

MISSOURI

2019 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 Missouri families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services:

	MO received funding since 2017?
CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	YES
CDC's National Asthma Control Program	YES
CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network	YES
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 State Indoor Radon 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 families and residents of Missouri, including:



In Missouri, **24% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 19% of children live in poverty.



In 2017, **1,619 Missouri children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **444 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or more.**



56% of Missouri housing was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint; 28% was built before 1960.



On average, **29 Missourians die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2012-2016).



Approximately **9% of adults** and almost **10% of children** have current asthma in Missouri (2017).



Asthma was responsible for **over 30,000 emergency department visits** in Missouri in 2014; hospitalization charges for these visits **totaled over \$114 million.**



In 2017, **unintentional falls were responsible for 671 deaths among Missourians over the age of 65.**



Between 2005 and 2015, **over 30% (6,619 of 20,803) of the homes tested in Missouri had test results above the EPA action level for radon.**