

HAWAII

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

	HI received funding since 2017?
CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	YES
CDC's National Asthma Control Program	YES
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	YES
EPA's State Indoor Radon Grants	NO
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 Hawaii, including:



In Hawaii, **36% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 12% of children live in poverty.



Between 2013-2018, **1 of every 100 children in Hawaii tested with elevated blood lead levels** (5 µg/dL or more).



54% of Hawaii housing was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint.



On average, **3 Hawaiians die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2011-2015).



Over **30,000 children and 111,000 adults have current asthma in Hawaii**, about 10% of the population for each age group (2017).



Hawaii averaged **22 deaths from asthma per year** between 2013 and 2015. In 2015, **over 7,500 Hawaiians were seen in the emergency department** for asthma-related symptoms.



In 2017, **unintentional falls were responsible for 132 deaths** among Hawaiians over the age of 65.



Between **2010 and 2040, the share of adults aged 60 and over in Hawaii will increase by 38%**, from 20.6% in 2010 to 28.5% in 2040.