

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

	OR 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	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 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 Oregon, including:



In Oregon, **34% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 20% of children live in poverty.



In 2015, **282 Oregon children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **15 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or more.**



55% of Oregon housing was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint; 12% was built before 1940.



On average, **18 individuals die annually from carbon monoxide exposure in Oregon** (2011-2015).



Over **59,600 children** and **314,500 adults in Oregon have current asthma**, about 7% and 10% of the population for each age group, respectively (2014).



In 2015, **unintentional falls were responsible for 648 deaths among adults over the age of 65** in Oregon.



In 2012, there were **2,000 hospitalizations due to asthma in Oregon, totaling \$28 million in direct charges.** Only 38% of Oregonians with asthma had been advised to alter their indoor environments.



21 ZIP codes in Oregon are considered high-risk for indoor radon, with as many as 70% of homes testing above the EPA action level. There are approximately **276 radon-related lung cancer deaths in Oregon each year.**