

MINNESOTA

2018 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 Minnesota families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services:

	MN received funding since 2016?
CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	YES
CDC's National Asthma Control Program	YES
CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network	YES
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 Radon 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 families and residents of Minnesota, including:



In Minnesota, **22% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 13% of children live in poverty.



In 2016, **1,901 Minnesota children tested had an elevated blood lead level (5 µg/dL or more); 250 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or more.**



56% of Minnesota housing was built prior to 1978 (17% before 1940) and is likely to contain lead-based paint.



On average, **27 Minnesotans die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2011-2015).



Approximately **7% of adults and 6% of children** in Minnesota (2015) **have current asthma.**



In 2014, **asthma cost Minnesotans an estimated \$669.3 million** including direct medical expenses and lost work days.



Unintentional falls were responsible for **125.21 deaths of Minnesotans over the age of 65 per 100,000 in 2016**; the national rate was 60.25 per 100,000.



Two in five Minnesota homes have elevated levels of radon in their indoor air.