

Missouri Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

The home is the most dangerous place for U.S. families.ⁱ Nearly six million families live in housing rivaling that of developing countries, with broken heating and plumbing, holes in walls and windows, roach and rodent infestation, falling plaster, crumbling foundations, and leaking roofs. Millions more in all 50 states live in housing with serious health and safety hazards, including mold, exposed wiring, radon, unvented heaters, toxic chemicals, broken stairs, missing smoke detectors, and other hazards.ⁱⁱ Home-based interventions to address health hazards improve health and have a large return on investment: Each dollar invested in lead paint hazard control results in a return of \$17 to \$221,ⁱⁱⁱ and each dollar invested in asthma home-based interventions that include education and remediation results in a return of \$5.30 to \$14.00.^{iv}

The need in Missouri

Thirty-one percent of children in Missouri live in households with high housing cost burden, and 23% of children in Missouri live in poverty.^v The potential effect of high housing cost burden and poverty on children and families is exacerbated by the age of Missouri's housing stock. Over 20% of Missouri's homes were built prior to 1950 and likely to contain lead-based paint.^{vi} Unhealthy conditions found in hazardous housing can lead to lead poisoning, injuries, and asthma and other respiratory problems, in turn resulting in missed school days and poor school performance for children, as well as missed work days for parents.

The need for funding

To protect the health of Missouri families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full funding in FY 2017 and beyond is needed for the following:

- ✓ **CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program = \$35,000,000**
- ✓ **CDC's National Asthma Control Program = \$30,596,000**
- ✓ **HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes = \$230,000,000**

Funding for healthy housing in Missouri

- Since 1999, eligible cities, counties, and qualifying nonprofits in Missouri have received 41 grants for a total of \$69,192,993 in funding from HUD's Office Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes for lead hazard reduction, healthy homes production, and education and outreach activities. Of this total, no grants were awarded to Missouri in 2015; four grants^{vii} were awarded in 2014:
 - \$2,500,000 was awarded to the city of St. Louis.
 - \$2,496,364 was awarded to the county of St. Louis.
 - \$3,216,136 was awarded to the Kansas City Missouri Health Department.
 - \$724,996 was awarded to Washington University.
- From FY05 – FY14, Missouri has received a total of \$12,005,109 in funding from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention and National Asthma Control programs. Of this funding:
 - The Missouri Department of Health has received a total of \$4,509,237 from the Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program, most recently for \$366,058 in FY14.

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- The Missouri State Department of Health and Senior Services has received a total of \$4,825,542 in funding for asthma-related activities, most recently for \$647,283 in FY14.
- The Missouri Asthma Prevention and Control Program has been funded by CDC's National Asthma Control Program since 2001.^{viii}

Childhood lead poisoning

- In 2013, 9,237 of the children tested in Missouri had an elevated blood lead level, which is five or more micrograms of lead per deciliter of blood (µg/dL); 1,011 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or more.^{ix}

Asthma

- In 2012, approximately 10.1% of Missouri children and 10.4% of Missouri adults had current asthma.^x
 - Current asthma prevalence in the Kansas City and St. Louis metro areas for children under 18 years was 13.5% and 12.8%, respectively.
- There were 32,491 asthma-related emergency department visits and 7,228 asthma-related hospitalizations in Missouri in 2012; hospitalization charges totaled over \$104 million.^{xi}
- In 2008, asthma hospitalization charges for children age 0-9 years in Missouri totaled \$13.8 million, or 14% of all asthma inpatient charges.^{xii}

Radon

- Eleven counties in Missouri have a predicted average indoor screening level greater than 4 pCi/L, meaning they are in a "red zone" or have high radon levels. An additional 96 counties have a predicted average indoor screening level between 2 and 4 pCi/L, qualifying them as "moderate potential" for elevated levels of indoor radon.^{xiii}

Carbon monoxide deaths

- There were 318 deaths due to carbon monoxide exposure from 2000 to 2007 in Missouri.^{xiv}

Injury-related deaths

- In 2009, 577 Missourians aged 65 years and over died from unintentional injuries resulting from falls.^{xv}

National rankings

- NCHH's 2013 *State of Healthy Housing* report ranks 45 metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs) according to healthy housing-related data in the American Housing Survey. The state of Missouri has two MSAs included in this report. The St. Louis area was tied for 16th and the Kansas City area is tied for 30th; both are categorized as having "fair" healthy housing characteristics.^{xvi}
- The Asthma and Allergy Foundation of America's listing of "Asthma Capitals" for 2014 ranks the 100 largest U.S. metro areas to identify the "most challenging places to live with asthma." The state of Missouri has two cities identified in this listing: St. Louis is ranked as the 26th "most challenging" place to live with asthma and Kansas City was ranked 59th.^{xvii}

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NSHHC members in Missouri

The National Safe and Healthy Housing Coalition (NSHHC) is a broad, voluntary coalition of over 225 organizations working to improve housing conditions nationwide through education and outreach to key national stakeholders and federal public decision-makers. Current NSHHC organizational members from Missouri include:

- Center for Environmental Analysis
- Children's Mercy Hospitals and Clinics
- City of Kansas City
- Community Action Agency of St. Louis
- National Healthy Homes Partnership

For additional information, please contact

Julie Kruse, Director of Policy
National Center for Healthy Housing
jkruse@nchh.org, 202.280.1982

