

ILLINOIS | 2017 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 Illinois families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services:

	IL received funding since 2015?
CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	YES
CDC's National Asthma Control Program	YES
CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network	NO
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 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 residents and families of Illinois, including:



In Illinois, **32% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 19% of children live in poverty.



851 Illinois adults above the age of 65 died from unintentional falls in 2015.



67% of Illinois housing was built prior to 1978; **59% of these have a prevalence of lead-based paint**.



In 2015, **10,322 Illinois children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **1,925 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or more**.



Over **9% of adults** and **8% of children have current asthma** in Illinois (2014).



Illinois' **asthma expenditures are expected to reach \$2.2 million by 2020**; a growth of 53.6% since 2010.



Over **41% of homes tested in Illinois have radon amounts above the EPA action level** in their indoor air. Up to **1,160 people in Illinois develop radon-related lung cancer** each year.



On average, **67 Illinois residents die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2011-2015). This is the second highest number of any state for this period.

INDIANA | 2017 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 Indiana's families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services:

	IN received funding since 2015?
CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	YES
CDC's National Asthma Control Program	YES
CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network	NO
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 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 residents and families of Indiana, including:



In Indiana, **25% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 21% of children live in poverty.



In 2014, **1,758 Indiana children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **205 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or more.**



60% of Indiana housing was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint; 17% was built before 1940.



On average, **24 individuals die annually from carbon monoxide exposure in Indiana** (2011-2015).



Approximately **11% of adults and 8% of children have current asthma** in Indiana (2014).



In 2014, there were **7,091 hospitalizations due to asthma** in Indiana.



Falls are the leading cause of injury-related emergency department visits, hospitalization, and death for Hoosiers aged 65 and older. In 2014, **335 older adults died** from fall-related injury.



Between 2007-2014, **over 32% of Indiana homes tested for radon** had indoor air results **above the EPA action level.**

MICHIGAN | 2017 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 Michigan's families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services:

	MI received funding since 2015?
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 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 residents and families of Michigan, including:



In Michigan, **28% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 22% of children live in poverty.



In FY 2016, **5,521 Michigan children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **1,085 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or more.**



65% of Michigan housing was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint.



On average, **28 individuals die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** in Michigan (2011-2015).



Approximately **11% of adults and 10% of children** (2014) **have current asthma** in Michigan. The 2013 **asthma hospitalization rate for adults was 3.5 times higher in Detroit** than in the rest of the state.



The **lifetime cost of medical care for hospitalizations and deaths due to falls** among older adults in Michigan was estimated at **\$321 million** in 2009. The percentage of **the population in Michigan above age 65 is expected to rise to 20%** by 2030.



Adults and children with asthma in Michigan report an average of between **3.8 and 4 asthma triggers at home.**



Nine counties in southern Michigan have predicted indoor radon screening levels above the EPA action level.

MINNESOTA | 2017 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 Minnesota families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services:

	MN received funding since 2015?
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 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 Minnesota, including:



In Minnesota, **24% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 13% of children live in poverty.



In 2015, **1,397 Minnesota children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **216 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or more.**



57% of Minnesota housing was built prior to 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint.



On average, **27 Minnesota residents die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2011-2015).



Approximately **7.4% of adults** and **6.4% of children** in Minnesota (2015) **have current asthma.**



Children from the Twin Cities metro area are nearly **twice as likely to visit an emergency department for asthma** as those living in Greater Minnesota.



Unintentional falls were responsible for **117.8 deaths of adults over the age of 65 per 100,000 in 2015** in Minnesota; the national rate was 60.55 per 100,000.



Two in five Minnesota homes have elevated levels of radon in their indoor air.

OHIO | 2017 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 Ohio families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services:

	OH received funding since 2015?
CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	YES
CDC's National Asthma Control Program	YES
CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network	NO
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 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 Ohio, including:



In Ohio, **27% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 21% of children live in poverty.



In 2015, **7,615 of Ohio children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **1,269 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or more.**



66% of Ohio housing was built prior to 1978, and is likely to contain lead-based paint; almost 20% was built in 1939 or earlier.



Approximately **11% of adults** and **10% of children have current asthma** in Ohio (2014).



Black and Hispanic children in Ohio have much higher asthma diagnosis rates, at 21% and 19% respectively, than white children at 13%.



On average, **58 individuals die annually from carbon monoxide exposure in Ohio** (2011-2015).



In 2014, falls among older adults in Ohio **were responsible for a projected \$1.9 billion in lifetime costs.**



High levels of radon have been found in homes in all of Ohio's counties, and **40% of Ohio schools have radon amounts higher than the EPA action level.**

WISCONSIN | 2017 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 Wisconsin's families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services:

	WI received funding since 2015?
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 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 Wisconsin, including:



In Wisconsin, **25% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 16% of children live in poverty.



In 2015, **4,610 Wisconsin children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **648 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or more.**



68% of Wisconsin housing was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint; 20% was built before 1940.



There were **465 emergency department visits due to carbon monoxide in Wisconsin in 2014**; there are an average of 20 deaths from carbon monoxide annually (2011-2015).



Over **127,000 children and 456,000 adults in Wisconsin have current asthma**, about 10% of the population for each age group (2014).



In 2014, **asthma was responsible for over 21,000 emergency department visits and over 5,000 hospitalizations** in Wisconsin.



25% of Wisconsin homes have radon levels over the EPA action level. In some portions of the southern, central, and western areas of the state, over half of test results are above the action level.



In 2015, **unintentional falls were responsible for 1,216 deaths among adults over the age of 65 in Wisconsin. 87% of deaths and 70% of hospitalizations due to falls** are among adults over the age of 65.