Unhealthy conditions found in hazardous housing can lead to lead poisoning, asthma, respiratory illness, cancer, and unintentional injuries, resulting in missed school days and poor school performance for children, as well as missed workdays for parents. The requirement for safe and healthy housing has become even more urgent as people spend more time than ever in residential environments due to the COVID-19 pandemic. To protect the health of Colorado families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services.

Full funding to federal programs such as those listed above will help to address many of the risks and burdens facing the residents and families of Colorado. For example:

- **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

In Colorado, **30% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 12% of children live in poverty.

Despite testing less than 7% of Colorado children under 72 months old in 2016, **260 children tested had an elevated blood lead level (5 μg/dL or more); 64 of them were 10 μg/dL or higher**. Average blood lead testing activity fell by **64% in the spring of 2020** due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Approximately **9% of adults have current asthma** in Colorado (2018).

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

In 2018, there were over **17,500 emergency department visits** and approximately **2,235 hospitalizations due to asthma** in Colorado.

On average, **20 Coloradans die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2014-2018).