



UNITED STATES

2019 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

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

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

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

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

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**

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

ALABAMA

2019 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

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

	AL received funding since 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	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 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.**



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



On average, **12 Alabamans die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2012-2016).



181 Alabamans aged 65 years and older died from unintentional falls in 2017.



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.**

ALASKA

2019 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

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

	AK received funding since 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

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.



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.



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



On average, **9 Alaskans die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2012-2016).



Approximately **47,000 Alaskan adults have current asthma**, over 8% of the adult population (2017).



Between 2001 and 2004, known **asthma hospitalization charges in Alaska totaled almost \$17 million**, approximately **\$9,200 per hospitalization**.



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.



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

ARIZONA

2019 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

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

	AZ 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	YES
HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes	YES
HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	YES
HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program	YES
EPA's Lead Categorical Grants	NO
EPA's 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 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.



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.**



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



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



Over **480,000 adults and 174,000 children have current asthma** in Arizona (2014), approximately 10% and 11% of the populations, respectively.



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



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



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

ARKANSAS

2019 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

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

	AR received funding since 2017?
CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	NO
CDC's National Asthma Control Program	NO
CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network	NO
HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes	NO
HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	YES
HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program	YES
EPA's Lead Categorical Grants	YES
EPA's State Indoor Radon Grants	NO
EPA's Drinking Water Revolving Fund	YES
HHS' Maternal and Child Health Block Grants	YES
HHS' Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)	YES
DOE's Weatherization Assistance Program	YES

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



In Arkansas, **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.



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



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



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



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



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



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

CALIFORNIA

2019 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

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

	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

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.



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.**



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



On average, **44 Californians die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2012-2016).



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



In 2017, there were **over 179,000 emergency department visits and 17,900 hospitalizations due to asthma** in California.



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.**



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

COLORADO

2019 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

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

	CO received funding since 2017?
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

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



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



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



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.



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.



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



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



In 2017, **unintentional falls were responsible for 805 deaths among Coloradans over the age of 65**.



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

CONNECTICUT

2019 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

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

	CT received funding since 2017?
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 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.**



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



On average, **five Connecticut residents die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2012-2016).



Approximately **11% of adults and 13% of children** (about 299,000 adults and over 91,000 children) **have current asthma** in Connecticut (2017).



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.**



In 2017, **345 Connecticut residents 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.**

DELAWARE

2019 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

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

	DE received funding since 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	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 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.



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.



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



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



In 2017, **unintentional falls were responsible for 68 deaths among Delawareans over the age of 65.**



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

DISTRICT of COLUMBIA

2019 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

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

	DC received funding since 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	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 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.



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.**



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.**



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



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



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.

FLORIDA

2019 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

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

	FL received funding since 2017?
CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	YES
CDC's National Asthma Control Program	YES
CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network	YES
HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes	YES
HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	YES
HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program	YES
EPA's Lead Categorical Grants	NO
EPA's 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 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.



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.**



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



On average, **40 Floridians die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2012-2016).



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



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



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



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

GEORGIA

2019 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

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

	GA received funding since 2017?
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

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.**



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



Over **8% of adults** and **9% of children have current asthma** in Georgia (2017).



Unintentional falls were responsible for **591 deaths among Georgians above the age of 65** in 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).



On average, **16 individuals die annually from carbon monoxide exposure in Georgia** (2012-2016).



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.

GUAM

2019 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

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

	GU received funding since 2017?
CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	NO
CDC's National Asthma Control Program	NO
CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network	NO
HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes	NO
HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	YES
HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program	YES
EPA's Lead Categorical Grants	NO
EPA's 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 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.

HAWAII

2019 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

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

	HI received funding since 2017?
CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	YES
CDC's National Asthma Control Program	YES
CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network	NO
HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes	NO
HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	YES
HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program	YES
EPA's Lead Categorical Grants	YES
EPA's State Indoor Radon Grants	NO
EPA's Drinking Water Revolving Fund	YES
HHS' Maternal and Child Health Block Grants	YES
HHS' Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)	YES
DOE's Weatherization Assistance Program	YES

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



In Hawaii, **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).



