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

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

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

- 270,000 children aged 1-5 years old have elevated blood lead levels
- 25.1 million people have asthma (1 in 11 children; 1 in 12 adults)
- 31,000 older adults die from unintentional falls
- 21,000 people die from radon-related lung cancer
- 400 people die from unintentional CO poisoning not linked to fires

Housing hazards cost the U.S. billions annually, contributing to:

- $63 billion asthma
- $50 billion lead poisoning
- $500 million residential fatalities from CO poisoning
- $2.9 billion radon-induced lung cancer
- $200 billion unintentional injuries

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

For every $1:

- invested in home visiting programs that address both asthma self-management and indoor environmental triggers, there is a return of $5.30-$14.00
- spent to reduce lead hazards, there is a benefit of $1.39 and poisonings can be prevented:
  - HUD estimates that the number of children under five with elevated BLLs in 2010 would have included an additional 265,000 children if not for HUD programs’ actions to control hazards in over 370,000 housing units
- spent ensuring compliance with the RRP rule or removing lead service lines, there is a benefit of $3.10 or $1.33, respectively
- invested in poison control centers, approximately $7 to $15 are saved in unnecessary healthcare expenses
- spent to install a smoke detector, there is a societal benefit of $28

October 2019. 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 Alabama’s families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program/Programs</th>
<th>AL received funding since 2017?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CDC’s Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDC’s National Asthma Control Program</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDC’s Environmental Health Tracking Network</td>
<td>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>
<td>YES</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>
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<td>EPA’s State Indoor Radon Grants</td>
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<tr>
<td>EPA’s Drinking Water Revolving Fund</td>
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<td>HHS’ Maternal and Child Health Block Grants</td>
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<tr>
<td>HHS’ Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOE’s Weatherization Assistance Program</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

- In Alabama, **24% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 25% of children live in poverty.
- In 2017, **382 Alabama children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 μg/dL or more); **120 of them had blood lead levels of 10 μg/dL or more**.
- **181 Alabamans aged 65 years and older** died from unintentional falls in 2017.
- On average, **12 Alabamans die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2012-2016).
- **45% of Alabama housing was built prior to 1978** and is likely to contain lead-based paint.
- **Approximately 11% of adults** (2017) and **13% of children** (2014) in Alabama have current asthma.
- **Homes located in 15 counties throughout northern and central Alabama** have a predicted average indoor screening level greater than the EPA action level for radon.
- In Alabama, there are **no laws regulating building mold standards, testing requirements, or accreditation/certification** for contractors performing mold testing or remediation activities.

October 2019. 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 Alaska families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services:

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

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

- In Alaska, 31% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden, and 15% of children live in poverty.
- 41% of Alaska housing was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint.
- Approximately 47,000 Alaskan adults have current asthma, over 8% of the adult population (2017).
- Unintentional falls were responsible for 43 deaths in Alaska in 2017. Total charges billed to older Alaskan adults for fall-related injuries was $135 million in 2016 – triple that of 2012.
- Less than 8% of Alaskan children under 6 years of age were tested for elevated blood lead in 2018; the percentage of elevated blood lead levels among children tested under the age of 6 was highest in the southwest region of the state.
- On average, 9 Alaskans die annually from carbon monoxide exposure (2012-2016).
- Between 2001 and 2004, known asthma hospitalization charges in Alaska totaled almost $17 million, approximately $9,200 per hospitalization.
- In Alaska, 21% of collected radon tests had levels above the EPA action level for indoor air (1990-2014).

National Center for HEALTHY HOUSING

October 2019. 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 Arizona’s families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Arizona Received Funding Since 2017?</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<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>HUD’s HOME Investment Partnerships Program</td>
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<td>EPA’s Lead Categorical Grants</td>
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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 residents and families of Arizona, including:

- In Arizona, **32% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and **21% of children live in poverty**.
- **34% of Arizona housing was built before 1978** and is likely to contain lead-based paint.
- Over **480,000 adults and 174,000 children have current asthma** in Arizona (2014), approximately 10% and 11% of the populations, respectively.
- 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).
- In 2017, **256 Arizona children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 μg/dL or more); **65 of them had blood lead levels of 10 μg/dL or more**.

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

On average, **11 Arizonans die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2012-2016).

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

National Center for Healthy Housing

October 2019. For references, additional state-specific healthy homes information, and to learn how you can **engage your members of Congress** on these vital issues...

Unhealthy conditions found in hazardous housing can lead to lead poisoning, asthma, respiratory illness, cancer, and unintentional injuries, resulting in missed school days and poor school performance for children, as well as missed work days for parents. To protect the health of Arkansas’ 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 Arkansas, including:

- In Arkansas, 24% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden, and 24% of children live in poverty.
- Unintentional falls were responsible for 250 deaths among Arkansans above the age of 65 in 2017.
- Arkansas has no state statutes regarding carbon monoxide detectors or radon.
- Approximately 10% of adults have current asthma in Arkansas; over 16% have been diagnosed with asthma during their lifetime (2015).
- Asthma is the third leading cause of hospitalization for children between 1 and 17 in Arkansas (2014).
- On average, 8 Arkansans die annually from carbon monoxide exposure (2012-2016).
- 15% of Arkansan households face severe housing problems, such as overcrowding or lack of kitchen or plumbing facilities.

October 2019. 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 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 State Indoor Radon 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, 43% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden, and 18% of children live in poverty.
- 60% of California housing was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint.
- Approximately 8% of adults and 6% of children have current asthma in California (2017).
- In 2017, 2,134 Californians over the age of 65 died from falls. In 2014, 74,645 were hospitalized and 208,564 were treated in an emergency department.
- 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, 44 Californians die annually from carbon monoxide exposure (2012-2016).
- In 2017, there were over 179,000 emergency department visits and 17,900 hospitalizations due to asthma in California.
- California is home to more than 4.7 million adults over the age of 65, the largest older adult population in the nation.

