

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.

	OR received funding since 2018?
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 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.



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.



53% of Oregon housing was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint; 11% was built before 1940.



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



About **12% of adults and 7% of children have current asthma** in Oregon (2018).



In 2018, **unintentional falls were responsible for 689 deaths** among Oregonians over the age of 65.



In 2018, there were **1,163 hospitalizations due to asthma in Oregon**, totaling **\$9.2 million in direct charges**.



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**.