

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

NM received funding since 2018?

<b>CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>CDC's National Asthma Control Program</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's Lead Categorical Grants</b>	<b>NO</b>
<b>EPA's State Indoor Radon Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>EPA's Drinking Water Revolving Fund</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HHS' Maternal and Child Health Block Grants</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>HHS' Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>DOE's Weatherization Assistance Program</b>	<b>YES</b>

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 New Mexico. For example:



In New Mexico, **26% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 26% of children live in poverty.



In 2017, **71 New Mexico children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **9 of them were 10 µg/dL or higher**. Average blood lead testing activity **fell by 59% in the spring of 2020** due to the COVID-19 pandemic.



**44% of New Mexico housing was built before 1978** and is likely to contain lead-based paint.



On average, **8 New Mexicans die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2014-2018). In 2018, CO exposure was responsible for **187 emergency department visits**.



Approximately **10% of adults and 8% of children have current asthma** in New Mexico (2018).



In 2016, there were **over 7,000 emergency department visits due to asthma** in New Mexico.



In 2018, **unintentional falls were responsible for 345 deaths among New Mexicans over the age of 65**.



**7 counties** in northern New Mexico have predicted average **indoor radon levels above the EPA action level**.