

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.**