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 Maryland’s 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 these will help to address many of the risks and burdens facing the residents and families of Maryland, including:

- In Maryland, 32% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden, and 12% of children live in poverty.
- 54% of Maryland housing was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint.
- Approximately 9% of adults (2017) and 10% of children have current asthma in Maryland (2015).
- In 2015, unintentional falls among Marylanders above 65 were responsible for over 9,000 hospitalizations and over 500 deaths.
- In 2017, 1,532 Maryland children tested had an elevated blood lead level (5 μg/dL or more); 341 of them had blood lead levels of 10 μg/dL or more.
- On average, 10 Marylanders die annually from carbon monoxide exposure (2012-2016).
- In 2015, there were over 44,000 asthma-related emergency department visits and over 6,000 hospitalizations in Maryland; charges totaled $93.3 and $42.1 million, respectively.
- 8 counties in Maryland have predicted average indoor radon levels above the EPA action level.