- Wyoming has **no state statutes regarding carbon monoxide detectors or radon.**
- In 2012, only **2,184 childhood blood lead tests** were reported to the Wyoming Department of Health; 1.5% of these were elevated.
- On average, **4 Wyomingites die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2011-2015).
- In 2016, **unintentional falls** were responsible for **68 deaths** among Wyomingites over the age of 65.
- **21 of Wyoming’s 23 counties** have predicted average **indoor radon levels above the EPA action level.**

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](http://bit.ly/StatePro) **contact:** sgoodwin@nchh.org