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Funding from HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes

State	Name	City	Amount	L or HH	Year	Program
MO	City of St. Louis	St. Louis	\$ 2,500,000	L	2014	LHRD
MO	County of St. Louis	St. Louis	\$ 2,496,364	L	2014	LBPHC
MO	Kansas City Missouri Health Department	Kansas City	\$ 3,216,136	L	2014	LBPHC
MO	Washington University	St. Louis	\$ 724,996	HH	2014	HHTS
MO	Children's Mercy Hospital	Kansas City	\$ 748,727	HH	2013	HHTS
MO	Kansas City Missouri Health Department	Kansas City	\$ 2,480,000	L	2012	LBPHC
MO	City of St. Louis Community Development Adm	St. Louis	\$ 3,000,000	L	2011	LHRD
MO	County of St. Louis	Clayton	\$ 2,406,067	L	2010	LBPHC
MO	Saint Louis University	St. Louis	\$ 326,246	HH	2009	HHTS
MO	Washington University	St. Louis	\$ 599,937	HH	2009	HHTS
MO	City of St. Louis	St. Louis	\$ 3,000,000	L	2008	LBPHC
MO	City of St. Louis	St. Louis	\$ 4,000,000	L	2008	LHRD
MO	County of St. Louis	St. Louis	\$ 2,070,680	L	2008	LBPHC
MO	St. Louis University	St. Louis	\$ 500,000	HH	2008	HHTS
MO	St. Louis University	St. Louis	\$ 356,203	L	2008	LTS
MO	Kansas City Health Department	Kansas City	\$ 2,998,508	L	2008	ARRA
MO	Kansas City	Kansas City	\$ 394,770	L	2007	LHRD
MO	Saint Louis University	St. Louis	\$ 530,606	L	2007	LTS
MO	The Children's Mercy Hospital		\$ 987,918	HH	2007	HHD
MO	City of St. Louis	St. Louis	\$ 3,000,000	L	2006	LHC
MO	City of St. Louis	St. Louis	\$ 4,000,000	L	2006	LHRD
MO	County of St. Louis	St. Louis	\$ 2,715,390	L	2006	LHC
MO	St. Louis University	St. Louis	\$ 530,000	HH	2006	HHTS
MO	St. Louis University	St. Louis	\$ 495,732	L	2006	LTS
MO	Kansas City Missouri Health Department	Kansas City	\$ 2,749,872	L	2005	LHC
MO	Kansas City Missouri Health Department	Kansas City	\$ 287,669	L	2005	LOR
MO	Saint Louis University	St. Louis	\$ 408,353	HH	2005	HHTS
MO	Saint Louis University	St. Louis	\$ 197,301	L	2005	LTS
MO	St. Louis County	St. Louis	\$ 876,731	HH	2004	HHD
MO	City of St. Louis	St. Louis	\$ 4,000,000	L	2004	LHRD
MO	City of St. Louis	St. Louis	\$ 3,000,000	L	2004	LHCR
MO	City of St. Louis	St. Louis	\$ 2,600,000	L	2003	LHRD
MO	Kansas City	Kansas City	\$ 1,680,744	L	2002	
MO	County of St. Louis	St. Louis	\$ 2,159,981	L	2002	
MO	Healthy Homes Network	Kansas City	\$ 920,805	HH	2002	
MO	St. Louis University	St. Louis	\$ 700,000	HH	2002	
MO	City of St. Louis	St. Louis	\$ 3,000,000	L	2001	
MO	Kansas City	Kansas City	\$ 1,000,000	L	2000	
MO	County of St. Louis	St. Louis	\$ 1,000,000	L	2000	
MO	Kansas City	Kansas City	\$ 190,257	L	1999	
MO	St. Louis University	St. Louis	\$ 343,000	L	1999	LHCR

\$ 69,192,993 Total FY99-FY15

Funding from CDC's Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention and National Asthma Control Programs - Missouri

Program and Grantee	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	TOTALS BY PROGRAM
Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention*											\$ 4,509,237
Missouri Department of Health	\$ 688,115	\$ 599,479	\$ 551,952	\$ 590,200	\$ 578,640	\$ 540,793	\$ 594,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 366,058	
Addressing Asthma in Public Health											\$ 4,759,687
Missouri State Department of Health and Senior Services	\$ 350,000	\$ 335,027	\$ 335,000	\$ 375,000	\$ 600,000	\$ 600,000	\$ 527,300	\$ 526,600	\$ 485,760	\$ 625,000	
Surveillance - Asthma											\$ 65,855
Missouri State Department of Health and Senior Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 22,171	\$ 21,401	\$ 22,283	
Other - Asthma											\$ 2,670,330
St. Louis Regional Asthma Cons.	\$ 925,002	\$ 915,000	\$ 830,328	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
TOTALS BY FISCAL YEAR	\$ 1,963,117	\$ 1,849,506	\$ 1,717,280	\$ 965,200	\$ 1,178,640	\$ 1,140,793	\$ 1,121,300	\$ 548,771	\$ 507,161	\$ 1,013,341	

GRAND TOTAL FY05 - FY 14 \$ 12,005,109

* Timeline of CDC's Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program's Name:

2005-2010: Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program

2011, 2012, 2014: Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program

2013: The lead program was not funded.