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

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 Oregon. For example:

- **In Oregon, 32% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 16% of children live in poverty.
- **53% of Oregon housing was built before 1978** and is likely to contain lead-based paint; 11% was built before 1940.
- **About 12% of adults and 7% of children have current asthma** in Oregon (2018).
- **In 2018, there were 1,163 hospitalizations due to asthma in Oregon**, totaling $9.2 million in direct charges.
- **In 2018, 120 Oregon children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 μg/dL or more); 28 of them had blood lead levels of 10 μg/dL or higher. Average blood lead testing activity fell by 33% in the spring of 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic.
- **In 2018, unintentional falls were responsible for 689 deaths** among Oregonians over the age of 65.
- **28 ZIP codes in Oregon are considered “high risk” for indoor radon**, with as many as 62.5% of homes testing above the EPA action level. There are approximately 276 radon-related lung cancer deaths in Oregon each year.