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

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

- **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

In Connecticut, 35% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden, and 14% 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 measured 10 μg/dL or higher.

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


Connecticut spent over $102 million for acute care due to asthma as a primary diagnosis in 2018: $56 million on hospitalization charges and $46 million on ED visits; 73% of these expenses were charged to Medicaid or Medicare.

In Connecticut, half of all counties have predicted average indoor radon levels above the EPA action level.

In 2018, 342 Connecticuters over the age of 65 died of unintentional falls.

Approximately 10% of adults and 10% of children (about 290,000 adults and over 62,000 children) have current asthma in Connecticut (2018).

February 2021. For references, additional state-specific healthy homes information, and to learn how you can engage your members of Congress on these vital issues... visit: [http://bit.ly/StatePro](http://bit.ly/StatePro) contact: sgoodwin@nchh.org