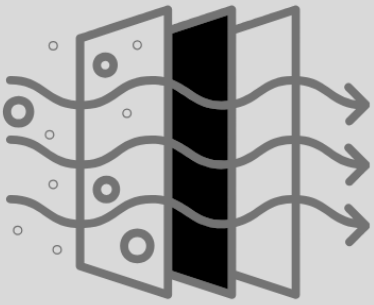
2026 Marion County Air Quality-Related Illnesses Data Report

Marion County

OREGON

Health & Human Services



Purpose of this report

The purpose of this report is to evaluate the association between non-infectious respiratory illness (formerly known as air quality-related respiratory illness), asthma, fire and smoke inhalation, pollen-related allergy emergency department and urgent care clinic visits (emergency visits) and hospitalizations (inpatient emergency visits) in relation to the air quality index readings in Marion County. This report explores data by population characteristics (age, sex, zip code, ethnicity, race, and identified housing status), and characteristics related to air quality. This report is meant to inform resilience and preparedness to environmental health hazards, threats, and natural disasters that impact the public's health and wellbeing.

Background

Located in the heart of the Mid-Willamette Valley, Marion County has a landscape that stretches from the Willamette River to the Cascade Mountains and encompasses nearly 1,200 square miles of rural, urban, forested, and agricultural landscapes. Marion County is home to a diverse population of 348,044people and 20 cities, including Oregon's capital, Salem. According to the 2020 U.S. Census, 66% of the county's population lives in its five largest cities: Salem, Keizer, Woodburn, Silverton, and Stayton. The remaining 34% live in one of the 15 smaller cities or in unincorporated areas. Marion County is demographically diverse, with residents representing a wide range of ages, occupations, faiths, abilities, languages, and other unique characteristics.

Methods

This report presents year-round data for Marion County on air quality index readings, and emergency visits and hospitalizations due to non-infectious respiratory illness (formerly known as air quality-related respiratory illness), asthma, fire and smoke inhalation, and pollen-related allergy. The data was collected from the Oregon Electronic Surveillance System for the Early Notification of Community-Based Epidemics (ESSENCE) database, U.S. Census, and the Environmental Protection Agency. Counts and numerical data are shown in the Appendix. All counts and rates are based on the patient's residence and not the location where they are seen for care.

Definitions

Emergency visits: Any emergency department or urgent care clinic visits among people residing in Marion County at any Oregon hospital or hospital affiliated clinic.

ESSENCE: The State of Oregon has a public health syndromic surveillance system known as ESSENCE, which stands for Electronic Surveillance System for the Early Notification of Community-Based Epidemics. It provides real-time data for public health and hospitals to monitor what is happening in emergency departments across the state before, during, and after a public health emergency.[5]

Fire & Smoke Inhalation (ESSENCE): This query is used to identify emergency department and ambulatory care visits associated with fire and smoke inhalation. Its primary purpose is wildfire surveillance, although it may also return visits not related to wildfires. Using this query in combination with air quality trends may further assist with surveillance efforts. It was developed by the National Syndromic Surveillance Program (NSSP) Community of Practice in collaboration with the Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists and the National Center for Environmental Health.[5]

Good air quality: Air quality index (AQI) values at or below 100 are generally thought of as satisfactory. This includes the Good (green) and Moderate (yellow) AQI levels.[2]

Hospitalizations: An in-patient designation linked to an emergency department or urgent care clinic visit in Oregon ESSENCE. In-patient visits show that the severity of the emergency visit required more intensive care.[6]

Non-Infectious Respiratory Illness (NIRI): Emergency department and ambulatory care visits for respiratory illnesses associated with poor air quality. Definition includes chief complaint terms and diagnosis codes for: acute bronchitis, emphysema, chronic obstructive airway disease, chronic obstructive lung disease, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, asthma, bronchial asthma, reactive airway disease, acute respiratory distress syndrome, difficulty breathing, chest tightness, dyspnea, shortness of breath and wheezing. Using this query in combination with air quality trends may further assist with surveillance efforts. (NSSPCP, 2019) **This query used to be called "Air quality-related respiratory illness" and was retitled "Non-Infectious Respiratory Illness" by Oregon ESSENCE on 5/28/25.*[5]

Pollen-related allergies: Emergency department and ambulatory care visits for allergies to pollen. The immune system mistakenly identifies a typically harmless substance as an intruder. This substance is called an allergen. The immune system responds to the allergen by releasing histamine and chemical mediators that typically cause symptoms in the nose, throat, eyes, ears, skin, and roof of the mouth.[1] To approximate pollen-related visits, the query looks for allergy-related visits that are not associated with other known causes of allergies (such as insect stings/bites, food allergies, etc.). These visit trends match known seasonal pollen patterns, which indicate true seasonal (or pollen-related) allergies.

Poor air quality: Air quality index (AQI) values above 100 are considered unhealthy. At these levels, air quality is first unhealthy for sensitive groups and becomes unhealthy for everyone as AQI values increase. This includes the following levels of concern: Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups (orange), Unhealthy (red), Very Unhealthy (purple), and Hazardous (maroon).[2]

U.S. Air Quality Index: The Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) tool for communicating daily air quality. It uses color-coded categories and provides guidance for each level, including information about local air quality, which groups may be affected, and steps you can take to reduce your exposure to air pollution. It is also used as the basis for air quality forecasts and current air quality reporting. Air quality data is available at www.airnow.gov.[2]

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Summary of Findings

This report shows various air quality-related illness data between 2019-2025, including non-infectious respiratory illness (previously known as air-quality related respiratory illness), asthma, fire and smoke inhalation, and pollen-related allergies. It also includes Air Quality Index (AQI) data between 2019-2025.

Between 2019-2024, Marion County experienced periodic spikes in poor air quality index (AQI), with improvement observed in 2025. Other air quality-related environmental factors such as pollen count, wildfire smoke, and air temperature affect respiratory health. Non-infectious respiratory illness and asthma hospitalizations peaked in 2025, with emergency visits increasing as AQI levels worsened. Fire and smoke inhalation peaked in 2020 during hazardous air quality conditions caused by wildfire smoke from the Beachie Creek and Lionshead fires in the Santiam Canyon. No pollen monitor exists in Marion County, despite the county being a regional agricultural hub. As a result, pollen-related allergy emergency visits cannot be directly linked to a specific environmental hazard.[2,5]

In June 2025, Marion County Health and Human Services (MCHHS) created the Marion County 2025-2030 Climate and Health Adaptation Plan (CHAP). In this plan, MCHHS and planning partners set the following goal: "*Reduce Marion County air quality-related respiratory illness emergency visits by 1%, from the 2019-2024 average of 4,964/100,000 to the plan duration average of 4,914/100,000.*" Between July 2025 – December 2025, the average number of non-infections respiratory (NIRI) visits decreased 4.2% compared to the 2019-2024 average. While early results show a decrease during the first six months of the plan, this analysis does not include January through June data, which has historically been higher than July through December. Therefore, these results should be interpreted with caution.[3]

The air quality-related illnesses reviewed in this report do not affect all people and communities equally. Between 2019 and 2025, the data show the following health outcomes: [5,7,8]

- Non-Infectious Respiratory Illness (NIRI):
    - Yearly emergency visits steadily increased over time, peaking at 20,118 in 2024. January 2025 had the highest number of monthly emergency visits, with 2,411.
    - Inpatient hospitalizations peaked at 4,124 in 2025.
    - Females had higher rates of emergency visits and hospitalizations than males.
    - Emergency visits and hospitalizations increased with age, with the highest rates among adults aged 65 and older. Among those under 45, infants and toddlers (ages 0-4) had the highest emergency visit rates.
    - Residents who identified as African American/Black and Hawaiian/Pacific Islander had the highest rates of emergency visits. African American/Black and White residents had the highest hospitalization rates.
    - Residents who did not identify as Hispanic or Latino had higher rates of emergency visits and significantly higher rates of hospitalizations.
    - The areas of Central Salem (97301), Detroit (97342), and Idanha (97350) had the highest emergency department visit rates.
    - 1.3% of all resident emergency visits were among people identified as homeless, representing a slight decrease among all NIRI rates.

- Asthma:
    - In 2025, asthma accounted for 23.3% of all NIRI cases, down from 25.2% in 2024 and slightly above 2019 to 2023 average of 22.1%.
    - Yearly emergency visits steadily increased over time, peaking at 5,064 in 2024. January 2025 had the highest number of monthly emergency visits, with 734.

- From 2019 to 2021, Marion County had a lower emergency visit rate than Oregon. Between 2022 to 2025, this trend reversed, with Marion County experiencing higher rates than Oregon.
- Inpatient hospitalizations peaked at 369 in 2025.
- Females had higher rates of emergency visits and hospitalizations than males.
- Emergency visits were highest among adults aged 18 to 44, while hospitalizations were most common among adults aged 65 and older and children ages 0-4.
- Residents who identified as African American/Black and Hawaiian/Pacific Islander had the highest rates of emergency visits and hospitalizations.
- Residents who did not identify as Hispanic or Latino had higher rates of emergency visits and hospitalizations.
- The areas of Northeast Salem (97305), Central Salem (97301), and Aumsville (97325) had the highest emergency department visit rates.
- 0.7% of all residents' emergency visits were among people identified as homeless, representing a slight decrease among all asthma rates.

- Fire and Smoke Inhalation:
  - Emergency visits and hospitalizations peaked in September 2020.
  - Over the past seven years, Marion County has had lower rates of emergency visits than the state of Oregon.
  - Males had higher rates of emergency visits than females, while females had higher hospitalization rates than males.
  - Emergency visits were highest among adults aged 25 to 44.
  - Residents who identified as Hawaiian/Pacific Islander and African American/Black had the highest rates of emergency visits.
  - Residents who did not identify as Hispanic or Latino had higher rates of emergency visits and hospitalizations.
  - Residents living in rural areas had higher hospitalization rates.
  - 4.6% of all resident emergency visits were among people identified as homeless, representing a slight increase among all fire and smoke inhalation rates.

- Pollen-related Allergies:
  - Emergency visits consistently spike in June, with a peak of 150 visits in June 2024.
  - Inpatient hospitalizations were suppressed due to low counts between 2019 and 2024.
  - From 2019 to 2022, Marion County had a slightly higher emergency visit rate than Oregon. From 2023 to 2025, this difference became more pronounced, with Marion County rates exceeding those of Oregon.
  - Females had higher rates of emergency visits than males.
  - Emergency visits were highest among adults aged 18 to 44.
  - Residents who identified as Hawaiian/Pacific Islander and African American/Black had the highest rates of emergency visits.
  - Residents who identify as Hispanic or Latino had higher rates of emergency visits.
  - Residents who lived in urban areas had higher emergency visit rates.
  - Data for residents identified as homeless was suppressed due to low counts.

This report and its associated indicators provide timely information to identify trends and populations disproportionately affected by air quality-related illnesses, supporting targeted interventions. Like any data source, ESSENCE has key limitations. Only individuals seen at an urgent care or emergency department are captured in the ESSENCE surveillance system, meaning patients seen in other settings, such as clinics, are not included. In addition, duplicate patient visits may occur, as individuals can be counted more than once

due to multiple visits. Other limitations include errors in medical coding, or incomplete notes, which may influence results.[5]

Despite these limitations, ESSENCE remains one of the timeliest surveillance systems for tracking air quality-related illness in our community. Like any system, it is most effective when used in concert with other systems and indicators that help describe air quality- related illness and its contributing risk factors.[5]

Air Quality Index (AQI)

What am I reading?

