

MISSISSIPPI

2018 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 Mississippi's families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services:

	MS received funding since 2016?
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 Radon 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 Mississippi, including:



In Mississippi, **28% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 30% of children live in poverty.



In 2016, **1,177 Mississippi children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); 20 of Mississippi's 82 counties are considered "high-risk" for lead exposure.



45% of Mississippi housing was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint.



Unintentional falls were responsible for **256 deaths among Mississippians above the age of 65** in 2016.



In 2016, there were **9 counties in Mississippi with at least 185 asthma hospitalizations per 10,000 people**; in Leflore and Coahoma counties, it averaged 238 per 10,000 people.



Approximately **8% of adults and 9% of children** (2015) **have current asthma** in Mississippi.



Mississippi has **no state statutes regarding carbon monoxide detectors or radon**.



On average, **9 Mississippians die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2011-2015).