CA received funding since 2017?
- CDC’s Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program: YES (Los Angeles only)
- CDC’s National Asthma Control Program: YES
- CDC’s Environmental Health Tracking Network: YES
- HUD’s Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes: YES
- HUD’s Community Development Block Grants (CDBG): YES
- HUD’s HOME Investment Partnerships Program: YES
- EPA’s Lead Categorical Grants: YES
- EPA’s State Indoor Radon 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

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Status</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CDC’s Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program</td>
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<tr>
<td>CDC’s National Asthma Control Program</td>
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<td>CDC’s Environmental Health Tracking Network</td>
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<tr>
<td>HUD’s Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes</td>
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<td>YES</td>
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<tr>
<td>DOE’s Weatherization Assistance Program</td>
<td>YES</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

CO received funding since 2017?

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<th>Program</th>
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<td>CDC’s Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program</td>
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<tr>
<td>HUD’s Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes</td>
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<tr>
<td>HUD’s Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)</td>
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<tr>
<td>HHS’ Maternal and Child Health Block Grants</td>
<td>YES</td>
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<tr>
<td>HHS’ Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)</td>
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</tr>
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<td>DOE’s Weatherization Assistance Program</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Colorado, 31% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden, and 12% of children live in poverty.

In 2016, 260 Colorado children tested had an elevated blood lead level (5 μg/dL or more); 64 of them had blood lead levels of 10 μg/dL or more. Less than 7% of the population under 72 months old was tested.

Approximately 9% of adults (2017) and 9% of children (2010) in Colorado have current asthma.

Between 2005-2018, 17 counties in Colorado had 80% or more of their homes test above the EPA radon action level, and only one county (Sedgwick) had less than 20% of its homes test above the EPA action level.

In 2017, there were over 17,700 emergency department visits and approximately 2,300 hospitalizations due to asthma in Colorado.

On average, 16 Coloradans die annually from carbon monoxide exposure (2012-2016).

In Colorado, 1978 housing is likely to contain lead-based paint.

National Center for Healthy Housing

October 2019. 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 Connecticut families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services:

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

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

- In Connecticut, **35% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 13% of children live in poverty.
- In 2017, **1,610 Connecticut children tested had an elevated blood lead level (5 μg/dL or more)**; **488 of them had blood lead levels of 10 μg/dL or more**.
- **In 2017, 345 Connecticuters over the age of 65 died of unintentional falls**.
- **In Connecticut, half of all counties have predicted average indoor radon levels above the EPA action level**.
- On average, **five Connecticut residents die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2012-2016).
- Connecticut spent over **$99 million for acute care due to asthma as a primary diagnosis** in 2017: $56 million on hospitalization charges and $43 million on ED visits; **75% of these expenses were charged to Medicaid or Medicare**.

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 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, 29% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 18% of children live in poverty.
- **In 2016, 104 Delaware children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 μg/dL or more); 19 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 2017, unintentional falls were responsible for 68 deaths among Delawareans over the age of 65**.
- **46% of housing in Delaware was built before 1978** and is likely to contain lead-based paint.
- **In 2016, 104 Delaware children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 μg/dL or more); 19 of them had blood lead levels of 10 μg/dL or more.
- **Approximately 11% of adults (2017) 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.**

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:

- 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 State Indoor Radon 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

October 2019. 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 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program/Grant</th>
<th>Funding 2017-2019 Status</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CDC’s Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program</td>
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<td>HUD’s Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes</td>
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<td>YES</td>
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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 the District of Columbia, including:

- **In the District of Columbia, 39% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 26% of children live in poverty.
- **80% 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 **9% of adults and 11% of children have current asthma** in the District of Columbia (2015).
- In 2017, **128 District of Columbia children tested had an elevated blood lead level (5 μg/dL or more)**; **35 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**.
- Children ages 0-17 experience the **highest rates of emergency department visits with asthma** as the primary, secondary, or tertiary diagnosis in wards 7 and 8 (2015).
- In 2017, **unintentional falls were responsible for 43 deaths among Washingtonians over the age of 65**.
- **21% of District of Columbia households have severe housing problems**, including overcrowding or lack of kitchen or plumbing facilities.

National Center for Healthy Housing

October 2019. 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 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 State Indoor Radon 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,** 38% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden, and 20% of children live in poverty.

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

**Approximately 8% of adults and 7% of children have current asthma** in Florida (2017).

**Unintentional falls are the leading cause of injury** for Floridians above the age of 65 and were responsible for 2,831 deaths in 2017.

**In 2012, 2,946 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 (2012-2016).**

**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.**

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

October 2019. 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 Georgia'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 Georgia, including:

- In Georgia, 30% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden, and 21% of children live in poverty.
- In 2018, 1,807 Georgia children tested had an elevated blood lead level (5 μg/dL or more); 526 of them had blood lead levels of 10 μg/dL or more.
- Over 8% of adults and 9% of children have current asthma in Georgia (2017).
- In Georgia, falls are the leading cause of emergency department visits among people over the age of 65 and the fourth highest cause overall (2013-2017).
- Radon-related lung cancer kills over 800 Georgians annually. In 20 northern Georgia counties, more than 20% of homes have tested with high levels of radon.

