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

- CDC’s Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
- CDC’s National Asthma Control Program
- CDC’s Environmental Health Tracking Network
- HUD’s Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes
- HUD’s Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)
- HUD’s HOME Investment Partnerships Program
- EPA’s Lead Categorical Grants
- EPA’s State Indoor Radon Grants
- EPA’s Drinking Water Revolving Fund
- HHS’ Maternal and Child Health Block Grants
- HHS’ Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)
- DOE’s Weatherization Assistance Program

Full funding to federal programs such as these will help to address many of the risks and burdens facing the residents and families of Florida, including:

- In Florida, 38% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden, and 20% of children live in poverty.
- In 2012, 2,946 Florida children tested had an elevated blood lead level (5 μg/dL or more); 306 of them had blood lead levels of 10 μg/dL or more.
- On average, 40 Floridians die annually from carbon monoxide exposure (2012-2016).
- In 2014, total costs for asthma emergency department visits and hospitalizations for Floridians were $1.2 billion. 34% of adult Floridians with current asthma reported missed work or limited activity due to their asthma.
- One in five Florida homes has levels of radon in their indoor air above the EPA action level.