

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

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



In New Mexico, **31% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 29% of children live in poverty.



In 2016, **420 New Mexico children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **202 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or more.**



46% of New Mexico housing was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint.



On average, **8 individuals die annually from carbon monoxide exposure in New Mexico** (2011-2015). In 2016, CO exposure was responsible for **153 emergency department visits.**



Approximately **10% of adults and 7% of children have current asthma** in New Mexico (2014).



In 2016, there were **over 7,000 emergency department visits due to asthma** in New Mexico.



In 2015, **unintentional falls were responsible for 347 deaths among adults over the age of 65** in New Mexico.



7 counties in northern New Mexico have predicted average **indoor radon levels above the EPA action level.**