Contact: sgoodwin@nchh.org

October 2019. For references, additional state-specific healthy homes information, and to learn how you can engage your members of Congress on these vital issues...
Unhealthy conditions found in hazardous housing can lead to lead poisoning, asthma, respiratory illness, cancer, and unintentional injuries, resulting in missed school days and poor school performance for children, as well as missed work days for parents. To protect the health of 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 State Indoor Radon 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).
- Over 7% of adults have current asthma in Guam (2017).
- Approximately 22% of Guamanian high school students report being previously told by a doctor or nurse that they had asthma (2017).
- 3,790 Guamanians over the age of 45 reported injuries from falls in 2012.
- 38,482 people are enrolled in the Medicaid and CHIP program in Guam (2015).
- 27% of private residences and 13% of classrooms tested in Guam had indoor radon levels above the EPA action level; 57% of all schools had at least one classroom with elevated indoor radon levels.
- In 2016, perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS) levels that exceeded the EPA standards for drinking water were detected in 5 drinking water wells in Guam; 2 remain inactive as treatment systems were not able to bring levels to acceptable concentrations.
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:

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, 36% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden, and 12% of children live in poverty.
- Between 2013-2018, 1 of every 100 children in Hawaii tested with elevated blood lead levels (5 μg/dL or more).
- Hawaii averaged 22 deaths from asthma per year between 2013 and 2015. In 2015, over 7,500 Hawaiians were seen in the emergency department for asthma-related symptoms.
- In 2017, unintentional falls were responsible for 132 deaths among Hawaiians 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 2019. 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 State Indoor Radon 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, 24% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden, and 15% 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.
- 44% of housing in Idaho was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint.
- On average, 9 Idahoans die annually from carbon monoxide exposure (2012-2016).
- Approximately 9% of adults (over 110,000) in Idaho have current asthma (2017).
- Idaho has no state statutes regulating radon, carbon monoxide detectors, or mold.
- Over 19% of high school students have had asthma at some point (2015).
- There were a total of 242 deaths from unintentional falls in Idaho in 2017; 213 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.

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, 24% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden, and 15% 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.
- 44% of housing in Idaho was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint.
- On average, 9 Idahoans die annually from carbon monoxide exposure (2012-2016).
- Approximately 9% of adults (over 110,000) in Idaho have current asthma (2017).
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- In Idaho, 24% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden, and 15% 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.
- 44% of housing in Idaho was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint.
- On average, 9 Idahoans die annually from carbon monoxide exposure (2012-2016).
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- In Idaho, 24% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden, and 15% 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.
- 44% of housing in Idaho was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint.
- On average, 9 Idahoans die annually from carbon monoxide exposure (2012-2016).
- Approximately 9% of adults (over 110,000) in Idaho have current asthma (2017).
- Idaho has no state statutes regulating radon, carbon monoxide detectors, or mold.
- Over 19% of high school students have had asthma at some point (2015).
- There were a total of 242 deaths from unintentional falls in Idaho in 2017; 213 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.

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, 24% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden, and 15% 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.
- 44% of housing in Idaho was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint.
- On average, 9 Idahoans die annually from carbon monoxide exposure (2012-2016).
- Approximately 9% of adults (over 110,000) in Idaho have current asthma (2017).
- Idaho has no state statutes regulating radon, carbon monoxide detectors, or mold.
- Over 19% of high school students have had asthma at some point (2015).
- There were a total of 242 deaths from unintentional falls in Idaho in 2017; 213 of those killed were Idahoans 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 Illinois families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Funding Since 2017?</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>
<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>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HUD’s HOME Investment Partnerships Program</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EPA’s Lead Categorical Grants</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EPA’s State Indoor Radon Grants</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EPA’s Drinking Water Revolving Fund</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HHS’ Maternal and Child Health Block Grants</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HHS’ Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOE’s Weatherization Assistance Program</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

- In Illinois, **30% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 17% of children live in poverty.
- 911 Illinoisans above the age of 65 died from unintentional falls in 2017.
- 67% of Illinois housing was built prior to 1978; **59% of these homes have a prevalence of lead-based paint** and 41% have a significant hazard.
- Over **8% of adults and 5% of children have current asthma** in Illinois (2017).
- 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.
- Over **20% of Illinois homes were built prior to 1978**; 50% of these homes have a prevalence of lead-based paint and 40% have a significant hazard.
- 4,477 Illinoisan children tested had an elevated blood lead level (5 μg/dL or more); 1,285 of them had blood lead levels of 10 μg/dL or more.
- Illinois’ asthma expenditures are expected to reach **$2.2 billion by 2020**, a growth of 53.6% since 2010. In 12 months, Illinoisan adults with asthma were unable to work or carry out daily activities for a total of 3,089,988 days.
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October 2019. 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 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 State Indoor Radon 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 Indiana,
- 23% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden, and 18% of children live in poverty.
- 58% of Indiana housing was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint; 17% was built before 1940.
- Approximately 10% of adults and 7% of children have current asthma in Indiana (2017).
- Falls are the leading cause of injury-related emergency department visits, hospitalization, and death for Hoosiers aged 65 and older. In 2017, 431 older adults died from fall-related injury.

In 2017,
- 821 Indiana children tested had an elevated blood lead level (5 μg/dL or more); 260 of them had blood lead levels of 10 μg/dL or more.
- On average, 24 Hoosiers die annually from carbon monoxide exposure (2012-2016).
- In 2017, there were 27,191 emergency department visits and 2,597 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.

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:

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contact: sgoodwin@nchh.org

National Center for Healthy Housing
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 State Indoor Radon 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, **19% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 12% of children live in poverty.
- In 2017, **890 Iowa children tested had a confirmed elevated blood lead level (5 µg/dL or more); 349 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or more.**
- In Iowa, **66% of housing was built before 1978** and is likely to contain lead-based paint; over 25% was built before 1940.
- In 2017, **unintentional falls were responsible for 461 deaths among Iowans over the age of 65.**
- Approximately **9% of adults** (2017) and **6% of children** (2010) in Iowa have current asthma.
- There were **314 emergency department visits** (2018), **17 hospitalizations** (2018), and **31 deaths** (2017) due to unintentional, nonfire-related carbon monoxide exposure in Iowa.
- **Iowa leads the nation in the percentage of homes over the EPA action level for radon (71.6%)** as well as the percentage of homes over 20 pCi/L.
- **Iowa is designated by the EPA as an entirely zone 1 state for radon**, which means that at least 50% of the homes are above EPA’s recommended action level.

