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.

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.
- 33% of Georgia housing was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint.
- Unintentional falls were responsible for 607 deaths among Georgians above the age of 65 in 2018.

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.

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

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.