The following figures show the number of days with Moderate or worse air quality in Marion County, with each figure highlighting different air quality categories. The data were collected from Oregon Department of Environmental Quality monitoring stations across Marion County, Oregon.[4]

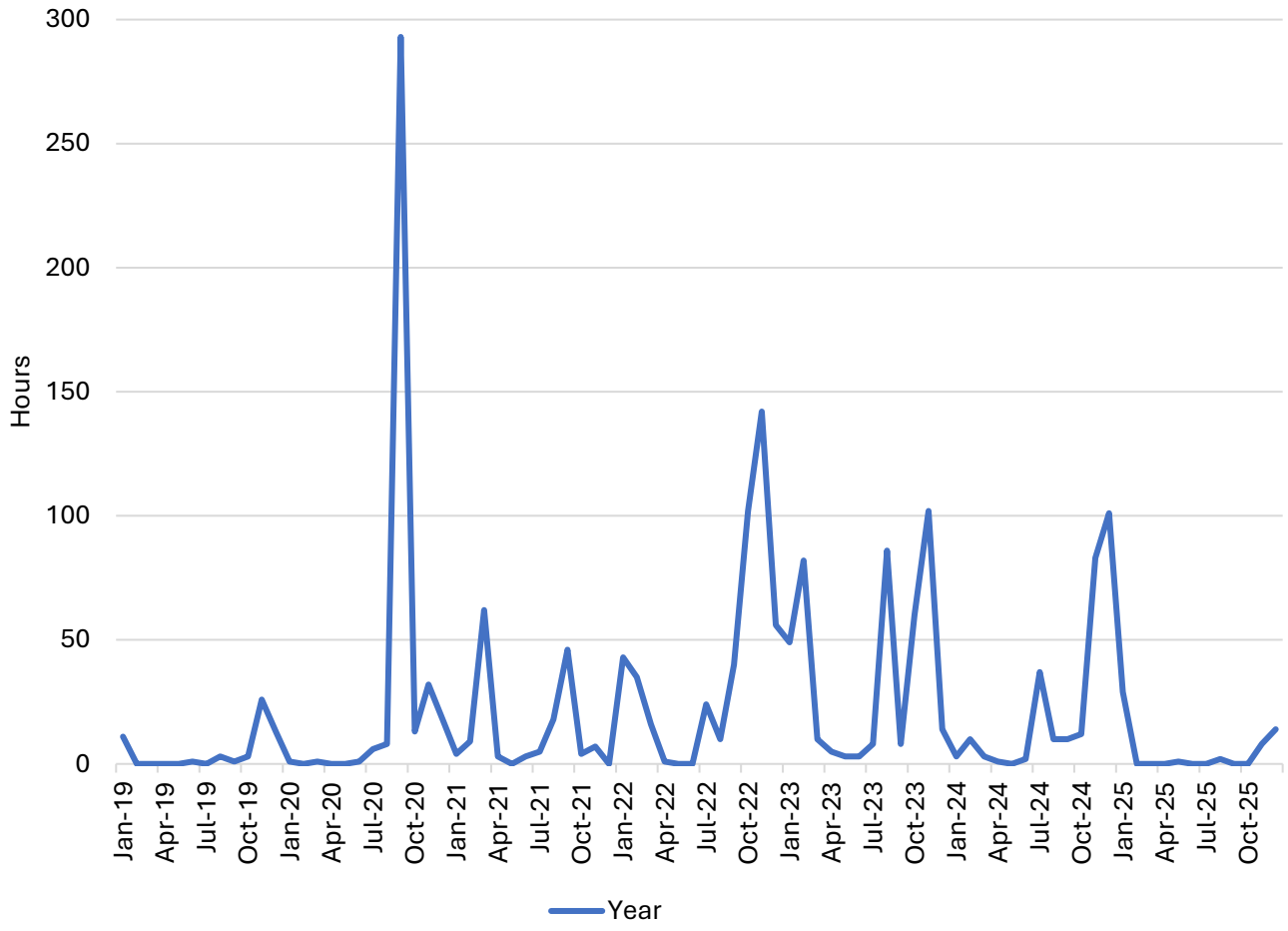
Table 1: AQI Basics for Ozone & Particle Pollution

This table shows the classification ranges for the Air Quality Index (AQI) as defined by the Environmental Protection Agency. Each AQI range has an explanation of its risk.[2]

Daily AQI Color	Levels of Concern	Values of Index	Description of Air Quality
Green	Good	0 to 50	Air quality is satisfactory, and air pollution poses little or no risk.
Yellow	Moderate	51 to 100	Air quality is acceptable. However, there may be a risk for some people, particularly those who are unusually sensitive to air pollution.
Orange	Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups	101 to 150	Members of sensitive groups may experience health effects. The general public is less likely to be affected.
Red	Unhealthy	151 to 200	Some members of the general public may experience health effects; members of sensitive groups may experience more serious health effects.
Purple	Very Unhealthy	201 to 300	Health alert: The risk of health effects is increased for everyone.
Maroon	Hazardous	301 and higher	Health warning of emergency conditions: everyone is more likely to be affected.

Figure 1: Hours of Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups or worse Air Quality Index by Month in Salem, OR, 2019-2025

The figure shows the total monthly number of hours that Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups (Orange) or worse was recorded at the air quality station at the Oregon State Hospital according to the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ). Spikes in Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups or worse air quality have occurred consistently in the late fall and early winter each year between 2019-2024. This trend of poor air quality spikes improved in 2025.



Air Quality Index Readings in Salem, Oregon

What am I reading?

The following figures show the identified air quality index readings in Salem, Oregon by year. Each figure observes different Air Quality Index Levels of Concern, which include Good (0-50), Moderate (51-100), Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups (101-150), Unhealthy (151-200), Very Unhealthy (201-300), Hazardous (301 or more). The data was collected from the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality air quality monitoring station at the Oregon State Hospital in Salem, Oregon. While other air quality stations currently exist in Marion County, the Oregon State Hospital air quality station is the only one with data spanning 2019-2025.[2,4]

Figure 2a: Percent of Good Air Quality Hours, 2019-2025, Salem, OR

The figure shows the percentage of time Salem, Oregon experienced good air quality through hourly Oregon DEQ readings. The percentage of good air quality has fluctuated over the past several years.

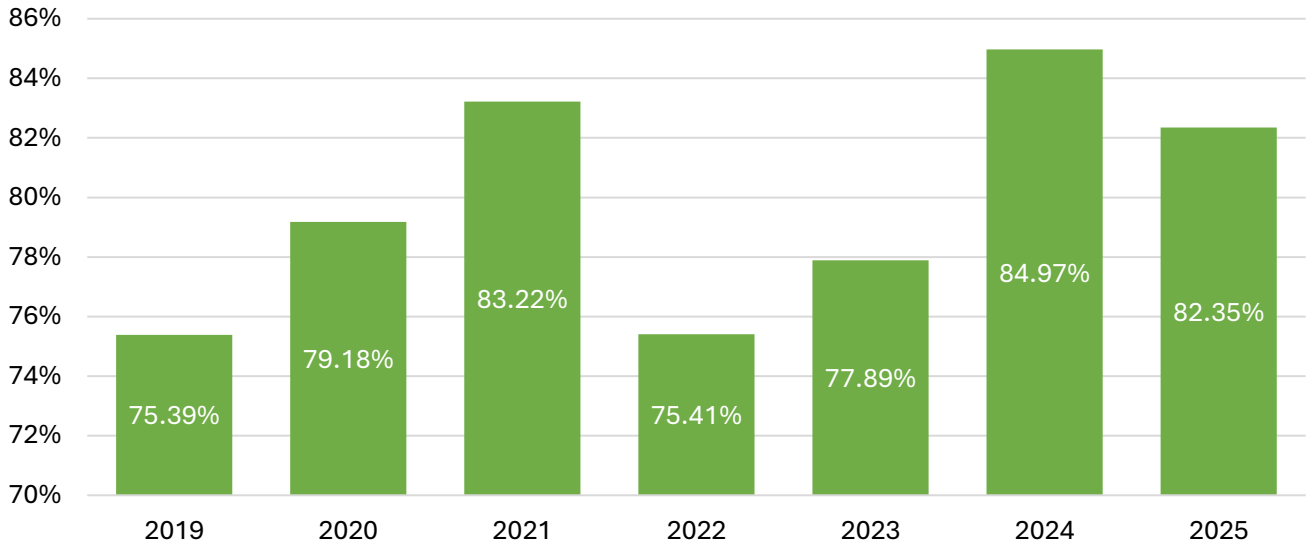


Figure 2b: Percent of Moderate or Worse Air Quality Hours, 2019-2025, Salem, OR

The figure shows the percentage of time Salem, Oregon experienced moderate or worse air quality through hourly Oregon DEQ readings. The percentage of moderate air quality has fluctuated over the past several years.

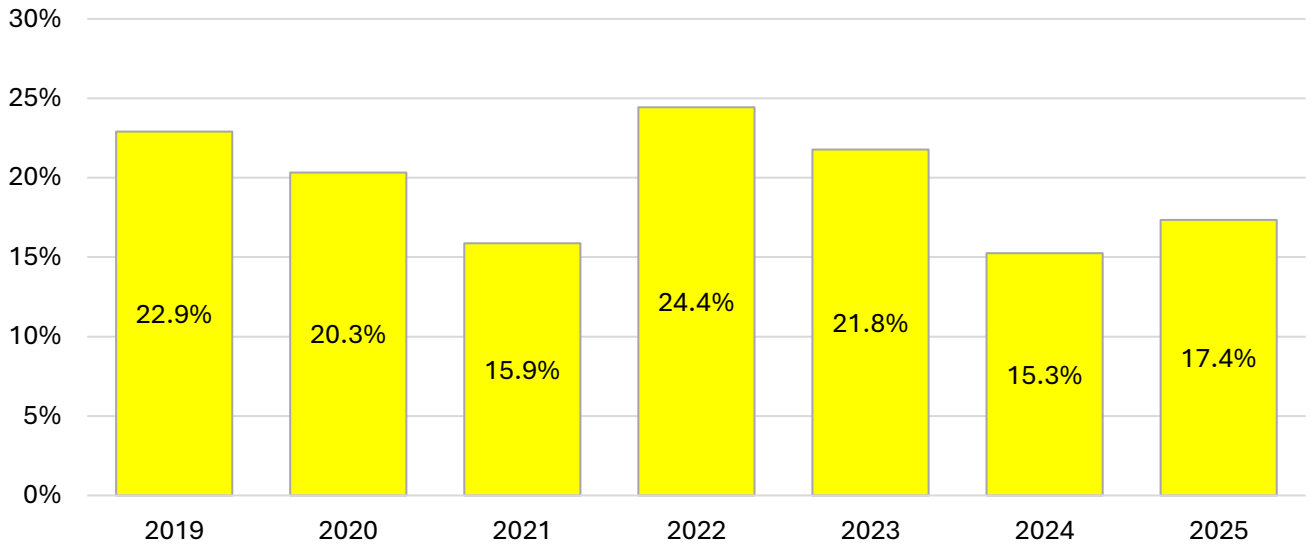


Figure 2c: Percent of Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups or Worse Air Quality Hours, 2019-2025, Salem, OR

The figure shows the percentage of time Salem, Oregon experienced Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups or worse air quality through hourly Oregon DEQ readings. Air Quality that is Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups or worse peaked in 2020 due to the Beachie Creek and Lionshead Fires.

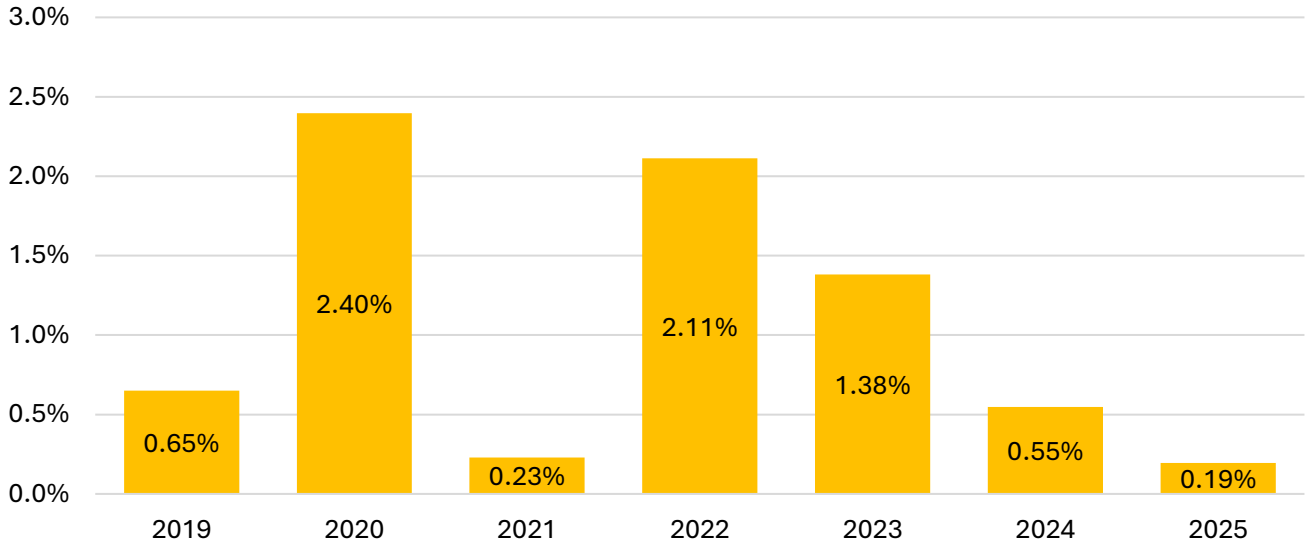


Figure 2d: Percent of Unhealthy or Worse Air Quality Hours, 2019-2025, Salem, OR

The figure shows the percentage of time Salem, Oregon experienced Unhealthy or worse air quality through hourly Oregon DEQ readings at the Oregon State Hospital. Unhealthy or worse Air Quality peaked in 2020 due to the Beachie Creek and Lionshead Fires.

