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

- **In Massachusetts, 32% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 14% of children live in poverty.
- **72% of Massachusetts housing was built prior to 1978** and is likely to contain lead-based paint; approximately one third was built in 1939 or earlier.
- **Over 11% of adults and almost 16% of children have current asthma** in Massachusetts (2017).
- **On average, an older Bay Stater is treated in a hospital emergency department every 13 minutes and hospitalized every 25 minutes** for a fall-related injury.
- **In 2017, 2,758 Massachusetts children tested had an elevated blood lead level (5 μg/dL or more); 556 of them had blood lead levels of 10 μg/dL or more.**
- **On average, 5 Bay Staters die annually from carbon monoxide exposure (2012-2016).**
- **An estimated 650,000 Massachusetts homes have radon levels above the EPA action level of 4 pCi/L; about 34,000 of these have levels above 20 pCi/L.**
- **Approximately 628 cases of radon-related lung cancer occur annually** in Massachusetts.