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



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



Over **30,000 children and 111,000 adults have current asthma in Hawaii**, about 10% of the population for each age group (2017).



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.

IDAHO

2019 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

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

	ID received funding since 2017?
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 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). Over **19% of high school students have had asthma** at some point (2015).



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



There were 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**.

ILLINOIS

2019 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

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

	IL received funding since 2017?
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

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.



In 2017, **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.**



Over **8% of adults** and **5% of children have current asthma** in Illinois (2017).



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.**



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



On average, **64 Illinoisans die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2012-2016). This is the second highest number of any state during this period.

INDIANA

2019 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

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

	IN received funding since 2017?
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

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



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



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.**



58% of Indiana housing was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint; 17% was built before 1940.



On average, **24 Hoosiers die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2012-2016).



Approximately **10% of adults and 7% of children have current asthma** in Indiana (2017).



In 2017, there were **27,191 emergency department visits and 2,597 hospitalizations due to asthma** in Indiana.



Falls are the leading cause of injury-related emergency department visits, hospitalization, and death for Hoosiers aged 65 and older. In 2017, **431 older adults died** from fall-related injury.



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

IOWA

2019 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

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

	IA received funding since 2017?
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

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.**



66% of Iowa 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.**

KANSAS

2019 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

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

	KS received funding since 2017?
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

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.**



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



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.

KENTUCKY

2019 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

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

	KY received funding since 2017?
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 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.



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.



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



On average, **18 Kentuckians die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2012-2016).



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



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



In 2017, **unintentional falls were responsible for 294 deaths among Kentuckians over the age of 65**.



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

LOUISIANA

2019 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

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

	LA received funding since 2017?
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	NO
EPA's Drinking Water Revolving Fund	YES
HHS' Maternal and Child Health Block Grants	YES
HHS' Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)	YES
DOE's Weatherization Assistance Program	YES

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



In Louisiana, **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 Orleans.



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 Louisianians 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).

MAINE

2019 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

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

	ME received funding since 2017?
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 Maine, including:



In Maine, **20% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 13% of children live in poverty.



Over **13,000 children were screened for lead poisoning** in Maine in 2017; 318 were confirmed to have lead levels above 5 µg/dL.



57% of Maine housing was built prior to 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint; 24% was built in 1939 or earlier.



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



Asthma was responsible for over **5,280 emergency department visits and 421 hospitalizations in Maine** in 2016.



222 Mainers aged 65 and older died from unintentional falls in 2017.



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



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

MARYLAND

2019 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

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

	MD received funding since 2017?
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

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



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



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.**



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



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



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



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



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.**

MASSACHUSETTS

2019 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

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

	MA received funding since 2017?
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 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.



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.**



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.



On average, **5 Bay Staters die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2012-2016).



Over **11% of adults and almost 16% of children have current asthma** in Massachusetts (2017).



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



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



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

MICHIGAN

2019 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

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

	MI received funding since 2017?
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 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.



In 2017, **2,599 Michigan children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more).



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



On average, **30 Michiganders die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2012-2016).



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.



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



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



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

MINNESOTA

2019 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

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

	MN received funding since 2017?
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 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.**



56% of Minnesota housing was built prior to 1978 (16% before 1940) and is likely to contain lead-based paint.



On average, **28 Minnesotans die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2012-2016).



Approximately **7% of adults and 7% of children** in Minnesota (2016) **have current asthma.**



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.



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.

MISSISSIPPI

2019 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

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

	MS received funding since 2017?
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

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



In Mississippi, **26% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 27% of children live in poverty.



In 2017, **200 Mississippi children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); 23 of Mississippi's 82 counties are considered "high-risk" for lead exposure.



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



Unintentional falls were responsible for **252 deaths among Mississippians above the age of 65** in 2017.



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



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



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



On average, **5 Mississippians die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2012-2016).