National Center for Healthy Housing

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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 State Indoor Radon 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, 22% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden, and 15% of children live in poverty.
- In 2012, 238 Kansas children tested had an elevated blood lead level (5 μg/dL or more); 138 of them had blood lead levels of 10 μg/dL or more.
- On average, 11 Kansans die annually from carbon monoxide exposure (2012-2016).
- Over 63,000 children and 199,000 adults have current asthma in Kansas, about 9% of the population for each age group (2017).
- 78 of Kansas’ 105 counties have predicted average indoor radon levels above the EPA action level.
- In 2017, unintentional falls were responsible for 431 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 2019. 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 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, 23% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 22% of children live in poverty.
- **51% of Kentucky housing was built before 1978** and is likely to contain lead-based paint.
- **Approximately 11% of adults** (2017) and **8% of children** (2016) **have current asthma** in Kentucky.
- **In 2017, unintentional falls were responsible for 294 deaths among Kentuckians over the age of 65.**
- **In 2016, 80 Kentucky children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 μg/dL or more); **23 of them had blood lead levels of 10 μg/dL or more.** Only 3.2% of the population under 72 months old was tested.
- **On average, 18 Kentuckians die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2012-2016).
- **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.**

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:

- 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 State Indoor Radon 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, 80 Kentucky children tested had an elevated blood lead level (5 μg/dL or more); 23 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, 23% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden, and 22% of children live in poverty.

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

Approximately 11% of adults (2017) and 8% of children (2016) have current asthma in Kentucky.

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In 2016, 80 Kentucky children tested had an elevated blood lead level (5 μg/dL or more); 23 of them had blood lead levels of 10 μg/dL or more. Only 3.2% of the population under 72 months old was tested.
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:

- 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 State Indoor Radon 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 Louisiana, including:

- In Louisiana, 30% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden, and 28% of children live in poverty.
- In 2016, 181 Louisiana children tested had an elevated blood lead level (5 μg/dL or more); 83 of them had blood lead levels of 10 μg/dL or more.
- In 2016, over 10% of children tested for lead had levels above 5 μg/dL in five Louisiana parishes: Claiborne, Winn, St. Martin, St. Mary, and Orlean.
- 52% of Louisiana housing was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint.
- Approximately 9% of adults (2017) and 9% of children (2015) have current asthma in Louisiana.
- There were over 28,000 emergency department visits due to asthma in Louisiana in 2014.
- In 2017, 262 Louisianaans over the age of 65 died as a result of unintentional falls.
- On average, 19 individuals die annually from carbon monoxide exposure in Louisiana (2012-2016).
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:

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

- In Maine, 20% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden, and 13% of children live in poverty.
- 57% of Maine housing was built prior to 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint; 24% was built in 1939 or earlier.
- Asthma was responsible for over 5,280 emergency department visits and 421 hospitalizations in Maine in 2016.
- Carbon monoxide exposure was responsible for 107 emergency department visits in Maine in 2016.
- Over 13,000 children were screened for lead poisoning in Maine in 2017; 318 were confirmed to have lead levels above 5 μg/dL.
- Approximately 11% of adults and 8% children (2017) have current asthma in Maine.
- 222 Mainers aged 65 and older died from unintentional falls in 2017.
- Approximately 75% of counties in Maine are predicted to have indoor radon levels above the EPA standard.

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 State Indoor Radon 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

ME received funding since 2017?

YES
YES
YES
YES
YES
YES
YES
YES
YES
YES
YES
YES

October 2019. 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 Maryland’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 Maryland, including:

- In 2015, unintended falls among Marylanders above 65 were responsible for over 9,000 hospitalizations and over 500 deaths.
- In 2015, there were over 44,000 asthma-related emergency department visits and over 6,000 hospitalizations in Maryland; charges totaled $93.3 million and $42.1 million, respectively.
- In 2017, 1,532 Maryland children tested had an elevated blood lead level (5 μg/dL or more); 341 of them had blood lead levels of 10 μg/dL or more.
- On average, 10 Marylanders die annually from carbon monoxide exposure (2012-2016).
- Approximately 9% of adults (2017) and 10% of children have current asthma in Maryland (2015).

Full Center for Healthy Housing

October 2019. 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

Maryland 2019 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

In Maryland, 32% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden, and 12% of children live in poverty.

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

In 1978, CO

In 2017, 1,532 Maryland children tested had an elevated blood lead level (5 μg/dL or more); 341 of them had blood lead levels of 10 μg/dL or more.

On average, 10 Marylanders die annually from carbon monoxide exposure (2012-2016).

In 2015, there were over 44,000 asthma-related emergency department visits and over 6,000 hospitalizations in Maryland; charges totaled $93.3 million and $42.1 million, respectively.

Approximately 9% of adults (2017) and 10% of children have current asthma in Maryland (2015).

In 2015, unintentional falls among Marylanders above 65 were responsible for over 9,000 hospitalizations and over 500 deaths.

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

YES

NO

YES

YES

YES

YES

YES

YES

YES

YES

YES

YES

YES

YES

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

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

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

- In Massachusetts, 32% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden, and 14% of children live in poverty.
- 72% 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.
- Over 11% of adults and almost 16% of children have current asthma in Massachusetts (2017).
- 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 2017, 2,758 Massachusettsan children tested had an elevated blood lead level (5 μg/dL or more); 556 of them had blood lead levels of 10 μg/dL or more.
- On average, 5 Bay Staters die annually from carbon monoxide exposure (2012-2016).
- 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.

National Center for HEALTHY HOUSING

October 2019. 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 State Indoor Radon 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, 25% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden, and 20% of children live in poverty.
- 65% of Michigan housing was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint.
- Approximately 11% of adults and 9% of children (2017) have current asthma in Michigan. The 2014 asthma hospitalization rate for adults was 1.8 times higher in Saginaw County than in the rest of the state.
- Adults and children with asthma in Michigan report an average of between 3.8 and 4 asthma triggers at home.
- In 2017, 2,599 Michigan children tested had an elevated blood lead level (5 μg/dL or more).
- On average, 30 Michiganders die annually from carbon monoxide exposure (2012-2016).
- 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.

