

MISSISSIPPI | 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 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 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 Mississippi, including:



In Mississippi, **31% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 31% of children live in poverty.



In 2015, **233 Mississippi children tested had an elevated blood lead level (5 µg/dL or more); 65% of these cases came from 20 high-risk counties**.



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



Unintentional falls were responsible for **237 deaths among people above the age of 65** in Mississippi in 2015.



In 2011, there were **48 emergency department visits due to asthma for every 10,000 people in Mississippi**. In 11 counties, this rate increased to over 69 visits per 10,000 people; **in Humphreys County, it was over 100**.



Approximately **7% of adults** and **12% of children** (2014) **have current asthma** in Mississippi.



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



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