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 Texas'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 Texas, including:
  - In Texas, 31% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden, and 21% of children live in poverty.
  - In 2017, 6,767 Texas children tested had an elevated blood lead level (5 μg/dL or more).
  - Over 540,000 children and 1.5 million adults in Texas have current asthma, about 8% and 7% of the population for each age group, respectively (2017).
  - In 2017, unintentional falls were responsible for 1,662 deaths among Texans over the age of 65.
  - 40% of Texas housing was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint.
  - The Panhandle area of Texas has the highest risk for radon in the state. While statewide average indoor testing levels fall within a safe range, homes in this area have reported levels over 20 pCi/l (five times the EPA action level).
  - In 2016, there were over 6,315 pediatric hospitalizations due to asthma in Texas, amounting to over $149,800,000 in total charges.
  - On average, 48 Texans die annually from carbon monoxide exposure (2012-2016).

For references, additional state-specific healthy homes information, and to learn how you can engage your members of Congress on these vital issues...

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