October 2019. 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program/Grant</th>
<th>MN received funding since 2017?</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>
<td>CDC’s Environmental Health Tracking Network</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HUD’s Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HUD’s Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HUD’s HOME Investment Partnerships Program</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EPA’s Lead Categorical Grants</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EPA’s State Indoor Radon Grants</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EPA’s Drinking Water Revolving Fund</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HHS’ Maternal and Child Health Block Grants</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HHS’ Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOE’s Weatherization Assistance Program</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

- **In Minnesota**, 22% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden, and 12% of children live in poverty.
- **In 2017**, 765 Minnesota 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.
- **In 2014**, asthma cost Minnesotans an estimated $669.3 million including direct medical expenses and lost work days. In 2017, there were 55 deaths due to asthma in Minnesota.
- **Approximately 7% of adults** and **7% of children** in Minnesota (2016) have current asthma.
- **Unintentional falls** were responsible for 1,080 deaths of Minnesotans over the age of 65 in 2017.
- **Two in five homes** tested in Minnesota have elevated levels of radon in their indoor air.

National Center for Healthy Housing

October 2019. 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 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 State Indoor Radon 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

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

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

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

- In Missouri, 24% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden, and 19% of children live in poverty.
- 56% of Missouri housing was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint; 28% was built before 1960.
- Approximately 9% of adults and almost 10% of children have current asthma in Missouri (2017).
- In 2017, 1,619 Missouri children tested had an elevated blood lead level (5 μg/dL or more); 444 of them had blood lead levels of 10 μg/dL or more.
- On average, 29 Missourians die annually from carbon monoxide exposure (2012-2016).
- Asthma was responsible for over 30,000 emergency department visits in Missouri in 2014; hospitalization charges for these visits totaled over $114 million.
- In 2017, unintentional falls were responsible for 671 deaths among Missourians over the age of 65.
- Between 2005 and 2015, over 30% (6,619 of 20,803) of the homes tested in Missouri had test results above the EPA action level for radon.
Unhealthy conditions found in hazardous housing can lead to lead poisoning, asthma, respiratory illness, cancer, and unintentional injuries, resulting in missed school days and poor school performance for children, as well as missed work days for parents. To protect the health of Montana’s families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services:

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

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

- In Montana, 22% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden, and 15% of children live in poverty.
- Significant ground water and soil contamination from the state’s history of mining and smelting pose a particular lead risk for Montana.
- 56% of Montana housing was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint; 14% was built before 1940.
- On average, 6 Montanans die annually from carbon monoxide exposure (2012-2016).
- Approximately 19,000 children and 75,000 adults have current asthma in Montana, about 9% of the population for each age group (2017).
- There were over 2,100 emergency department visits due to asthma in Montana in 2017; total charges are estimated at $3.7 million for these visits.
- In 2017, unintentional falls were responsible for 151 deaths among Montanans over the age of 65.
- 49 of Montana’s 56 counties have predicted average indoor radon levels above the EPA action level.

Contact: sgoodwin@nchh.org

MT received funding since 2017?

October 2019. For references, additional state-specific healthy homes information, and to learn how you can engage your members of Congress on these vital issues...
Unhealthy conditions found in hazardous housing can lead to lead poisoning, asthma, respiratory illness, cancer, and unintentional injuries, resulting in missed school days and poor school performance for children, as well as missed work days for parents. To protect the health of 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 State Indoor Radon 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 Nebraska, 22% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden, and 14% of children live in poverty.

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

Approximately 8% of adults and 6% of children have current asthma in Nebraska (2017).

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.

On average, 8 Nebraskans die annually from carbon monoxide exposure (2012-2016).

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.

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

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

- In Nevada, **33% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 19% of children live in poverty.

- **24% of Nevada housing was built before 1978** and is likely to contain lead-based paint. In 2011, **25% of owner-occupied and 38% of renter-occupied units** with young children present were built before 1980.

- **Over 49,000 children and 240,000 adults have current asthma in Nevada**, about 8% and 10% of the population for each age group, respectively (2017).

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

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

- On average, **11 Nevadans die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2012-2016).

- In 2017, **unintentional falls were responsible for 239 deaths** among Nevadans over the age of 65.

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

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National Center for 
**HEALTHY HOUSING**

October 2019. 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 Hampshire'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 Hampshire, including:

- In New Hampshire, 26% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden, and 10% of children live in poverty.

- In 2017, 652 New Hampshire children tested had an elevated blood lead level (5 μg/dL or more); 106 of them had blood lead levels of 10 μg/dL or more.

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

- Approximately 13% of adults (2017) and 7% of children (2015) have current asthma in New Hampshire.

- Unintentional falls were responsible for 243 deaths among New Hamshirites over the age of 65 in 2017; 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.

- 54% of New Hampshire housing was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint; 20% was built before 1940.

- A home in New Hampshire has test results above the EPA action level for radon in their indoor air. New Hampshire's average radon exposure potential is 44% higher than the national average.

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 State Indoor Radon 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

National Center for HEALTHY HOUSING

October 2019. 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 Jersey families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services:

In 2017, 3,783 New Jersey children tested had an elevated blood lead level (5 μg/dL or more); 914 of them had blood lead levels of 10 μg/dL or more.

In 2017, 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.

In 2017, 427 New Jerseyans over 65 died in New Jersey, and in 2015 approximately 17,000 were hospitalized as a result of unintentional falls.

Approximately 7% of adults and 8% of children have current asthma in New Jersey (2017).

Over 67% 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 2017, carbon monoxide poisoning was responsible for 525 emergency department visits in New Jersey.

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, 37% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden, and 14% of children live in poverty.
- Over 67% 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 2017, 427 New Jerseyans over 65 died in New Jersey, and in 2015 approximately 17,000 were hospitalized as a result of unintentional falls.

