

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

	SD received funding since 2015?
CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	NO
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 South Dakota, including:



In South Dakota, **21% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 18% of children live in poverty.



Reporting blood lead levels is not required in South Dakota. In 2013, **only 1,118 blood lead tests were reported and 68 (6.1%) of those children had elevated levels** (5 µg/dL or more).



57% of South Dakota housing was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint; 17% was built before 1940.



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



Over **48,000 adults (7.5%) have current asthma** in South Dakota (2014).



In 2016, there were **363 hospital discharges for asthma in South Dakota**; average charges were \$14,831.



In 2015, **unintentional falls were responsible for 156 deaths among adults over the age of 65** in South Dakota. This equates to a rate of 103 deaths per 100,000; the national rate is about 60 per 100,000.



48 of South Dakota's 66 counties have predicted average **indoor radon levels above the EPA action level**.