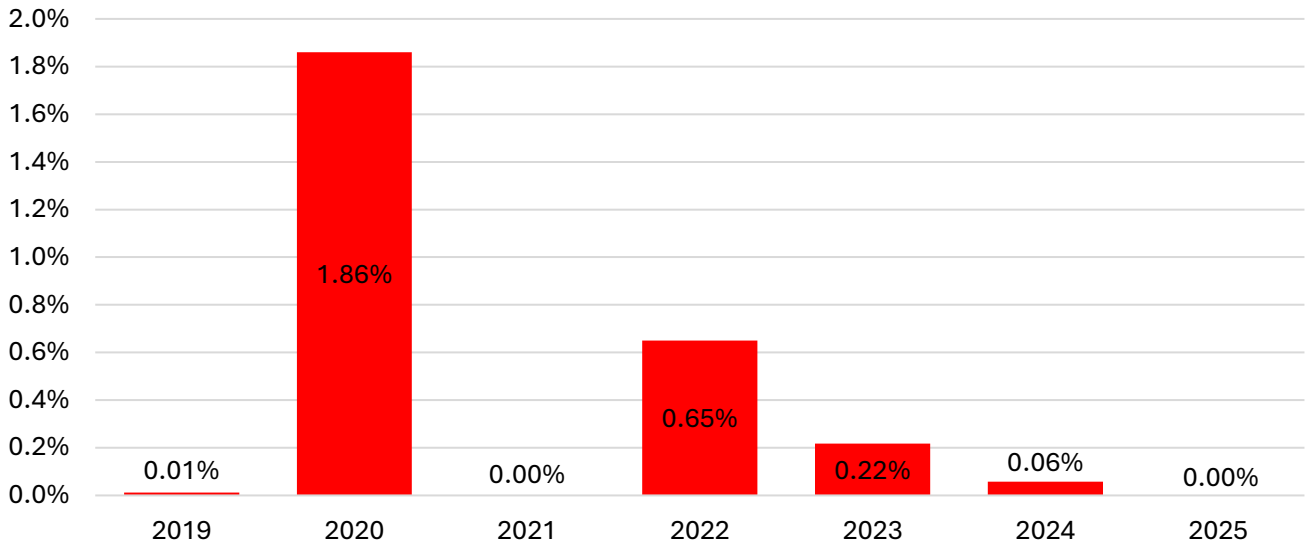


Figure 2e: Percent of Very Unhealthy or Worse Air Quality Hours, 2019-2025, Salem, OR

The figure shows the percentage of time Salem, Oregon experienced Very Unhealthy or worse air quality through hourly Oregon DEQ readings at the Oregon State Hospital. Very Unhealthy or worse Air Quality peaked in 2020 due to the Beachie Creek and Lionshead Fires.

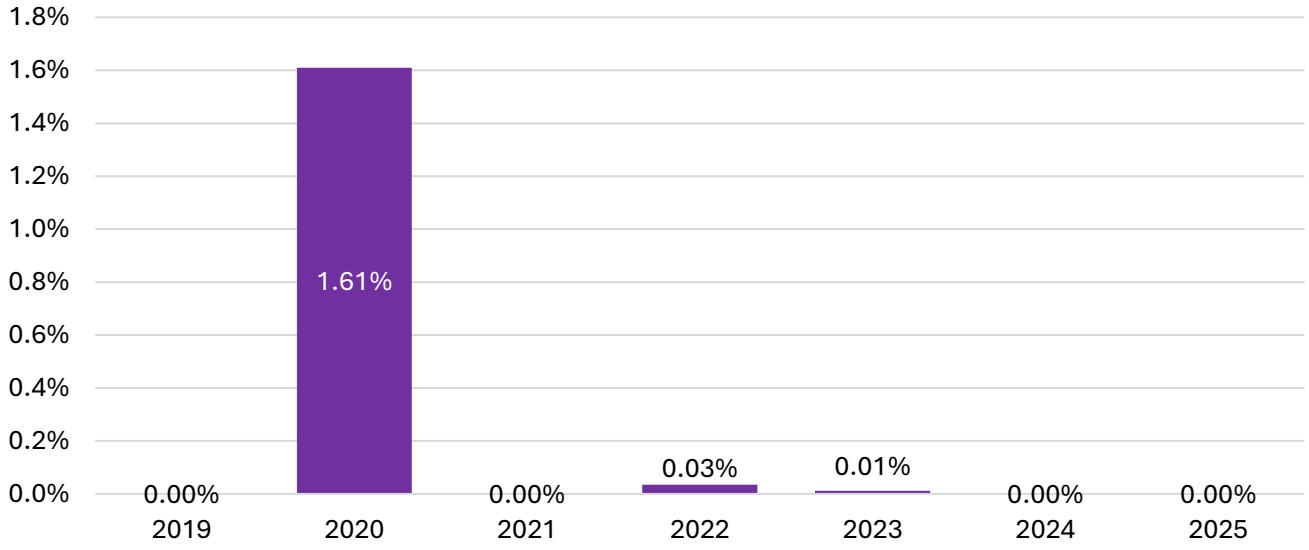


Figure 2f: Percent of Hazardous or Worse Air Quality Hours, 2019-2025, Salem, OR

The figure shows the percentage of time Salem, Oregon experienced Hazardous air quality through hourly Oregon DEQ readings at the Oregon State Hospital. During the past seven years, the only year that hazardous air quality was experienced in Salem was in 2020 due to the Beachie Creek and Lionshead Fires.

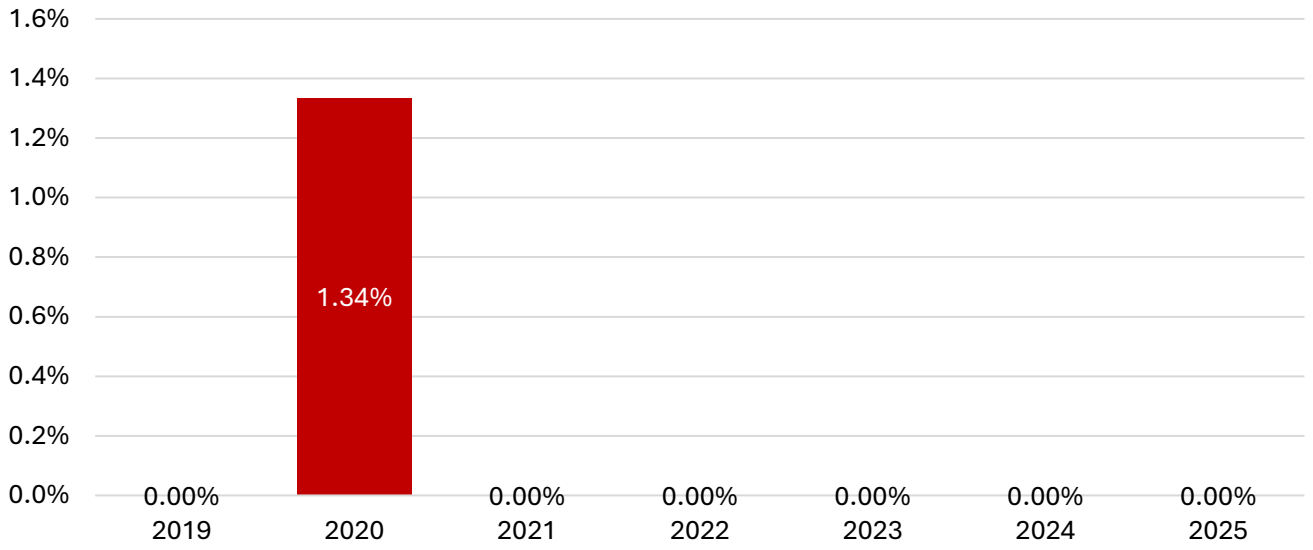
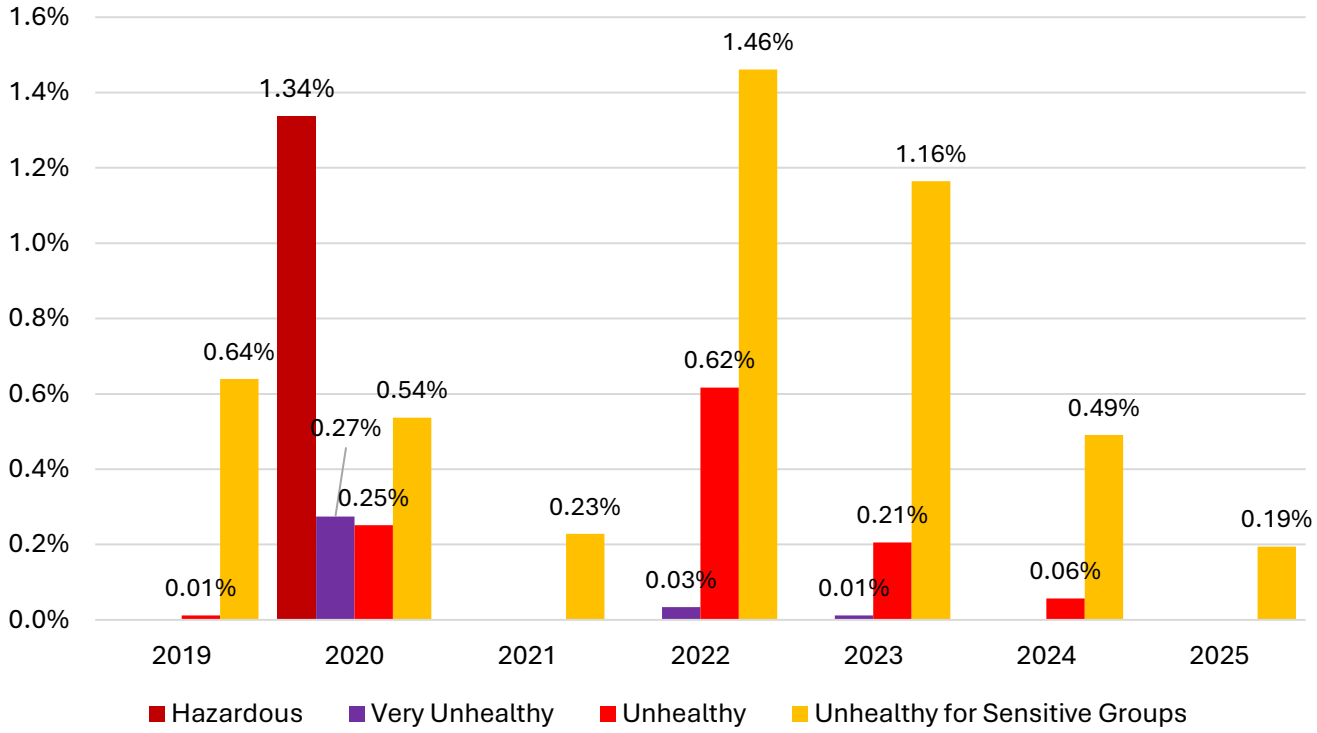


Figure 2g: Percent of Unhealthy or Worse Air Quality Hours, 2019-2025, Salem, OR

The figure shows the percentage of the year Salem, Oregon experienced air quality index categories starting at Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups through hourly Oregon DEQ readings at the Oregon State Hospital. During the past seven years, the only year that hazardous air quality was experienced in Salem was in 2020 due to the Beachie Creek and Lionshead Fires.



Non-Infectious Respiratory Illness

What am I reading?

Emergency Department & Urgent Care Visits (referred to as "Emergency Visits" in this report) are the number of visits to a hospital and/or hospital associated urgent care clinic within Marion County, Oregon. These visits are gathered from the Oregon ESSENCE database, which provides real-time data for public health and hospitals to monitor what is happening in emergency departments across the state before, during, and after a public health emergency.[2,5,8]

Figure 3a: Non-Infectious Respiratory Illness Emergency Visit Counts, 2019-2025, Marion County
The figure shows the number of non-infectious respiratory illness emergency visits from 2019 to 2025 in Marion County. Emergency visits have increased over time and peaked in 2024 and remained high in 2025.

