

GUAM

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

	GU received funding since 2017?
CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	NO
CDC's National Asthma Control Program	NO
CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network	NO
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 State Indoor Radon 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 residents and families of Guam, including:



35% of Guam housing was built before 1979 and is likely to contain lead-based paint.



11% of Guam housing lacks complete plumbing facilities, and 10% lacks complete kitchen facilities (2010).



Over **7% of adults have current asthma** in Guam (2017).



Approximately **22% of Guamanian high school students** report being previously told by a doctor or nurse that they had asthma (2017).



3,790 Guamanians over the age of 45 reported **injuries from falls** in 2012.



38,482 people are enrolled in the **Medicaid and CHIP program** in Guam (2015).



27% of private residences and 13% of classrooms tested in Guam had indoor radon levels above the EPA action level; **57% of all schools had at least one classroom with elevated indoor radon levels.**



In 2016, **perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS) levels that exceeded the EPA standards for drinking water were detected in 5 drinking water wells** in Guam; 2 remain inactive as treatment systems were not able to bring levels to acceptable concentrations.