

SOUTH CAROLINA 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 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 2016?
CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	YES
CDC's National Asthma Control Program	NO
CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network	YES
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 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 South Carolina, including:



In South Carolina, **28% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 23% 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 2016, **unintentional falls were responsible for 405 deaths** among South Carolinians over the age of 65.



Over **309,000 adults** (2015) and over **102,000 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 South Carolinians die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (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) **showed averages above the EPA action level**.