

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

	NH 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 New Hampshire, including:



In New Hampshire, **25% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 8% of children live in poverty.



55% of New Hampshire housing was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint; 20% was built before 1940.



In 2016, **898 New Hampshire children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **101 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or more**.



An estimated **33% of school-age children in New Hampshire have had elevated blood lead levels** at some point in their lives; 30% of new refugee children tested had elevated levels compared to 4.6% statewide.



Approximately **10% of adults and 7% of children have current asthma** in New Hampshire (2015).



In 2015, **asthma was responsible for over 4,200 emergency department visits** in New Hampshire.



Unintentional falls were responsible for 210 deaths among New Hampshire residents over the age of 65 in 2016; **28% of adults in this age group have fallen at least once** (2014).



30% of homes tested in New Hampshire have test results **above the EPA action level for radon** in their indoor air.