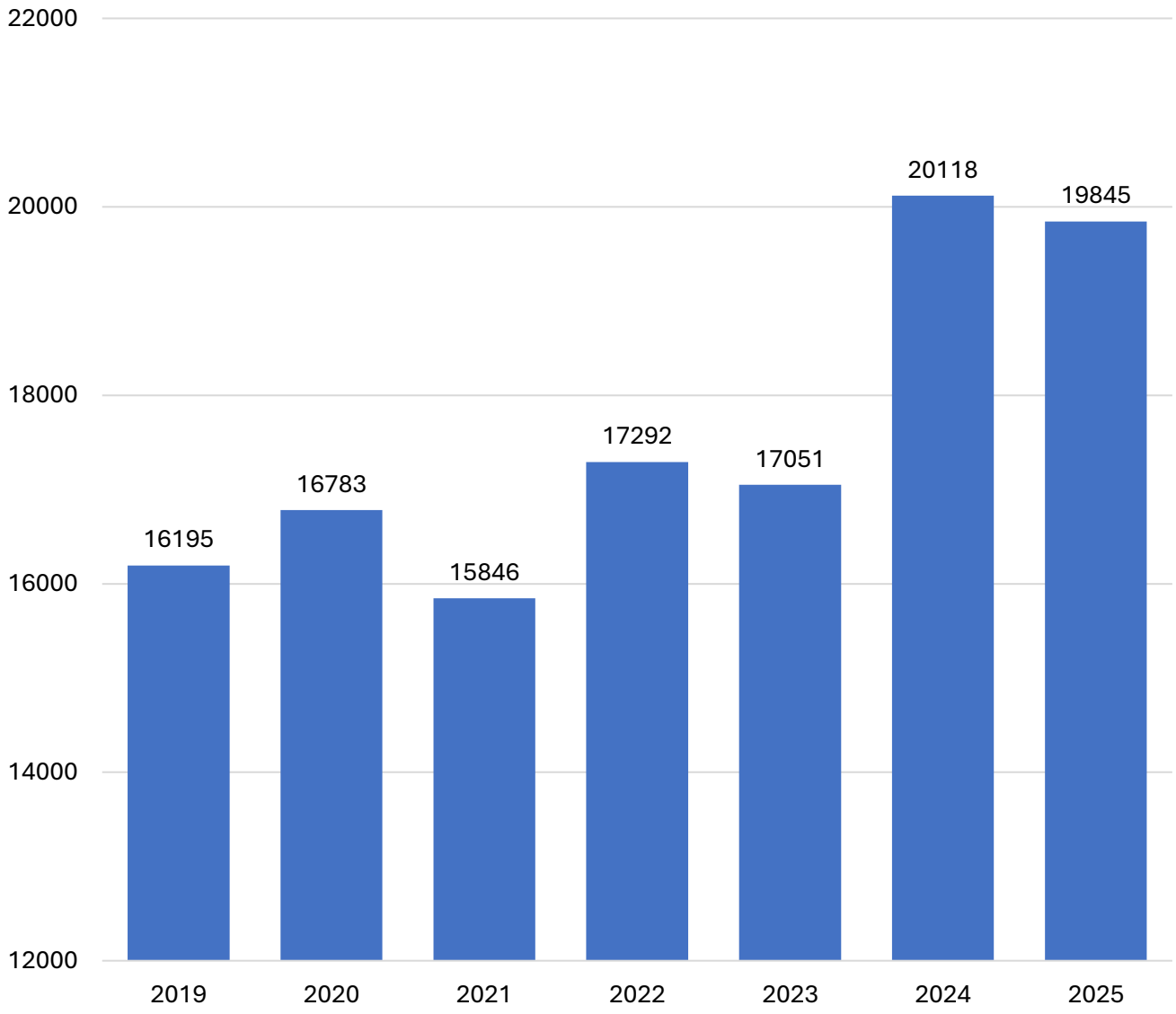


Figure 3b: Monthly Non-Infectious Respiratory Illness Emergency Visit Counts and Moderate or Worse Air Quality Index Days, 2019-2025, Marion County

The figure shows the number of monthly non-infectious respiratory illness emergency visits in Marion County and the hourly moderate or worse air quality readings by month from January 2019 to December 2025 in Salem, Oregon. The months with the most hospitalizations were January (12,701) and December (11,804). Moderate or worse AQI shows some correlation between AQI and emergency visits.

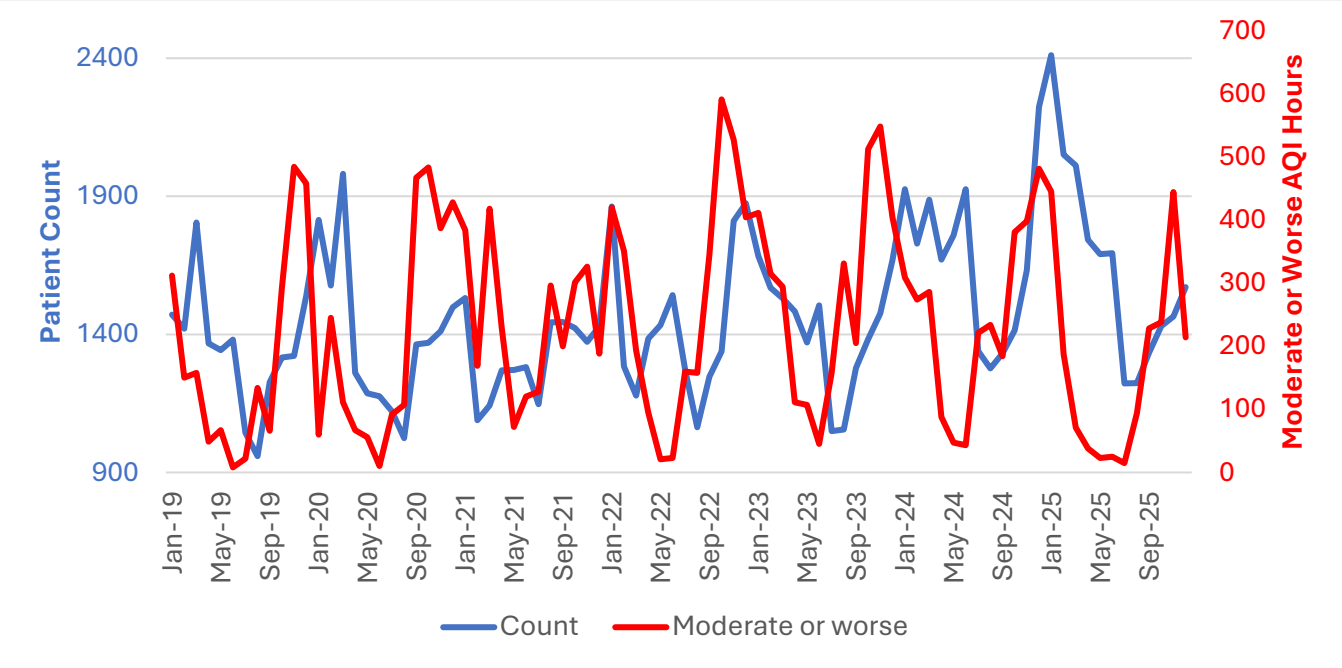


Figure 3c: Non-Infectious Respiratory Illness Emergency Visit Rates per 100,000 population, 2019-2025, Marion County and Oregon

The figure shows the rate of non-infectious respiratory illness emergency visits per 100,000 population from 2019 – 2025 in Marion County and Oregon. Emergency visit rates dramatically increased in 2024 and 2025 in Marion County, with a consistent upward trend over the study period for both Marion County and Oregon.

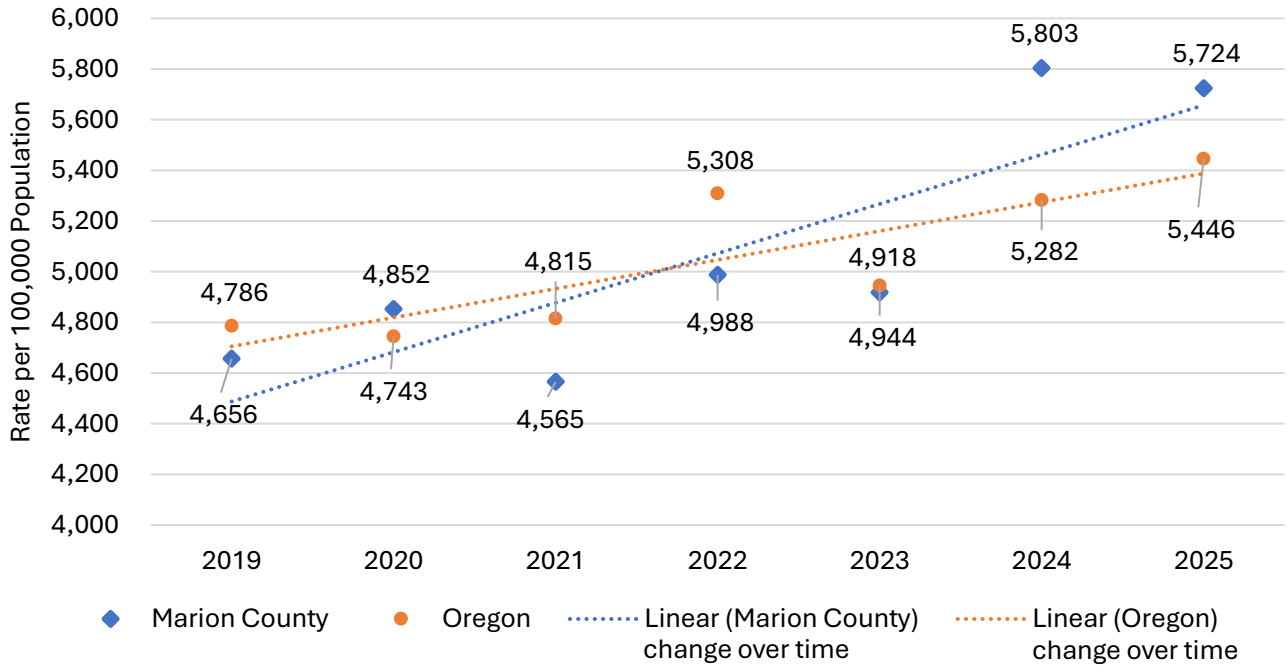
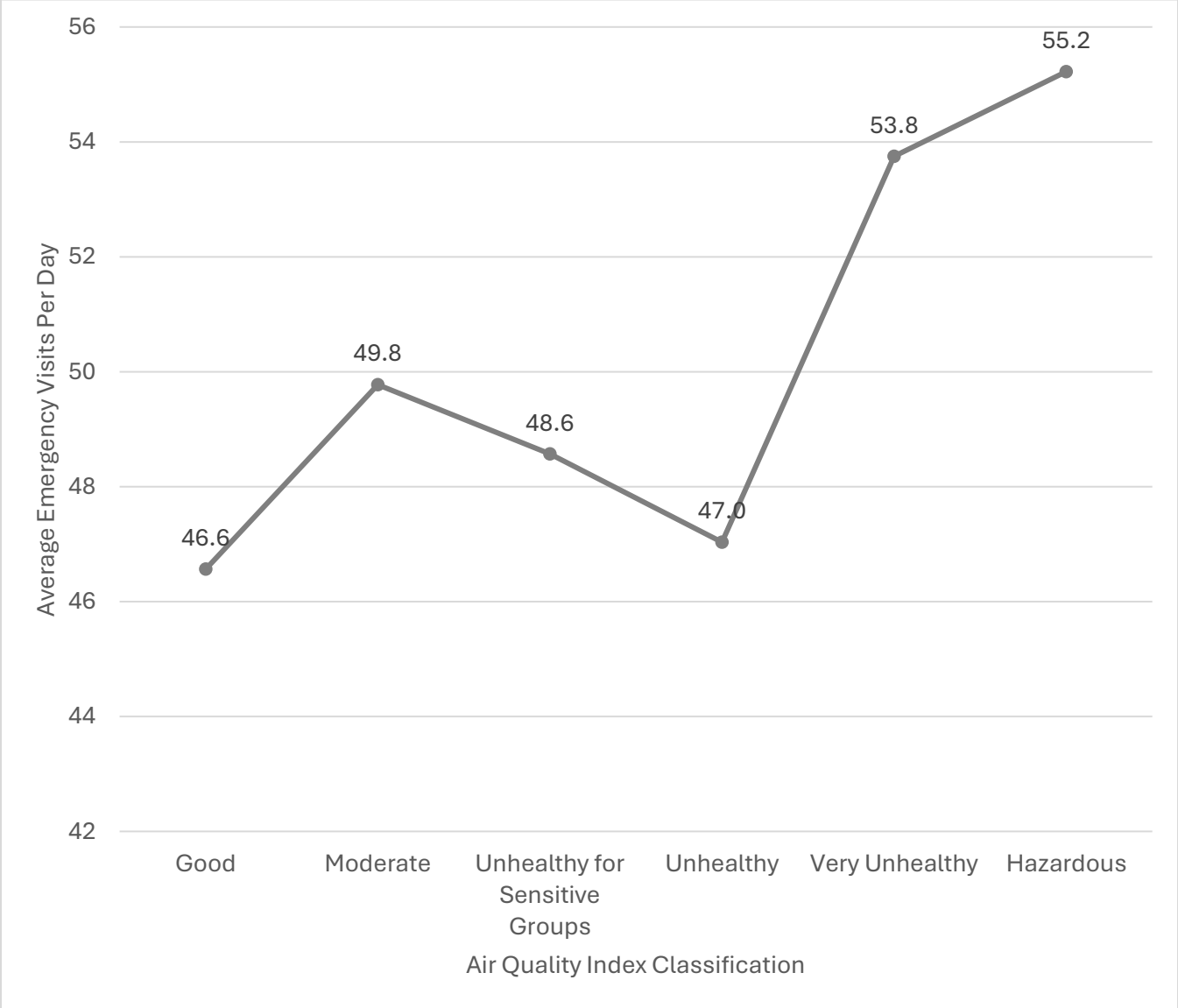


Figure 3d: Non-Infectious Respiratory Illness Emergency Visits per Day by Air Quality Index Classification, 2019-2025, Marion County

The figure shows the average number of non-infectious respiratory illness emergency visits within each Air Quality Index Classification recorded in Salem. The number of non-infectious respiratory illness emergency visits were highest on hazardous and very unhealthy days.



Hospitalizations (In-patient)

What am I reading?

Hospitalizations are the number of emergency visits that resulted in in-patient care from Non-Infectious Respiratory Illness in Marion County. The in-patient designation is the most accurate hospitalization designation showing a higher level of severity of emergency visit recorded in Oregon ESSENCE.[5,6,8]

Figure 4a: Non-Infectious Respiratory Illness Hospitalization (In-patient) Counts, 2019-2025, Marion County

The figure shows the number of yearly non-infectious respiratory illness hospitalizations (in-patient) from 2019 – 2025 in Marion County. Hospitalizations have increased over time and peaked in 2025.

