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:

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.
- 53% of Wyoming housing was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint; 11% was built before 1940.
- Approximately 9% of adults (2017) and 7% of children (2012) have current asthma in Wyoming.
- Wyoming has no state statutes regarding carbon monoxide detectors or radon.
- In 2012, only 2,184 childhood blood lead tests were reported to the Wyoming Department of Health; 1.5% of these were elevated.
- On average, 4 Wyomingites die annually from carbon monoxide exposure (2012-2016).
- In 2017, unintentional falls were responsible for 67 deaths among Wyomingites over the age of 65.
- 21 of Wyoming’s 23 counties have predicted average indoor radon levels above the EPA action level.