

# GEORGIA

## 2019 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 Georgia's 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 2017?
<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 these will help to address many of the risks and burdens facing the residents and families of Georgia, including:



In Georgia, **30% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 21% of children live in poverty.



In 2018, **1,807 Georgia children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **526 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or more.**



**35% of Georgia housing was built before 1978** and is likely to contain lead-based paint.



Over **8% of adults** and **9% of children have current asthma** in Georgia (2017).



Unintentional falls were responsible for **591 deaths among Georgians above the age of 65** in 2017.



In Georgia, **falls are the leading cause of emergency department visits among people over the age of 65** and the fourth highest cause overall (2013-2017).



On average, **16 individuals die annually from carbon monoxide exposure in Georgia** (2012-2016).



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