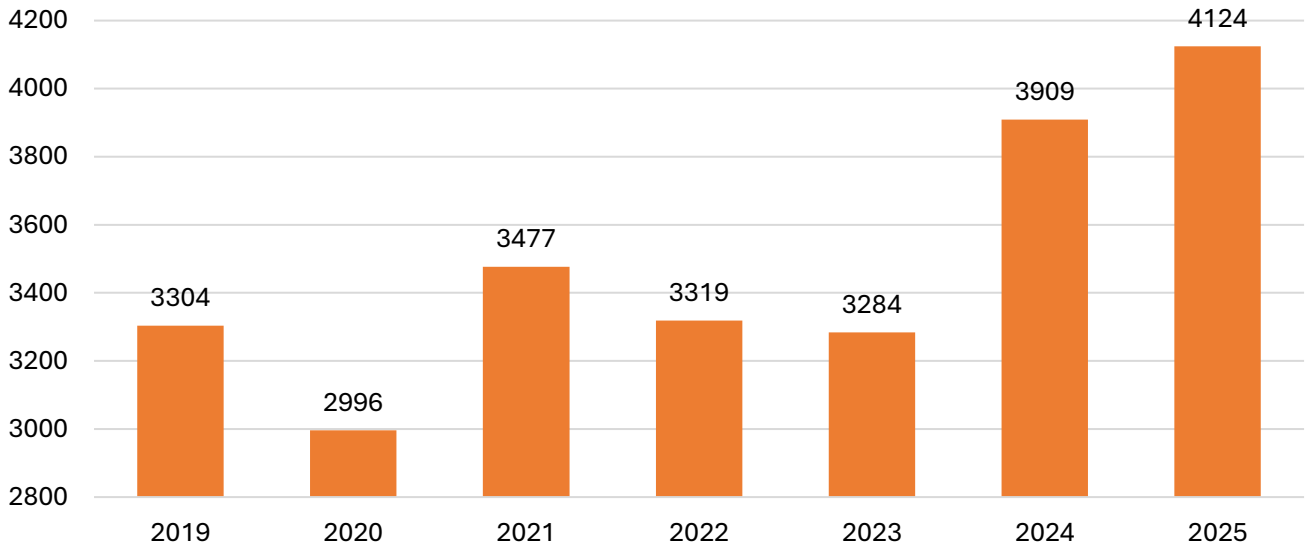
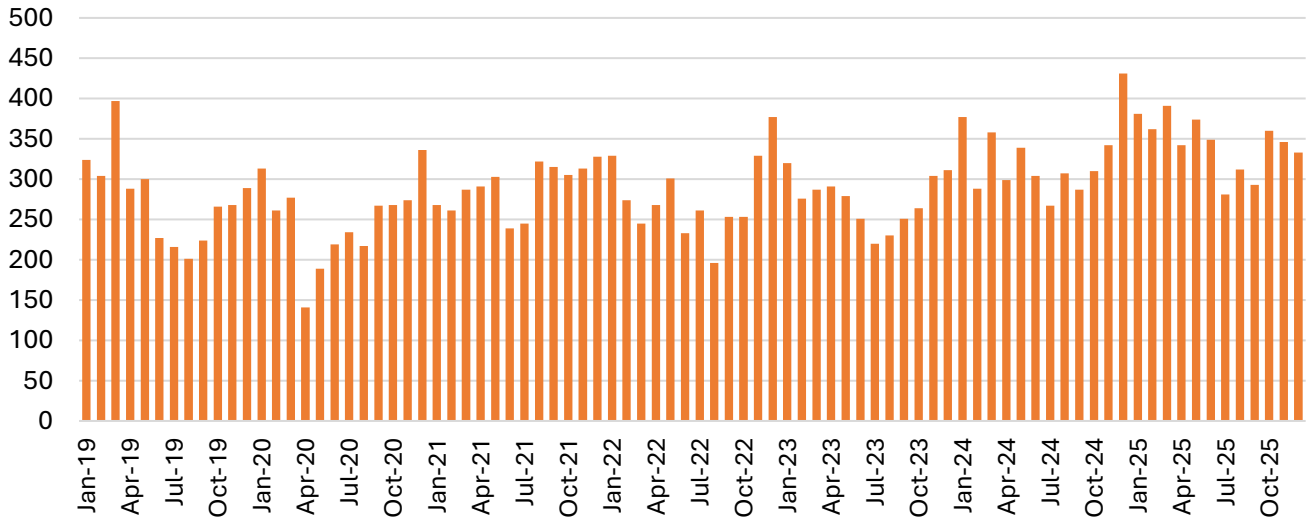


Figure 4b: Monthly Non-Infectious Respiratory Illness Hospitalizations (In-patient) Counts, 2019-2025, Marion County

The figure shows the number of monthly non-infectious respiratory illness hospitalizations (in-patient) from 2019 – 2025 in Marion County. The month with the highest number of hospitalizations (431) occurred in December 2024. Among all months, most hospitalizations occurred seasonally in December (2,405) and January (2,312).



Demographics

What am I reading?

The following sections are different populations of interest in Marion County. Each section explains the association between the characteristics (sex, age, race, ethnicity, geographic designation, and zip code, and identified housing status) related to emergency visits and hospitalizations (In-patient) between the 2019 – 2025. [5,8]

By Sex

Figure 5a: Non-Infectious Respiratory Illness Emergency Visit Rates by Sex (Female and Male) per 100,000 Population, 2019-2025, Marion County

The figure shows the rate of non-infectious respiratory illness emergency visits per 100,000 population for males and females from 2019-2025 in Marion County. Female residents had an emergency visit rate 1.3 times higher than males. Both male and female rates increased from the previous report due to 2025 visits.

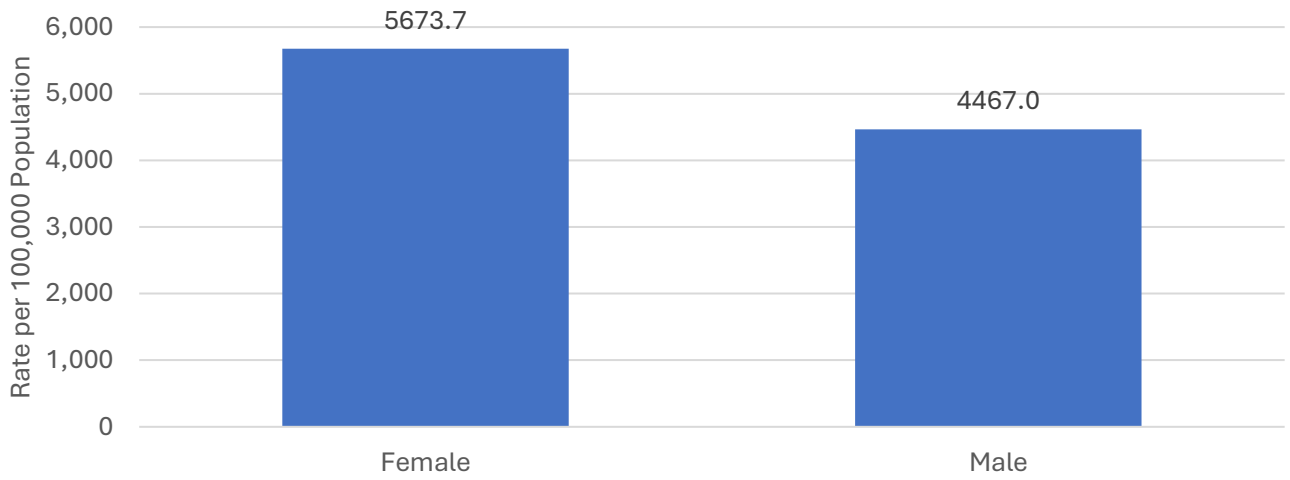
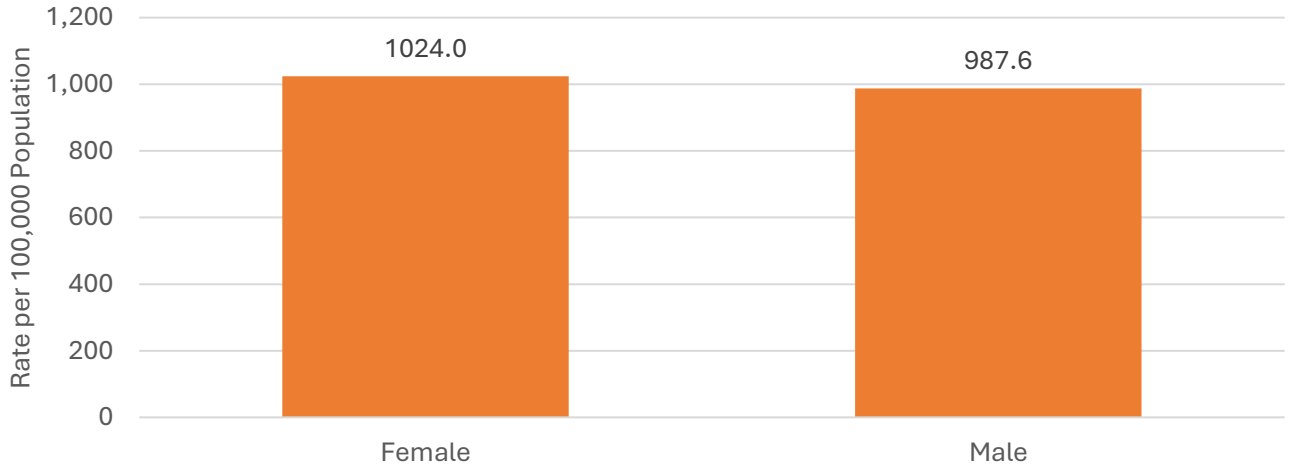


Figure 5b: Non-Infectious Respiratory Illness Hospitalization (In-patient) Rates by Sex (Female and Male) per 100,000 Population, 2019-2025, Marion County

The figure shows the rate of non-infectious respiratory illness hospitalizations per 100,000 population for males and females from 2019-2025 in Marion County. Female residents had a higher hospitalization rate than males. Both males and female rates increased from the previous report due to 2025 hospitalizations.



By Age

Figure 6a: Non-Infectious Respiratory Illness Emergency Visit Rates by Age Groups per 100,000 population, 2019-2025, Marion County

The figure shows the rate of non-infectious respiratory illness emergency visits per 100,000 population by age groups from 2019 – 2025 in Marion County. Non-infectious respiratory illness emergency visit rates increase with age. The 65+ age group has the highest rate of emergency visits compared to other age groups. Infants and toddlers 0-4 years old had the highest rate of emergency visits among children. All age group rates increased from the previous report due to 2025 visits.