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

- CDC’s Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
- CDC’s National Asthma Control Program
- CDC’s Environmental Health Tracking Network
- HUD’s Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes
- HUD’s Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)
- HUD’s HOME Investment Partnerships Program
- EPA’s Lead Categorical Grants
- EPA’s State Indoor Radon 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 Mexico, including:

- **In New Mexico, 28% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 27% of children live in poverty.
- **46% of New Mexico housing was built before 1978** and is likely to contain lead-based paint.
- **Approximately 11% of adults and 9% of children have current asthma** in New Mexico (2017).
- **In 2017, 71 New Mexico children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 μg/dL or more); **9 of them had blood lead levels of 10 μg/dL or more.**
- **On average, 8 New Mexicans die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2012-2016). In 2016, CO exposure was responsible for **153 emergency department visits.**
- **In 2016, there were over 7,000 emergency department visits due to asthma** in New Mexico.
- **In 2017, unintentional falls were responsible for 313 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.**

October 2019. 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 York 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 York, including:

In New York, 40% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden, and 20% of children live in poverty.

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

Approximately 9% of adults and 9% of children have current asthma in New York (2017).

Unintentional falls were responsible for over 1,373 deaths (2017) and over 100,000 emergency department visits (2014) in New Yorkers over the age of 65.

In 2017, 11,240 New York children (5,317 from New York City alone) tested had an elevated blood lead level (5 μg/dL or more); 1,764 of them had blood lead levels of 10 μg/dL or more.

On average, 41 New Yorkers die annually from carbon monoxide exposure (2012-2016).

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

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.

October 2019. 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 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 State Indoor Radon 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, 27% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden, and 21% of children live in poverty.
- In 2017, 751 North Carolina children tested had an elevated blood lead level (5 μg/dL or more); 209 of them had blood lead levels of 10 μg/dL or more.
- On average, 46 North Carolinians die annually from carbon monoxide exposure (2012-2016).
- 38% of North Carolina housing was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint.
- In 2014, asthma was responsible for over 58,000 emergency department visits in North Carolina. Asthma hospitalization charges totaled over $139 million.
- Approximately 9% of adults (2017) and 12% of children (2014) have current asthma in North Carolina.
- In 2017, unintentional falls were responsible for 1,124 deaths among North Carolinians over the age of 65.
- 8 counties in western North Carolina have predicted average indoor radon levels above the EPA action level.

October 2019. For references, additional state-specific healthy homes information, and to learn how you can engage your members of Congress on these vital issues...
Unhealthy conditions found in hazardous housing can lead to lead poisoning, asthma, respiratory illness, cancer, and unintentional injuries, resulting in missed school days and poor school performance for children, as well as missed work days for parents. To protect the health of 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: NO
- CDC's National Asthma Control Program: NO
- CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network: NO
- HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes: YES
- HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG): YES
- HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program: YES
- EPA's Lead Categorical Grants: YES
- EPA's State Indoor Radon 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

In North Dakota, 18% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden, and 11% 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.

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.

In North Dakota, 18% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden, and 11% 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.

55% of North Dakota housing was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint; 13% was built before 1940. On average, 4 North Dakotans die annually from carbon monoxide exposure (2012-2016).

Approximately 9% of adults (2017) and 8% of children (2012) have current asthma in North Dakota. The entire state of North Dakota has predicted indoor radon levels above the EPA action level; 63% of homes have test results above the action level.

In 2017, unintentional falls were responsible for 62 deaths among North Dakotans over the age of 60 and were the leading cause of preventable death for this age group. Approximately 17,000 North Dakotan children (10%) live in crowded housing (2017), an 80% increase from 2012.

October 2019. 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 Ohio 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 Ohio, including:

- In Ohio, 25% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden, and 20% of children live in poverty.
- 66% of Ohio housing was built prior to 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint; almost 20% was built in 1939 or earlier.
- In 2017, black children in Ohio had over twice the asthma prevalence rate of white children (21.6% vs 9.6%, respectively).
- In 2014, unintentional falls among older Ohioans were responsible for 81,275 emergency department visits, 19,461 hospitalizations, and 1,160 deaths.
- In 2018, 3,856 of Ohio children tested had an elevated blood lead level (5 μg/dL or more); 1,119 of them had blood lead levels of 10 μg/dL or more.
- Approximately 10% of adults and 9% of children have current asthma in Ohio (2017).
- On average, 56 individuals die annually from carbon monoxide exposure in Ohio (2012-2016).
- Of Ohio’s 88 counties, 29 contain radon levels above the EPA action level.

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 State Indoor Radon 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

OH received funding since 2017?

National Center for HEALTHY HOUSING

October 2019. 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 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 21% of children live in poverty.
- **54% of Oklahoma housing was built before 1978** and is likely to contain lead-based paint.
- **In 2017, 538 Oklahoma children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 μg/dL or more); 141 of them had blood lead levels of 10 μg/dL or more.
- Every year, **over 450 Oklahomans over the age of 65 die and 7,000 are hospitalized** from fall-related injuries.
- **Approximately 10% of adults (2017) and 10% of children (2016) have current asthma** in Oklahoma.
- **In 2012, total charges for asthma-related hospitalizations for Oklahoma 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**.
- **On average, 12 Oklahomans die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2012-2016).
- **9 counties** in Oklahoma are categorized as having “moderate potential” for indoor radon levels above the EPA action level.

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:

- **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 State Indoor Radon Grants**
- **EPA’s Drinking Water Revolving Fund**
- **HHS’ Maternal and Child Health Block Grants**
- **HHS’ Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)**
- **DOE’s Weatherization Assistance Program**

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<td>CDC’s Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program</td>
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October 2019. 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 Oregon's families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services:

CDC’s Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program  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 State Indoor Radon Grants  YES
EPA’s Drinking Water Revolving Fund  YES
HHS’ Maternal and Child Health Block Grants  YES
HHS’ Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)  YES
DOE’s Weatherization Assistance Program  YES

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

In Oregon, **32% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 16% of children live in poverty.

