

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

	PA 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 Pennsylvania, including:



In Pennsylvania, **30% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 19% of children live in poverty.



In 2014, **11,983 Pennsylvania children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **1,808 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or more.**



71% of Pennsylvania housing was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint; 25% was built before 1940.



Unintentional falls were responsible for 1,493 deaths among adults over the age of 65 in 2015 in Pennsylvania.



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



Medical costs of asthma totaled \$1.9 billion in Pennsylvania in 2013; this includes costs from **over 18,000 hospitalizations.**



40% of Pennsylvania homes tested for radon have test results above the EPA action level. In 49 Pennsylvania counties average indoor air radon levels are predicted to be greater than 4 pCi/L.



On average, **75 individuals die annually from carbon monoxide exposure in Pennsylvania** (2011-2015), the highest average for any state during this period.