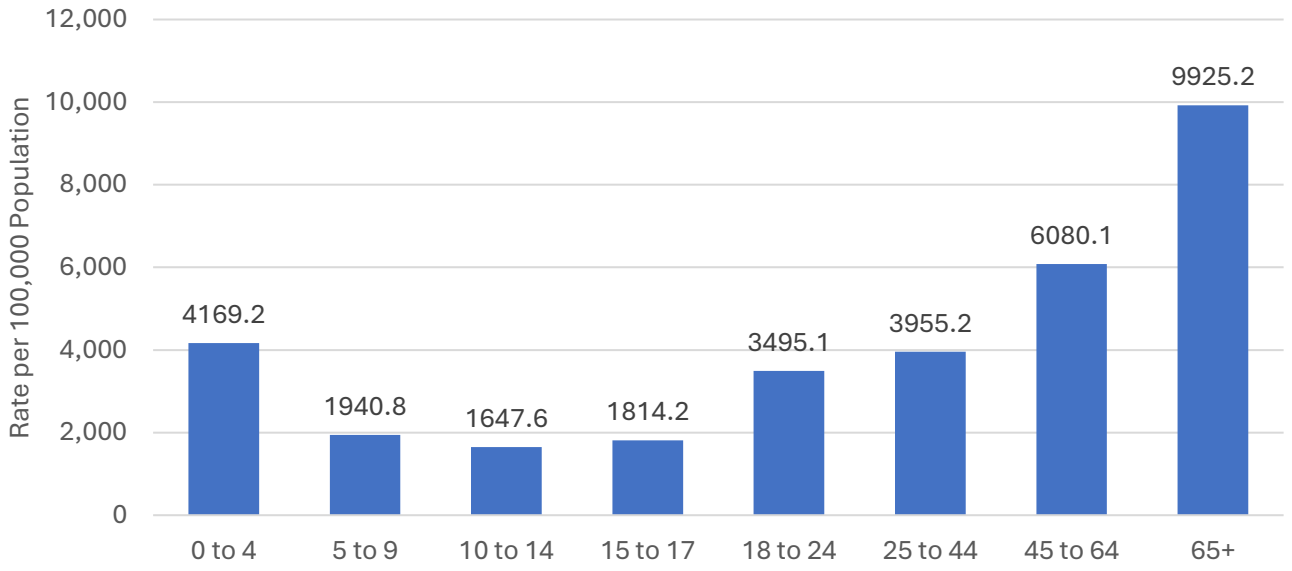
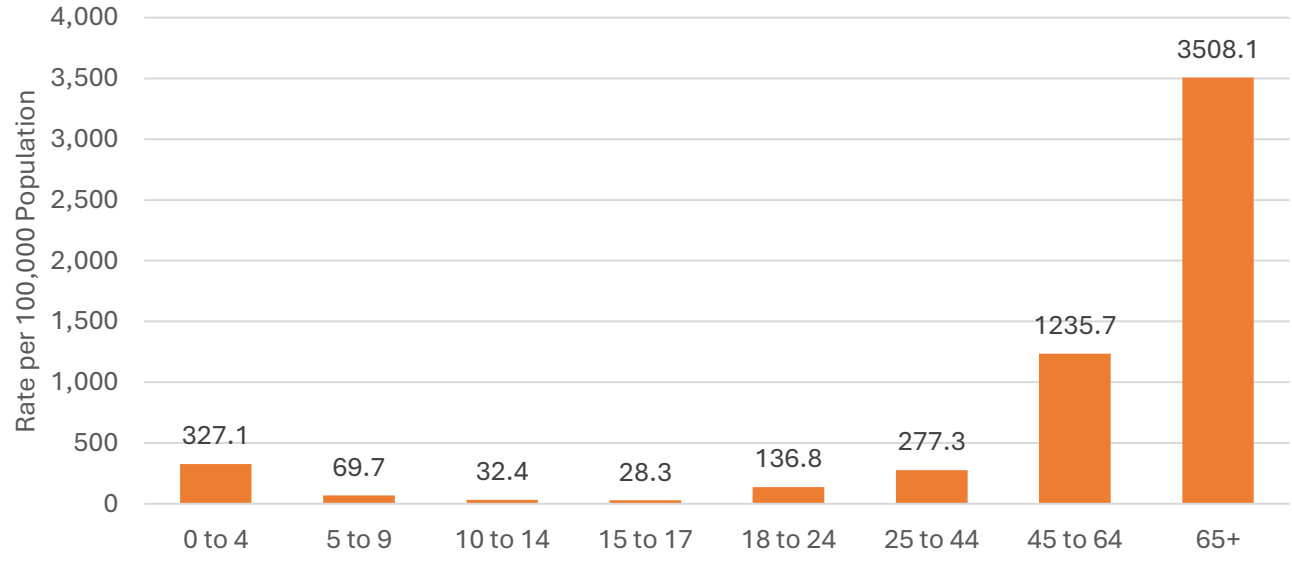


Figure 6b: Non-Infectious Respiratory Illness Hospitalization (In-patient) Rates by Age Groups per 100,000 population, 2019-2025, Marion County

The figure shows the rate of non-infectious respiratory illness hospitalizations per 100,000 population by age groups from 2019 – 2025 in Marion County. Non-infectious respiratory illness hospitalization rates increase with age. The 65+ age group have the highest rate of emergency visits compared to other age groups. Infants and toddlers 0-4 years old had the highest rate of emergency visits among children. All age group rates (except for 15-24) increased from the previous report due to 2025 hospitalizations.



By Race

Figure 7a: Non-Infectious Respiratory Illness Emergency Visit Rates by Race per 100,000 population, 2019-2025, Marion County

The figure shows the non-infectious respiratory illness emergency visit rate per 100,000 population by racial group from 2019 – 2025 in Marion County. Racial groups in this report match those used in the Oregon ESSENCE system. People who identified as African American/Black and Hawaiian/Pacific Islander had the highest emergency visit rate among all racial groups. All racial group rates increased from the previous report due to 2025 visits.

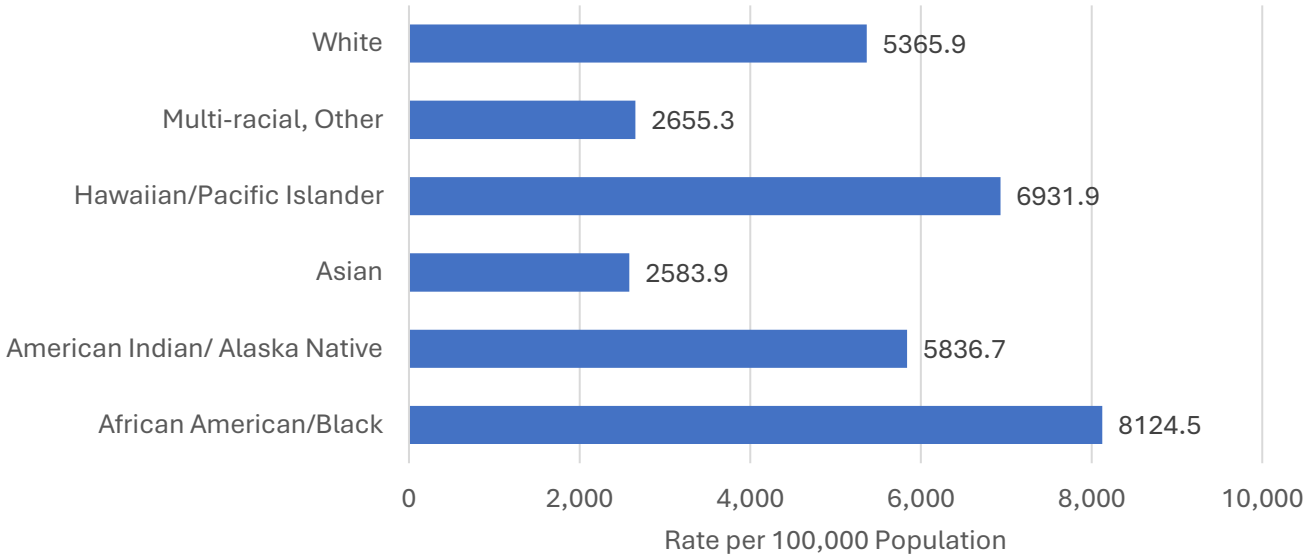
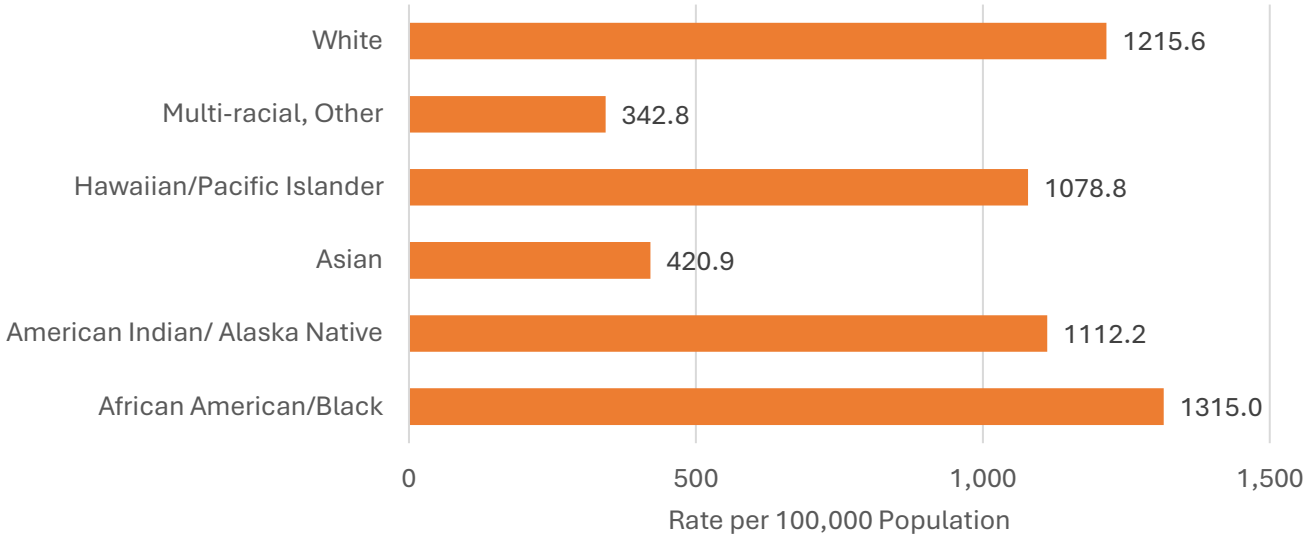


Figure 7b: Non-Infectious Respiratory Illness Hospitalization (In-patient) Rates by Race per 100,000 population, 2019-2025, Marion County

The figure shows the non-infectious respiratory illness hospitalization rates per 100,000 population by racial group from 2019 – 2025 in Marion County. Racial groups in this report match those used in the Oregon ESSENCE system. People who identified as African American/Black and White had the highest hospitalization rate among all racial groups. All racial group rates (excluding Asian) increased from the previous report due to 2025 hospitalizations.



By Ethnicity

Figure 8a: Non-Infectious Respiratory Illness Emergency Visit Rates by Ethnicity per 100,000 population, 2019-2025, Marion County

The figure shows the non-infectious respiratory illness emergency visit rate per 100,000 population by ethnicity from 2019 – 2025 in Marion County. Ethnicity groups in this report match those used in the Oregon ESSENCE system. People who identified as "Not Hispanic or Latino" had an emergency visit rate 1.8 times higher than people who identified as "Hispanic or Latino." Both ethnicity group rates increased from the previous report due to 2025 visits.

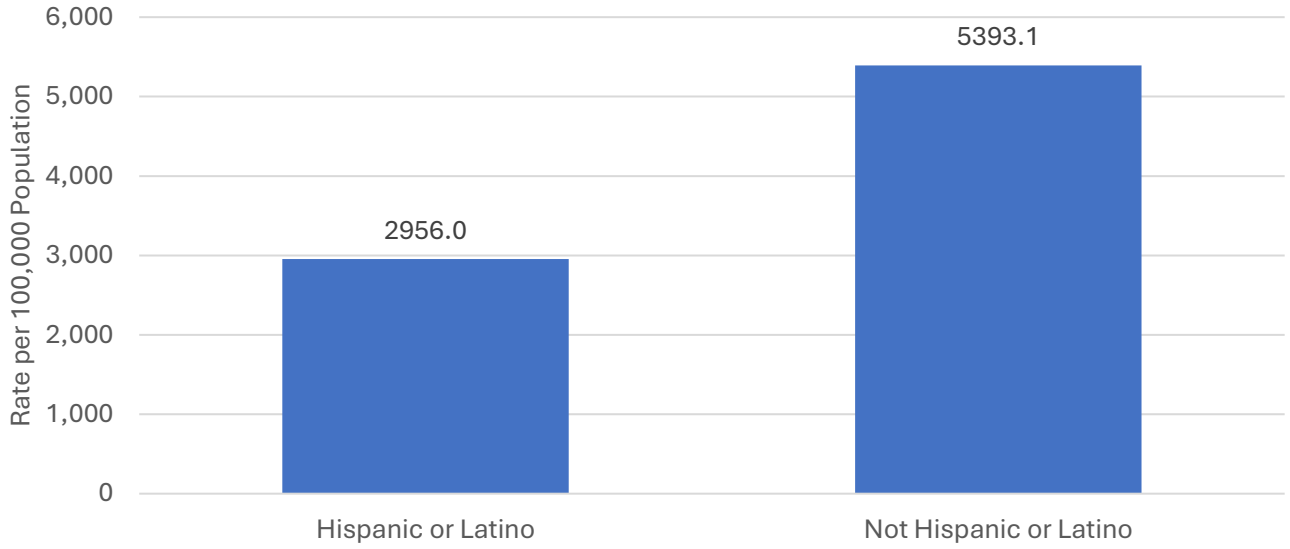
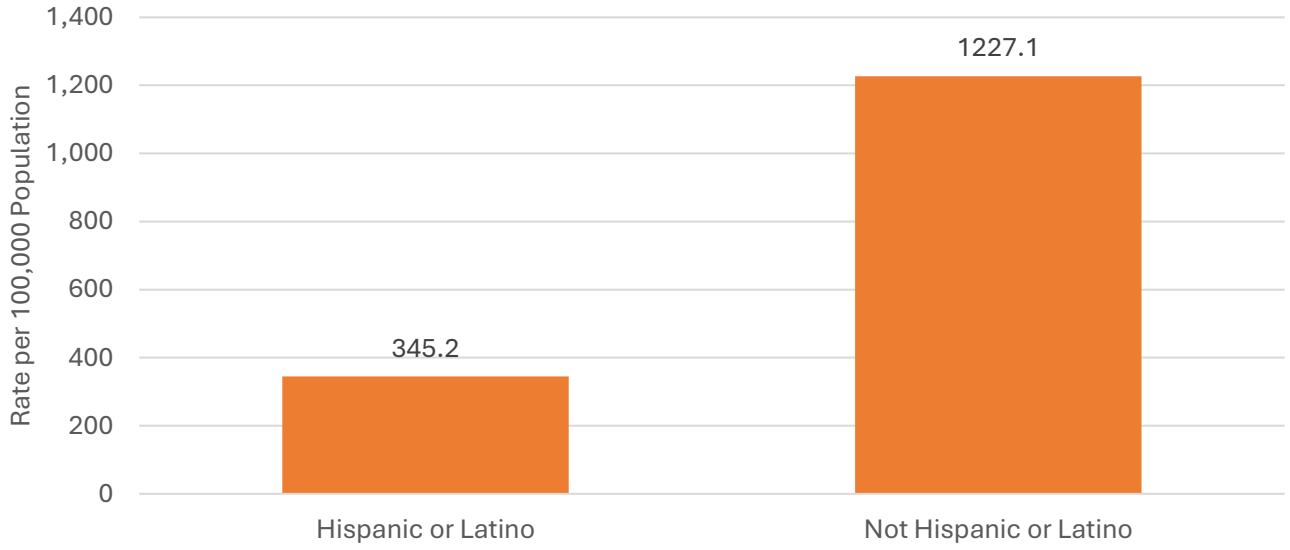


Figure 8b: Non-Infectious Respiratory Illness Hospitalization (In-patient) Rates by Ethnicity per 100,000 population, 2019-2025, Marion County

The figure shows the non-infectious respiratory illness hospitalization rate per 100,000 population by ethnicity from 2019 – 2025 in Marion County. Ethnicity groups in this report match those used in the Oregon ESSENCE system. Residents who identified as "Not Hispanic or Latino" had a hospitalization rate 3.5 times higher than residents who identified as "Hispanic or Latino." Both ethnicity group rates increased from the previous report due to 2025 hospitalizations.



