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

- **CDC’s Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program**: 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.
- About **half of Washington homes were built before 1978** and are likely to contain lead-based paint; **33% are estimated to have existing lead hazards**.
- Approximately **10.5% of adults** (2017) and **7% of children** (2016) have current **asthma** in Washington.
- In 2017, unintentional falls were responsible for approximately **84 deaths of Washingtonians over the age of 65 per 100,000** (60.25 per 100,000 nationally).
- In Washington, **Native Americans and Alaskan Natives** were more likely to have asthma than other racial or ethnic groups (2000-2012).
- On average, **17 die annually from carbon monoxide exposure in Washington** (2012-2016).
- 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**.
- Approximately **22% of homes tested for radon** in Washington in 2018 had levels above the EPA action level.

National Center for **HEALTHY HOUSING**

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

contact: sgoodwin@nchh.org