**54% of Oregon housing was built before 1978** and is likely to contain lead-based paint; 12% was built before 1940.

Over **47,700 children** and **353,000 adults in Oregon have current asthma**, about 6% and 11% of the population for each age group, respectively (2017).

In 2017, **147 Oregon children tested had an elevated blood lead level (5 μg/dL or more)**; **32 of them had blood lead levels of 10 μg/dL or more**.

**On average, 15 Oregonians die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2012–2016).

In 2017, **unintentional falls were responsible for 688 deaths** among Oregonians over the age of 65.

In 2017, there were **1,190 hospitalizations due to asthma in Oregon**, totaling **$28 million in direct charges**.

**28 ZIP codes in Oregon are considered high-risk for indoor radon**, with as many as 62.5% of homes testing above the EPA action level. There are approximately **276 radon-related lung cancer deaths in Oregon each year**.
Unhealthy conditions found in hazardous housing can lead to lead poisoning, asthma, respiratory illness, cancer, and unintentional injuries, resulting in missed school days and poor school performance for children, as well as missed work days for parents. To protect the health of Pennsylvania’s families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services:

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

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

- In Pennsylvania, **27% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 17% of children live in poverty.
- **70% of Pennsylvania housing was built before 1978** and is likely to contain lead-based paint; 25% was built before 1940.
- In 2013, Pennsylvania reports **over 18,000 inpatient hospitalizations** due to asthma, costing the state **over $496 million**. In 2015, only **34% of adults with asthma were advised to reduce exposures to irritants** at home, school, or work.
- **Unintentional falls were responsible for 1,568 deaths among Pennsylvanians over the age of 65** in 2017.
- In 2017, **6,854 Pennsylvania children tested had an elevated blood lead level (5 μg/dL or more); 1,791 of them had blood lead levels of 10 μg/dL or more**.
- On average, **66 Pennsylvanians die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2012-2016), the highest average for any state during this period.
- Approximately **10% of adults and 9% of children have current asthma** in Pennsylvania (2015).
- **40% of Pennsylvania homes tested for radon have results above the EPA action level.** In 49 Pennsylvania counties, average indoor air radon levels are predicted to be greater than 4 pCi/L.

October 2019. 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 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:

**Public Health Programs**

- 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 State Indoor Radon 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, **29% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and **58% of children live in poverty**.
- **54% of Puerto Rico housing was built before 1978** and is likely to contain lead-based paint.
- **Over 111,000 children and 334,000 adults in Puerto Rico have current asthma**, about 16% and 12% of the population for each age group, respectively (2017).
- 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%**.
- **In 2013, there were over 95,000 emergency room visits due to asthma in Puerto Rico. The highest percentage of these claims originated from the Cagus region**.
- **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**.

October 2019. 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:

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<thead>
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<th>Program</th>
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<td>DOE’s Weatherization Assistance Program</td>
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Full funding to federal programs such as these will help to address many of the risks and burdens facing the families and residents of Rhode Island, including:

- In Rhode Island, **33% 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 2017, **815 Rhode Island children tested had an elevated blood lead level (5 μg/dL or more)**; **175 of them had blood lead levels of 10 μg/dL or more**.
- Approximately **12% of adults and 10% children (2017) have current asthma** in Rhode Island.
- **$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.

October 2019. 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 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)
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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 South Carolina, including:

In South Carolina, 28% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden, and 23% of children live in poverty. In 2014, approximately 3% of blood lead tests in South Carolina returned elevated blood lead levels (5 μg/dL or more).

38% of South Carolina housing was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint. In 2017, unintentional falls were responsible for 400 deaths among South Carolinians over the age of 65.

Over 360,000 adults (2017) and over 102,000 children (2013) have current asthma in South Carolina. In 2017, there were over 21,000 emergency department visits and almost 2,500 hospitalizations due to asthma in South Carolina.

On average, 47 South Carolinians die annually from carbon monoxide exposure (2012-2016). Through 2015, indoor radon test results for two South Carolina counties (Oconee and Greenville) showed averages above the EPA action level.

SC received funding since 2017?

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

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

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

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

- In South Dakota, 18% 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).
- On average, 7 South Dakotans die annually from carbon monoxide exposure (2012-2016).
- In 2017, there were 299 hospital discharges for asthma in South Dakota; average charges were $15,201.
- About 7% of adults and 6% of children have current asthma in South Dakota (2017).
- In 2017, unintentional falls were responsible for 166 deaths among South Dakotans over the age of 65. This equates to a rate of 117 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 2019. 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**
  - 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 State Indoor Radon Grants**
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- **EPA’s Drinking Water Revolving Fund**
  - YES
- **HHS’ Maternal and Child Health Block Grants**
  - YES
- **HHS’ Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)**
  - YES
- **DOE’s Weatherization Assistance Program**
  - YES

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

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

- **In 2017, 349 Tennessee 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.**

- **On average, 26 Tennesseans die annually from carbon monoxide exposure (2012-2016).**

- **Approximately 10% of adults** (2017) and **10% of children** (2014) **have current asthma** in Tennessee.

- **There were 49.3 emergency department visits due to asthma for every 10,000 people** in Tennessee in 2016; Hardeman and Shelby counties had rates over 80.

- **Unintentional falls were responsible for 626 deaths among Tennesseans above the age of 65 in 2017.**

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

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

Visit [http://bit.ly/StatePro](http://bit.ly/StatePro) 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 State Indoor Radon 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 Texas, including:

- **In Texas,** 31% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden, and 21% of children live in poverty.
- **1978** 40% of Texas housing was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint.
- **The Panhandle area of Texas has the highest risk for radon in the state.** While statewide average indoor testing levels fall within a safe range, homes in this area have reported levels over 20 pCi/l (five times the EPA action level).
- **In 2017,** 6,767 Texas children tested had an elevated blood lead level (5 μg/dL or more).
- **Over 540,000 children** and 1.5 million adults in Texas have current asthma, about 8% and 7% of the population for each age group, respectively (2017).
- **In 2017,** unintentional falls were responsible for 1,662 deaths among Texans over the age of 65.
- **In 2016,** there were over 6,315 pediatric hospitalizations due to asthma in Texas, amounting to over $149,800,000 in total charges.
- **On average,** 48 Texans die annually from carbon monoxide exposure (2012-2016).