MISSOURI

2019 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

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

	MO received funding since 2017?
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 Missouri, including:



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



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.**



56% of Missouri housing was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint; 28% was built before 1960.



On average, **29 Missourians die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2012-2016).



Approximately **9% of adults** and almost **10% of children** have current asthma in Missouri (2017).



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.**

MONTANA

2019 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

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

	MT received funding since 2017?
CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	NO
CDC's National Asthma Control Program	YES
CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network	NO
HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes	YES
HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	YES
HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program	YES
EPA's Lead Categorical Grants	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 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.**

NEBRASKA

2019 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

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

Program	NE 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	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 Nebraska, including:



In Nebraska, **22% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 14% of children live in poverty.



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



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



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



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



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



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



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

NEVADA

2019 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

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

	NV received funding since 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

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.



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.



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.



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



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).



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



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



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

NEW HAMPSHIRE

2019 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

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

	NH received funding since 2017?
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 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.



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



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.



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



Unintentional falls were responsible for 243 deaths among New Hampshire residents over the age of 65 in 2017; **28% of adults in this age group have fallen at least once** (2014).



30% of homes tested in New Hampshire have test results **above the EPA action level for radon** in their indoor air. New Hampshire's **average radon exposure potential is 44% higher than the national average**.

NEW JERSEY

2019 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

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

	NJ received funding since 2017?
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

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.



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.**



Over **67% of New Jersey housing was built before 1978** (18% before 1940) and is likely to contain lead-based paint.



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.



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



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



In 2017, **carbon monoxide poisoning was responsible for 525 emergency department visits** in New Jersey.

NEW MEXICO

2019 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

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

	NM received funding since 2017?
CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	YES
CDC's National Asthma Control Program	YES
CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network	YES
HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes	NO
HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	YES
HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program	YES
EPA's Lead Categorical Grants	NO
EPA's 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 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.



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.**



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



On average, **8 New Mexicans die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2012-2016). In 2016, CO exposure was responsible for **153 emergency department visits.**



Approximately **11% of adults and 9% of children have current asthma** in New Mexico (2017).



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.**

NEW YORK

2019 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

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

	NY received funding since 2017?
CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	YES
CDC's National Asthma Control Program	YES
CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network	YES
HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes	YES
HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	YES
HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program	YES
EPA's Lead Categorical Grants	NO
EPA's 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 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.



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.**



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



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



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



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



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



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

NORTH CAROLINA

2019 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

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

	NC 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	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 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.**



38% of North Carolina housing was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint.



On average, **46 North Carolinians die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2012-2016).



Approximately **9% of adults** (2017) and **12% of children** (2014) **have current asthma** in North Carolina.



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



In 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.**

NORTH DAKOTA

2019 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

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

	ND received funding since 2017?
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

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



In North Dakota, **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.

OHIO

2019 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

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

	OH received funding since 2017?
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

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.



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.**



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



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



In 2017, **black children in Ohio had over twice the asthma prevalence rate of white children** (21.6% vs 9.6%, respectively).



On average, **56 individuals die annually from carbon monoxide exposure in Ohio** (2012-2016).



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



Of Ohio's 88 counties, **29 contain radon levels above the EPA action level.**

OKLAHOMA

2019 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

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

	OK received funding since 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	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 Oklahoma, including:



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



Approximately **10% of adults** (2017) and **10% of children** (2016) **have current asthma** in Oklahoma.



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



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.



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**.



On average, **12 Oklahomans die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2012-2016).



Every year, over 450 Oklahomans over the age of 65 die and 7,000 are hospitalized from fall-related injuries.



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

OREGON

2019 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

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

	OR received funding since 2017?
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.



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.**



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



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



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, **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.**

PENNSYLVANIA

2019 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

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

	PA received funding since 2017?
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

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.



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.**



70% of Pennsylvania housing was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint; 25% was built before 1940.



On average, **66 Pennsylvanians die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2012-2016), the highest average for any state during this period.



