

GEORGIA | 2017 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

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

	GA received funding since 2015?
CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	YES
CDC's National Asthma Control Program	YES
CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network	NO
HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes	YES
HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	YES
HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program	YES
EPA's Lead Categorical Grants	YES
EPA's Drinking Water Revolving Fund	YES
HHS' Maternal and Child Health Block Grants	YES
HHS' Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)	YES
DOE's Weatherization Assistance Program	YES

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



In Georgia, **33% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 24% of children live in poverty.



In 2017, **3,010 Georgia children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **548 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or more.**



35% of Georgia housing was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint.



Over **8% of adults** and **10% of children have current asthma** in Georgia (2014).



Unintentional falls were responsible for **588 deaths among people above the age of 65** in Georgia in 2015.



In Georgia, **falls are the leading cause of emergency department visits among people over the age of 75** and the fourth highest cause overall (2011-2015).



On average, **14 individuals die annually from carbon monoxide exposure in Georgia** (2011-2015).



Radon-related lung cancer is responsible for over 800 deaths annually in Georgia.