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 Hawaii’s families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, continuation of full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services:

- CDC’s Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
- CDC’s National Asthma Control Program
- CDC’s Environmental Health Tracking Network
- HUD’s Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes
- HUD’s Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)
- HUD’s HOME Investment Partnerships Program
- EPA’s Lead Categorical Grants
- EPA’s Drinking Water Revolving Fund
- HHS’ Maternal and Child Health Block Grants
- HHS’ Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)
- DOE’s Weatherization Assistance Program

Full funding to federal programs such as these will help to address many of the risks and burdens facing the residents and families of Hawaii, including:

- In Hawaii, 38% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden, and 14% of children live in poverty.
- Between 2011-2015, over 1,600 children in Hawaii tested with elevated blood lead levels (5 μg/dL or more).
- In 2009, the cost of asthma-related emergency department visits was $10.4 million; asthma-related hospitalizations cost $24.4 million.
- Over 47,000 children and 102,000 adults have current asthma in Hawaii, about 16% and 9% of the population for each age group, respectively (2014).
- In 2015, unintentional falls were responsible for 122 deaths among adults over the age of 65 in Hawaii.
- Between 2010 and 2040, the share of adults aged 60 and over in Hawaii will increase by 38%, from 20.6% in 2010 to 28.5% in 2040.