

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

	TX 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	YES
HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	YES
HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program	YES
EPA's Lead Categorical Grants	YES
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 residents and families of Texas, including:



In Texas, **32% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 23% of children live in poverty.



41% of Texas housing was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint.



In 2011, **5,693 Texas children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **550 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or more.**



The **Panhandle area of Texas has the highest risk for radon in the state.** While statewide average indoor testing levels fall within a safe range, **homes in this area have reported levels over 20 pCi/l** (five times the EPA action level).



Over **479,700 children and 1.3 million adults in Texas have current asthma**, about 7% of the population for each age group (2014).



In 2012, there were **over 25,000 hospitalizations**, costing over \$652 million, and **over 30,000 pediatric emergency department visits due to asthma** in Texas.



In 2015, **unintentional falls were responsible for 1,495 deaths among adults over the age of 65** in Texas.



On average, **46 individuals die annually from carbon monoxide exposure in Texas** (2011-2015).