By Geographic Designation – Rural & Urban Communities

The designations for rural areas are defined as locations situated ten or more miles from the center point (centroid) of a population center with at least 40,000 residents.

Figure 9a: Non-Infectious Respiratory Illness Emergency Visit Rates by Geographic Designation per 100,000 population, 2019-2025, Marion County

The figure shows the non-infectious respiratory illness emergency visit rate per 100,000 population by the type of geographic residence (rural or urban) from 2019 – 2025 in Marion County. Residents in urban designated areas had an emergency visit rate 1.3 times higher than residents in rural areas. Both geographic designation group rates increased from the previous report due to 2025 visits.

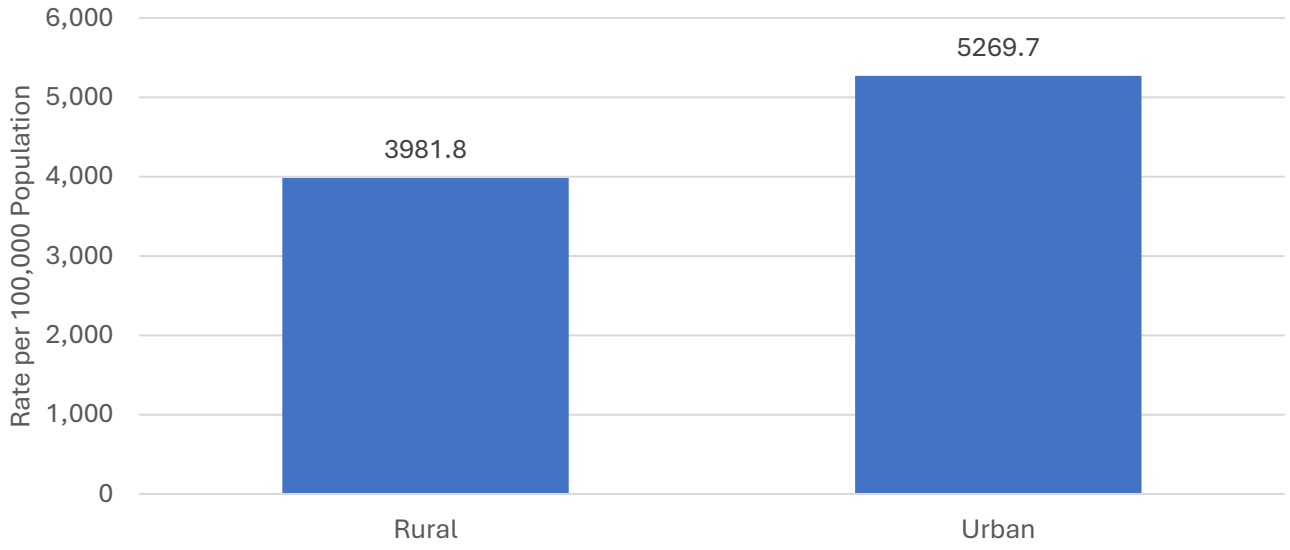
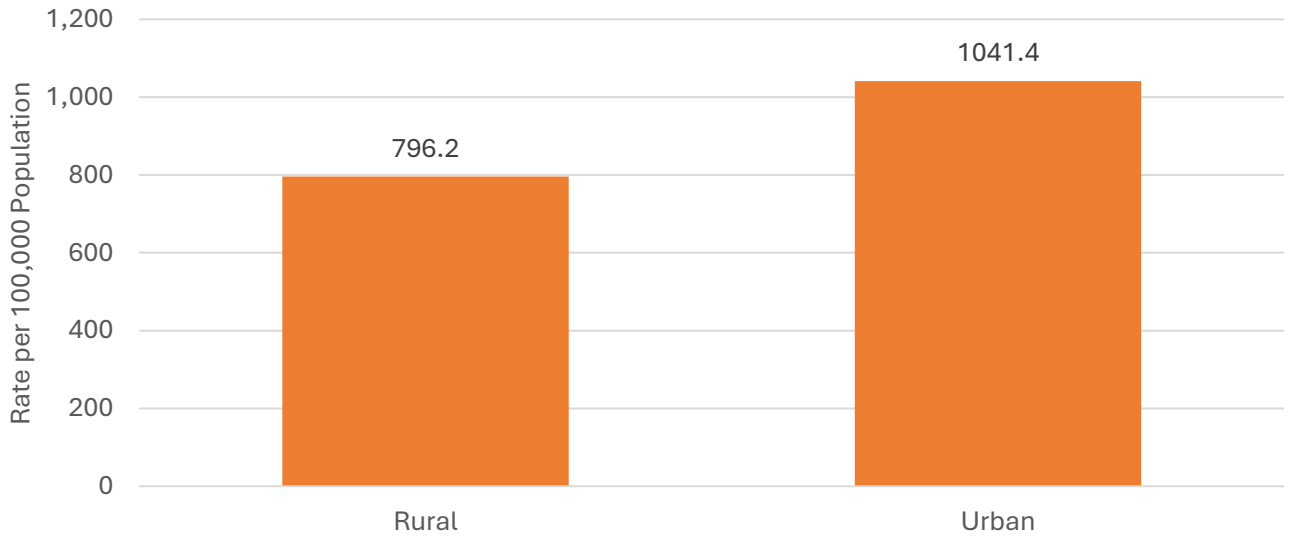


Figure 9b: Non-Infectious Respiratory Illness Hospitalization (In-patient) Rates by Geographic Designation per 100,000 population, 2019-2025, Marion County

The figure shows the non-infectious respiratory illness hospitalization rate per 100,000 population by the type of geographic residence (rural or urban) from 2019 – 2025 in Marion County. Residents in urban designated areas had a hospitalization rate 1.3 times higher than residents in rural areas. Both geographic designation group rates increased from the previous report due to 2025 hospitalizations.

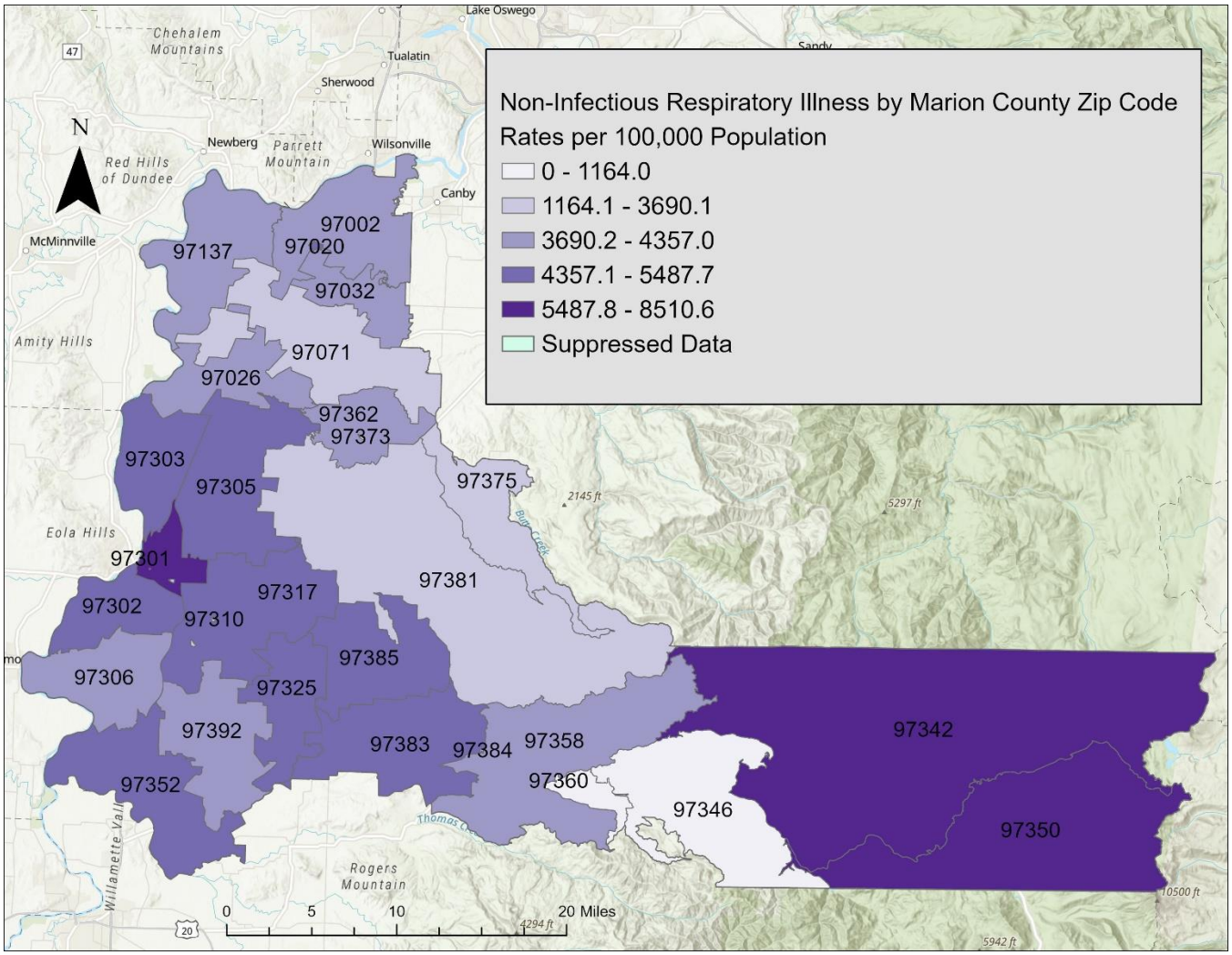


Zip Code - Spatial Analysis

What am I reading?

The map below shows the non-infectious respiratory illness emergency visit rate per 100,000 population by zip code from 2019-2025 in Marion County. These are expressed with different colors to represent different values. The zip codes with the highest rates include 97301,97342, and 97350.[5,8]

Figure 10: Non-Infectious Respiratory Illness Emergency Visit Rate per 100,000 Population by Zip Code, 2019-2025, Marion County



Identified Homeless & Unsheltered Persons

What am I reading?

The following sections describe the associations of emergency visits due to non-infectious respiratory illness and people identified as homeless from 2019-2025 in Marion County. An individual is identified as homeless if they were described as homeless, houseless, unhoused, or unsheltered in Oregon ESSENCE. This report captured more individuals identified as homeless than previous reports by using an updated formula through data analysis. [5,7,8]

Figure 11a: Number of Non-Infectious Respiratory Illness Emergency Visits among People Identified as Homeless, 2019-2025, Marion County

The figure shows the yearly number of non-infectious respiratory illness emergency visits among groups identified as homeless during from 2019-2025 in Marion County. Over the seven-year period, emergency visits among people identified as homeless peaked in 2022, with a slight downward trend in cases since.

