

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 workdays for parents. The requirement for safe and healthy housing has become even more urgent as people spend more time than ever in residential environments due to the COVID-19 pandemic. To protect the health of Oklahoma families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services.

OK received funding since 2018?

CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	YES
CDC's National Asthma Control Program	NO
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 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 those listed above will help to address many of the risks and burdens facing the residents and families of Oklahoma. For example:



In Oklahoma, **25% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 22% of children live in poverty.



Approximately **10% of adults** (2018) and **10% of children** (2016) **have current asthma** in Oklahoma.



52% of Oklahoma housing was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint.



In 2012, **total charges for asthma-related hospitalizations in Oklahoma were \$76.4 million**, \$18.5 million of which is attributable to **1,928 asthma-related hospitalizations for Oklahoman children** under 15 years of age.



In 2017, **538 Oklahoman children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **141 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or higher**.



On average, **16 Oklahomans die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2014-2018).



Every year, over 450 Oklahomans over the age of 65 die and 7,000 are hospitalized as a result of fall-related injuries.



9 counties in Oklahoma are categorized as having **"moderate potential" for indoor radon levels above the EPA action level**.