

Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

Carroll, Frederick, and Montgomery Counties, Maryland

The Need in Maryland:

Forty-one percent of children in Maryland live in households with high housing cost burden, and 14 percent of children in Maryland live in poverty.ⁱ Nearly 60 percent of Maryland's homes were built prior to 1980, and 12.8 percent of homes were built before 1940.ⁱⁱ These factors make Maryland a high housing hazard state. Unhealthy housing conditions can lead to lead poisoning, injuries, and asthma and other respiratory problems. These health problems in turn result in missed school days and poor school performance for children, and missed work days for parents.

Funding for healthy housing in Maryland:

- Maryland has received a total of \$52,435,221 in funding for 36 grants from HUD's Office of Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control since the inception of the grants program in 1999.
 - The two Maryland programs that received funding from HUD's Office of Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control in 2013 were Baltimore County (\$3,000,000) and the University of Maryland Baltimore County (\$749,856).
- In fiscal year 2011, the state of Maryland received \$594,000 in funding for healthy homes programmatic activities from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).ⁱⁱⁱ

Housing Characteristics, Housing Cost Burden, and Poverty:^{iv}

2012 Statistics	Maryland	Carroll County	Frederick County	Montgomery County
Built 1939 or earlier	12.3%	12.9%	12.5%	4.6%
Built 1979 or earlier	57.4%	48.8%	40.4%	54.0%
Owner-Occupied Housing	67.1%	83.4%	75%	66.5%
Renter-Occupied Housing	32.9%	16.6%	25%	33.5%
Households with a mortgage 35% or more of the monthly income	27.2%	25.3%	22.4%	26.0%
Occupied units with a gross rent 35% or more of the monthly household income	42.4%	43.2%	40.7%	41.4%
Percentage of families whose income in the past 12 months is below the poverty line	7.3%	3.5%	5.1%	4.3%
Percent of children < 18 in poverty (2011) ^v	14%	7%	9%	9%

Childhood Lead Poisoning^{vi}:

- In 2012, 2,892 of the children tested in Maryland had an elevated blood lead level, which is five or more micrograms of lead per deciliter of blood ($\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$); 343 of them had blood lead levels of 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ or more.

County	Total # Children Tested 5-9 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$	Total # Children Tested 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ or above
Carroll County	25	3
Frederick County	31	7
Montgomery County	209	19

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Asthma^{vii}:

- Of adults in Maryland, 8.5 percent had current asthma in 2011.
- Of Maryland youth, 11.9 percent had current asthma in 2010.
- According to the Maryland Asthma Control Program at the Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, there is no reliable data for childhood asthma prevalence at the county level.

2009 Statistics	Maryland	Carroll County ^{viii}	Frederick County ^{ix}	Montgomery County ^x
ER visits – children under 4 years (rate per 10,000)	195.6	77.5	84.8	120.4
ER visits – children 5-17 years (rate per 10,000)	114.7	45.2	45.8	57.7
Asthma hospitalization rates – children under 4 years (rate per 10,000)	48.2	28.6	24.6	32.7
Asthma hospitalization rates – children 5 -17 years (rate per 10,000)	17.4	9.4	11.3	10.5
Total costs – asthma-related ER visits (0-17 years)	\$12,188,425	\$495,531	\$160,583	\$1,441,882
Total costs – asthma-related hospitalizations (0-17 years)	\$16,078,883	\$258,847	\$266,244	\$1,462,613

Radon^{xi}:

- Carroll, Frederick, Montgomery, and five additional counties in Maryland have an average indoor screening level greater than 4 pCi/L, meaning they are in a “red zone” or have high radon levels.
- Seven counties and Baltimore City have an average indoor screening level between 2 and 4 pCi/L, qualifying them at moderate levels of radon.

ⁱ The Annie E. Casey Foundation. 2013 Kids Count Data Book: Maryland State Profile. Retrieved from http://datacenter.kidscount.org/~media/49/2013KC_state_profile_MD.pdf.

ⁱⁱ American Community Survey 2004. Percent of Housing Units That Were Built in 1939 or Earlier by State. Retrieved from http://www.statemaster.com/graph/hou_per_of_hou_uni_tha_wer_bui_in_1939_or_ear-units-were-built-1939-earlier

ⁱⁱⁱ <http://www.cdc.gov/healthyhomes/programs/md.htm>

^{iv} 2012 American Community Survey. Retrieved from http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_12_1YR_DP03&prodType=table

^v County Health Rankings. Children in Poverty. Retrieved from <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/maryland/2013/measure/factors/24/map>

^{vi} Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Number of Children Tested and Confirmed EBLs by State, Year, and BLL Group, Children < 72 Months Old. Retrieved from <http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/data/StateConfirmedByYear1997-2012.htm>

^{vii} CDC's National Environmental Public Health Tracking Network Reporting Tool. Retrieved from <http://ephttracking.cdc.gov/QueryPanel/EPHTNQuery/EPHTQuery.html?c=AS&i=-1&m=-1#>

^{viii} Asthma Control Program, Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene. Asthma in Carroll County. Retrieved from http://phpa.dhmh.maryland.gov/mch/Documents/asthma_control/Profile_Carroll.pdf

^{ix} Asthma Control Program, Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene. Asthma in Frederick County. Retrieved from http://phpa.dhmh.maryland.gov/mch/Documents/asthma_control/Profile_Frederick.pdf

^x Asthma Control Program, Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene. Asthma in Montgomery County. Retrieved from http://phpa.dhmh.maryland.gov/mch/Documents/asthma_control/Profile_Montgomery.pdf

^{xi} <http://www.epa.gov/radon/states/maryland.html>