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.



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



Unintentional falls were responsible for 1,568 deaths among Pennsylvanians over the age of 65 in 2017.



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.

PUERTO RICO

2019 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

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

	PR received funding since 2017?
CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	NO
CDC's National Asthma Control Program	YES
CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network	NO
HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes	NO
HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	YES
HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program	YES
EPA's Lead Categorical Grants	YES
EPA's State Indoor Radon Grants	NO
EPA's Drinking Water Revolving Fund	YES
HHS' Maternal and Child Health Block Grants	YES
HHS' Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)	YES
DOE's Weatherization Assistance Program	YES

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



In Puerto Rico, **29% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and **58% of children live in poverty**.



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



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



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 Caguas region**.



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).



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



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



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

RHODE ISLAND

2019 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

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

	RI received funding since 2017?
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 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.



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.**



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



Approximately **12% of adults** and **10% children** (2017) **have current asthma** in Rhode Island.



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



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



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



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

SOUTH CAROLINA

2019 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

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

	SC received funding since 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

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**.

SOUTH DAKOTA

2019 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

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

	SD received funding since 2017?
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).



56% of South Dakota housing was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint; 17% was built before 1940.



On average, **7 South Dakotans die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2012-2016).



About **7% of adults and 6% of children have current asthma** in South Dakota (2017).



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



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**.

TENNESSEE

2019 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

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

	TN received funding since 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	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 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.**



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



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



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



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



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



There were **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.

TEXAS

2019 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

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

	TX received funding since 2017?
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

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.



40% of Texas housing was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint.



In 2017, **6,767 Texas children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more).



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



Over **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 2016, there were **over 6,315 pediatric hospitalizations due to asthma** in Texas, amounting to **over \$149,800,000 in total charges**.



In 2017, **unintentional falls were responsible for 1,662 deaths** among Texans over the age of 65.



On average, **48 Texans die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2012-2016).

UTAH

2019 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

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

	UT received funding since 2017?
CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	YES (Salt Lake County 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

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



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



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



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 20% of Utah households lack carbon monoxide detectors. In 2018, there were **284 unintentional carbon monoxide exposures** reported to the Utah Poison Control Center.



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).



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



7 counties in eastern and central Utah have predicted average **indoor radon levels above the EPA action level**. Statewide, **37% of radon test results returned were above the action level** (2018).



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

VERMONT

2019 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

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

	VT received funding since 2017?
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 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% of 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 Vermonters.



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).

VIRGINIA

2019 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

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

	VA received funding since 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	YES
EPA's Radon Categorical Grants	YES
EPA's State Indoor Radon Grants	YES
HHS' Maternal and Child Health Block Grants	YES
HHS' Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)	YES
DOE's Weatherization Assistance Program	YES

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



In Virginia, **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.**



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



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.

WASHINGTON

2019 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

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

	WA received funding since 2017?
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

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



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



In 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**.



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**.



On average, **17 die annually from carbon monoxide exposure in Washington** (2012-2016).



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



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



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).



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

WEST VIRGINIA

2019 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

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

	WV 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	NO
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 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.



Approximately **13% of adults** (2017) and **9% of children** (2015) **have current asthma** in West Virginia.



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).

WISCONSIN

2019 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

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

	WI received funding since 2017?
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 Wisconsin, including:



In Wisconsin, **23% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 14% of children live in poverty.



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.**



61% of Wisconsin housing was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint; 19% was built before 1940.



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).



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).



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



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



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

WYOMING

2019 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

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

	WY received funding since 2017?
CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	NO
CDC's National Asthma Control Program	NO
CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network	NO
HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes	NO
HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	YES
HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program	YES
EPA's Lead Categorical Grants	NO
EPA's 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 Wyoming, including:



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



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



53% of Wyoming housing was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint; 11% was built before 1940.



On average, **4 Wyomingites die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2012-2016).



Approximately **9% of adults** (2017) and **7% of children** (2012) **have current asthma** in Wyoming.



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**.