

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 workdays for parents. The requirement for safe and healthy housing has become even more urgent as people spend more time than ever in residential environments due to the COVID-19 pandemic. To protect the health of Georgia families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services.

	GA received funding since 2018?
<b>CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>CDC's National Asthma Control Program</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network</b>	<b>NO</b>
<b>HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's Lead Categorical Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's State Indoor Radon Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's Drinking Water Revolving Fund</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HHS' Maternal and Child Health Block Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HHS' Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>DOE's Weatherization Assistance Program</b>	<b>YES</b>

Full funding to federal programs such as those listed above will help to address many of the risks and burdens facing the residents and families of Georgia. For example:



In Georgia, **30% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 20% of children live in poverty.



In 2019, **1,746 Georgia children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **535 of them measured 10 µg/dL or higher**. Average blood lead testing activity **fell by 46% in the spring of 2020** due to the COVID-19 pandemic.



**33% of Georgia housing was built before 1978** and is likely to contain lead-based paint.



Almost **9% of adults** and **8% of children have current asthma** in Georgia (2018).



Unintentional falls were responsible for **607 deaths among Georgians above the age of 65** in 2018.



In Georgia, **falls are the leading cause of emergency department visits among people over the age of 65** and the fourth highest cause overall (2015-2019).



On average, **19 individuals die annually from carbon monoxide exposure in Georgia** (2014-2018).



**Radon-related lung cancer kills over 800 Georgians** annually. In 20 northern Georgia counties, more than 29% of homes have tested with high levels of radon.