

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

	AK received funding since 2015?
CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	YES
CDC's National Asthma Control Program	NO
CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network	NO
HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes	NO
HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	YES
HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program	YES
EPA's Lead Categorical Grants	NO
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 Alaska, including:



In Alaska, **31% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 15% of children live in poverty.



Only **1.4% of Alaska children under six years of age were tested for elevated blood lead** in 2012; the average elevated level was 12 µg/dL.



42% of Alaska housing was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint.



On average, **7 individuals die annually from carbon monoxide exposure in Alaska** (2011-2015).



Approximately **45,000 Alaskan adults have current asthma**, over 8% of the adult population (2014).



An estimated **\$150 million in direct costs was attributed to asthma** in Alaska in 2012.



In 2015, **falls were responsible for 36 deaths, 1,600 hospitalizations, and 123 emergency department visits** among Alaskans aged 65 and older. One out of three older Alaskans fall each year.



In Alaska, **21% of collected radon tests had levels above the EPA action level** for indoor air (1990-2014).