

# SOUTH CAROLINA | 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 South Carolina's families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services:

	SC received funding since 2015?
<b>CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>CDC's National Asthma Control Program</b>	<b>NO</b>
<b>CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes</b>	<b>NO</b>
<b>HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's Lead Categorical Grants</b>	<b>NO</b>
<b>EPA's Drinking Water Revolving Fund</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HHS' Maternal and Child Health Block Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HHS' Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>DOE's Weatherization Assistance Program</b>	<b>YES</b>

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



In South Carolina, **29% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 24% of children live in poverty.



In 2014, approximately **3% of blood lead tests in South Carolina returned elevated blood lead levels** (5 µg/dL or more).



**39% of South Carolina housing was built before 1978** and is likely to contain lead-based paint.



In 2015, **unintentional falls were responsible for 352 deaths among adults over the age of 65** in South Carolina.



Over **309,000 adults** (2014) and **102,400 children** (2013) **have current asthma** in South Carolina.



In 2015, there were **over 35,000 emergency department visits and almost 7,000 hospitalizations due to asthma** in South Carolina.



On average, **47 individuals die annually from carbon monoxide exposure in South Carolina** (2011-2015). In 2015, **90 exposures were reported** to poison control centers.



Through 2015, **indoor radon test results for two South Carolina counties** (Oconee and Greenville) **show averages above the EPA action level**.