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October 2019. 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 Utah'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 Utah, including:

- In Utah, 24% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden, and 11% of children live in poverty.
- 42% 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 55,000 children and 192,000 adults in Utah have current asthma, about 6% and 9% of the population for each age group, respectively (2017).
- 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 (2018).

In 2017, 125 Utah children tested with blood lead levels at or above 5 µg/dL.

Over 20% of Utah households lack carbon monoxide detectors. In 2018, there were 284 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.

Every week, unintentional falls among Utahns over the age of 65 result in 200 emergency department visits, 63 hospitalizations, and 3 deaths.

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

visit: 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 Vermont 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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<thead>
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<th>Program/Mission</th>
<th>VT received funding since 2017?</th>
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Full funding to federal programs such as these will help to address many of the risks and burdens facing the families and residents of Vermont, including:

- **In Vermont,** 31% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden, and 14% of children live in poverty.
- In 2017, 9,791 Vermonter children received blood lead screenings; 157 of them had lead levels at 5 μg/dL or above.
- 60% of Vermont housing was built prior to 1978 (compared to 57% nationally) and is likely to contain lead-based paint; 27% was built prior to 1940.
- In 2008, Vermont became the first state to pass legislation that defined 5 μg/dL as an elevated blood lead level.
- Approximately 12% of adults and 7% children have current asthma in Vermont (2017); 81% of them have two or more indoor environmental triggers at home (2015).
- In 2015, there were 2,489 emergency department visits with a primary diagnosis of asthma among Vermonter.
- In 2017, 124 Vermonters over the age of 65 died from unintentional falls.
- One in eight Vermont homes has elevated levels of radon in their indoor air (2014).
Unhealthy conditions found in hazardous housing can lead to lead poisoning, asthma, respiratory illness, cancer, and unintentional injuries, resulting in missed school days and poor school performance for children, as well as missed work days for parents. To protect the health of Virginia’s families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services:

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

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

- In Virginia, 29% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden, and 14% of children live in poverty.
- In 2016, 793 Virginia children tested had an elevated blood lead level (5 μg/dL or more); 219 of them had blood lead levels of 10 μg/dL or more.
- On average, 7 Virginians die annually from carbon monoxide exposure (2012-2016).
- Approximately 9% of adults (2017) and 7% of children (2016) have current asthma in Virginia.
- In 2013, 7,582 Virginians were hospitalized due to asthma, with total charges over $156.5 million.
- 46 counties and 15 cities in Virginia have predicted average indoor radon levels above the EPA action level.
- In 2017, unintentional falls were responsible for 757 deaths among Virginians over the age of 65.

VA received funding since 2017?

YES
NO
YES
YES
YES
YES
YES
YES
YES
YES
YES
YES
YES

October 2019. 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 Washington families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services:

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

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

In Washington, 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; 33% are estimated to have existing lead hazards.

Approximately 10.5% of adults (2017) and 7% of children (2016) have current asthma in Washington.

In 2017, unintentional falls were responsible for approximately 84 deaths of Washingtonians over the age of 65 per 100,000 (60.25 per 100,000 nationally).

In 2018, 579 Washington children tested had an elevated blood lead level (5 μg/dL or more); less than 4% of children under six years of age were screened.


In Washington, Native Americans and Alaskan Natives were more likely to have asthma than other racial or ethnic groups (2000-2012).

Approximately 22% of homes tested for radon in Washington in 2018 had levels above the EPA action level.

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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 State Indoor Radon 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, 22% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden, and 26% of children live in poverty.
- In 2017, 201 West Virginia children tested had an elevated blood lead level (5 μg/dL or more). Only 15% of children 72 months or younger were tested.
- 60% of West Virginia housing was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint.
- 308 West Virginians above the age of 65 died from unintentional falls in 2017.
- Almost 14% of adults in West Virginia have COPD, the highest rate in the nation.
- 20 counties in North and East West Virginia have predicted average indoor screening levels above the EPA action level for radon.
- On average, 7 West Virginians die annually from carbon monoxide exposure (2012-2016).

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

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

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

- In Wisconsin, 23% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden, and 14% of children live in poverty.
- 61% of Wisconsin housing was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint; 19% was built before 1940.
- Over 91,000 children and 428,000 adults in Wisconsin have current asthma, about 7% and 10% of the population for each age group, respectively (2017).
- 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 2017, 1,994 Wisconsin children tested had an elevated blood lead level (5 μg/dL or more); 672 of them had blood lead levels of 10 μg/dL or more.

There were 430 emergency department visits due to carbon monoxide exposure in Wisconsin in 2014. On average, 18 Wisconsinites die annually from carbon monoxide exposure (2012-2016).

In 2016, asthma was responsible for over 20,000 emergency department visits and over 1,900 hospitalizations in Wisconsin.

In 2017, unintentional falls were responsible for 1,398 deaths among Wisconsinites over the age of 65.

National Center for HEALTHY HOUSING

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

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

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

- In Wyoming, 22% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden, and 13% of children live in poverty.
- 53% of Wyoming housing was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint; 11% was built before 1940.
- 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 (2012-2016).
- In 2017, unintentional falls were responsible for 67 deaths among Wyomingites over the age of 65.
- Wyoming has no state statutes regarding carbon monoxide detectors or radon.
- 21 of Wyoming's 23 counties have predicted average indoor radon levels above the EPA action level.

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