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

- CDC’s Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
- CDC’s National Asthma Control Program
- CDC’s Environmental Health Tracking Network
- HUD’s Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes
- HUD’s Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)
- HUD’s HOME Investment Partnerships Program
- EPA’s Lead Categorical Grants
- EPA’s State Indoor Radon Grants
- EPA’s Drinking Water Revolving Fund
- HHS’ Maternal and Child Health Block Grants
- HHS’ Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)
- DOE’s Weatherization Assistance Program

NY received funding since 2017?
- YES
- YES
- YES
- YES
- YES
- NO
- YES
- YES
- YES
- YES
- YES

Full funding to federal programs such as these will help to address many of the risks and burdens facing the families and residents of New York, including:

- In New York, 40% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden, and 20% of children live in poverty.
- In 2017, 11,240 New York children (5,317 from New York City alone) tested had an elevated blood lead level (5 μg/dL or more); 1,764 of them had blood lead levels of 10 μg/dL or more.
- On average, 41 New Yorkers die annually from carbon monoxide exposure (2012-2016).
- In 2016, asthma was responsible for over 152,000 emergency department visits and over 21,000 hospitalizations in New York.
- Approximately 9% of adults and 9% of children have current asthma in New York (2017).
- Over half of the counties in New York have predicted average indoor radon levels above the EPA action level. Statewide, 18% of basements are estimated to be above the action level.
- Unintentional falls were responsible for over 1,373 deaths (2017) and over 100,000 emergency department visits (2014) in New Yorkers over the age of 65.