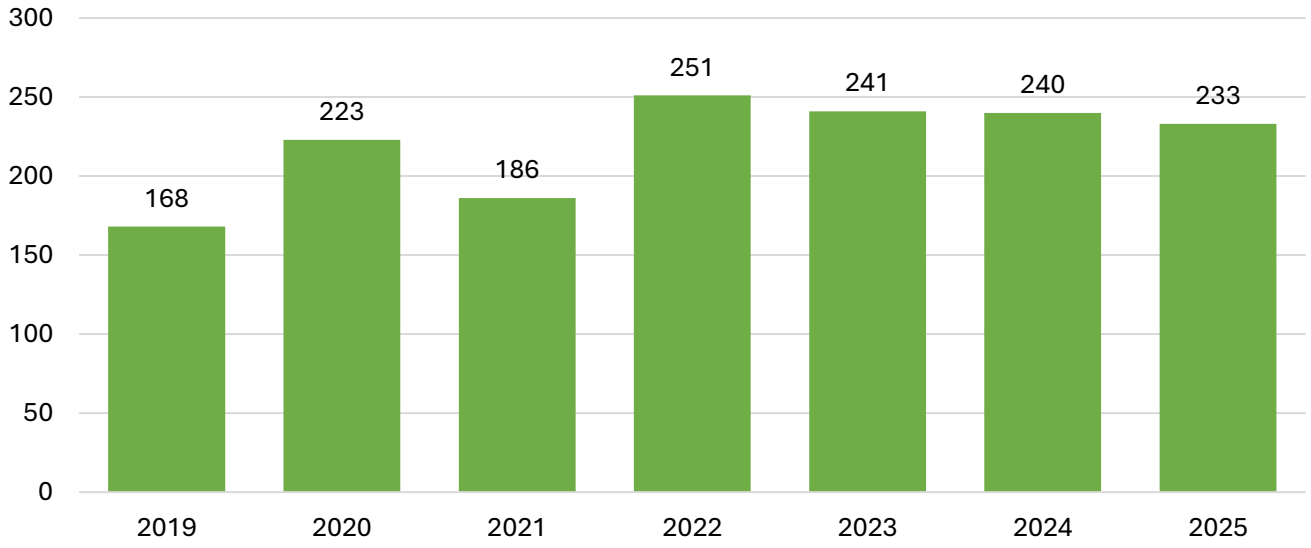


Figure 11b: Percentage of Non-Infectious Respiratory Illness Emergency Visit by Identified Housing Status, 2019-2025, Marion County

The figure shows the percentage of non-infectious respiratory illness emergency visits by identified housing status from 2019-2025 in Marion County. According to the Oregon Housing and Community Services, an estimated 1,428 Marion County residents (0.4% of the population) were identified homeless.[7] This shows that the proportion of emergency visits among people identified as homeless was high.

In total, 1542 non-infectious respiratory illness emergency visits occurred among people identified as homeless 2019 – 2025.

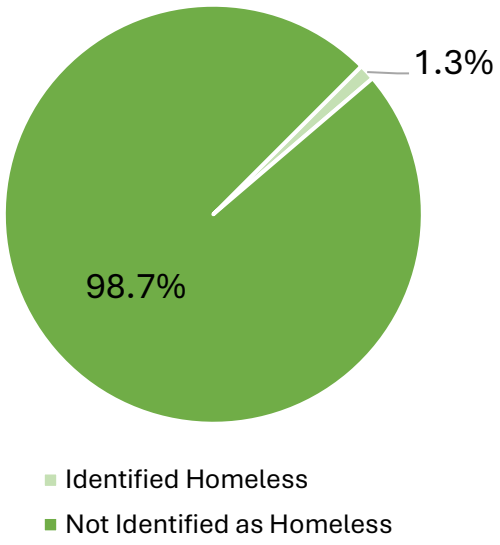


Figure 11c: Non-Infectious Respiratory Illness Hospitalization (In-patient) Count among People Identified as Homeless, 2019-2025, Marion County

The figure shows the yearly number of non-infectious respiratory illness hospitalizations (in-patient) among people identified as homeless from 2019-2025 in Marion County. Over the seven-year period, hospitalizations among people identified as homeless peaked in 2025, with a slight upward trend in hospitalizations.

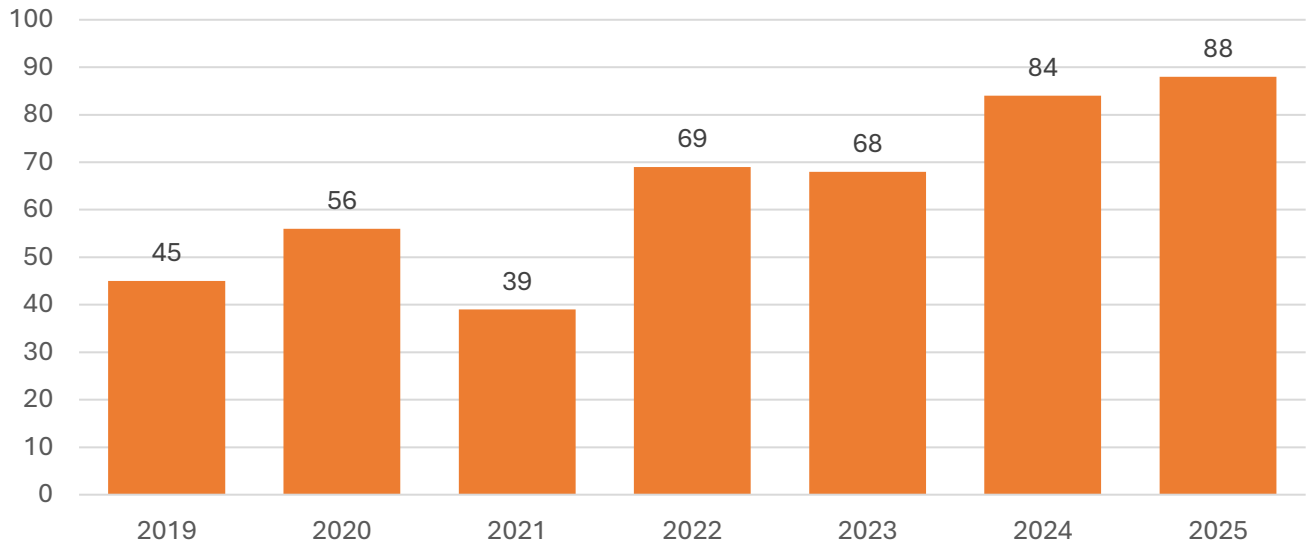
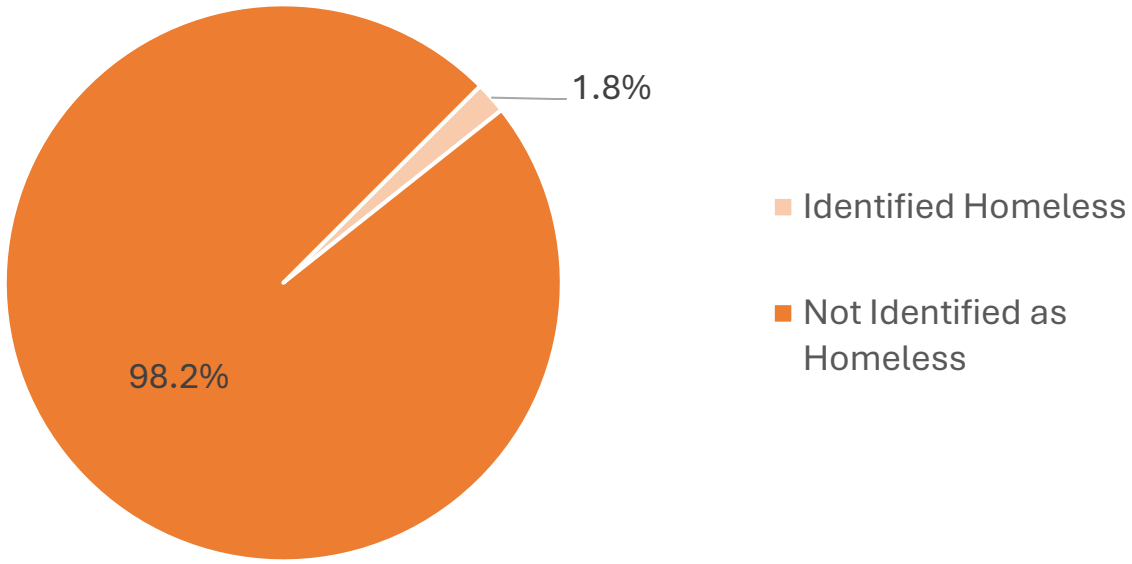


Figure 11d: Percentage of Non-Infectious Respiratory Illness Hospitalizations (In-Patient) by Identified Housing Status, 2019-2025, Marion County

The figure shows the percentage of non-infectious respiratory illness hospitalizations by identified housing status from 2019-2025 in Marion County. In total, 449 non-infectious respiratory illness hospitalizations occurred among people identified as homeless from 2019 – 2025. 29.1% of all homeless emergency visits were hospitalized.



By Housing Status and Sex

Figure 12a: Non-Infectious Respiratory Illness Emergency Visit Rate by Sex (Male or Female) who were Identified as Homeless per 100,000 population, 2019-2025, Marion County

The figure shows the rate of non-infectious respiratory illness emergency visits per 100,000 population for male and female residents identified as homeless from 2019-2025 in Marion County. Male residents identified as homeless had a non-infectious respiratory illness rate 2.0 times higher than females identified as homeless, which is a reversed trend compared to all male and female residents. Both males and female rates increased from the previous report due to 2025 visits.

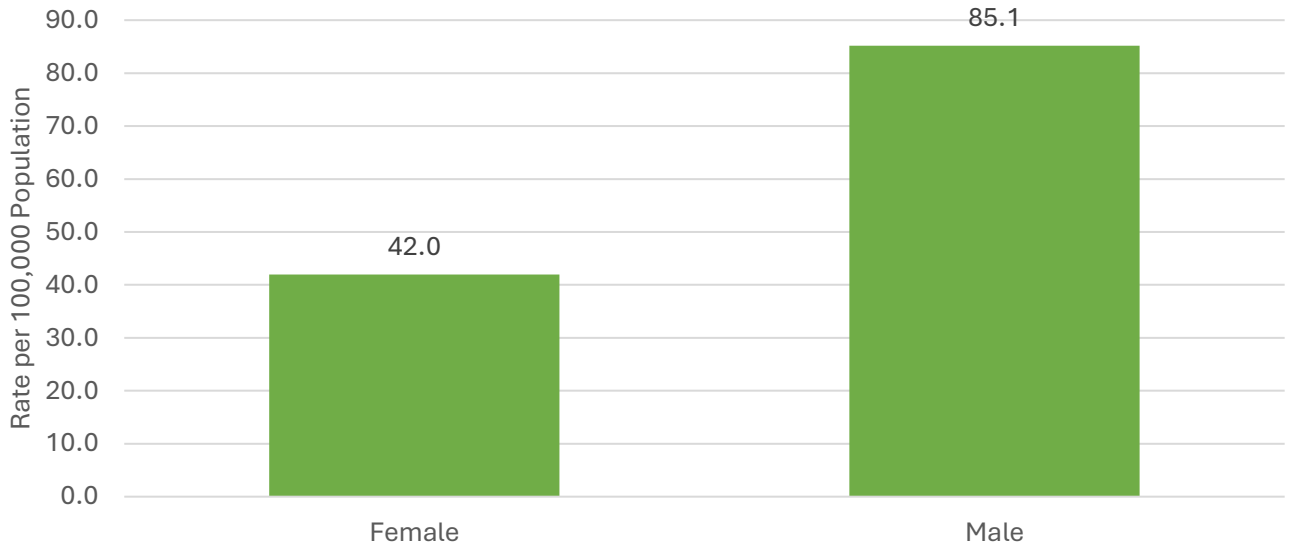
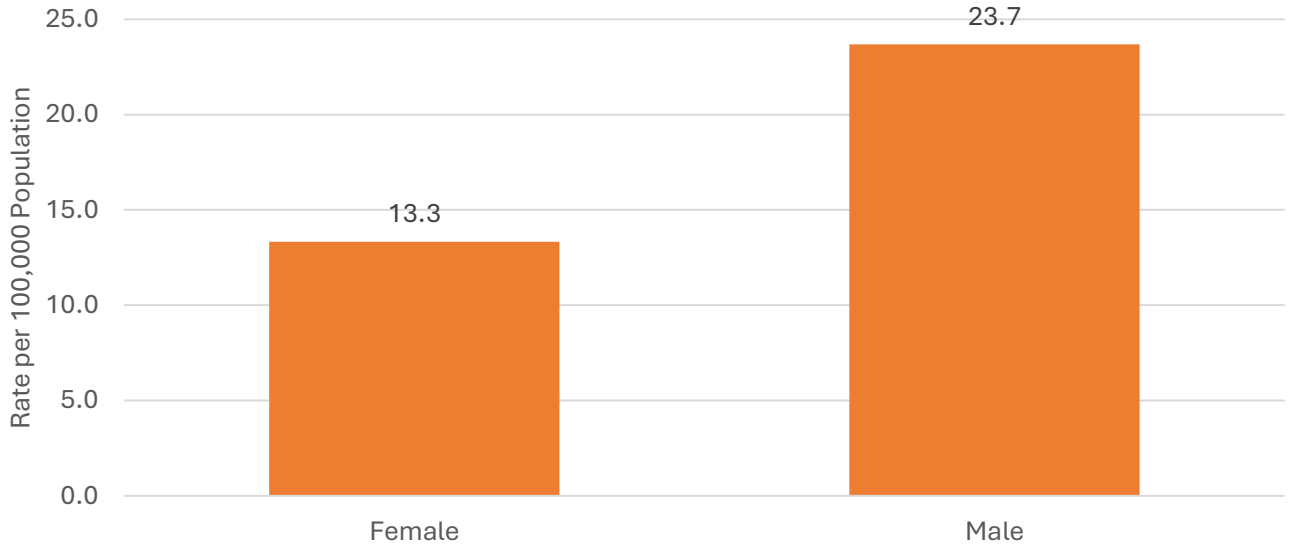


Figure 12b: Non-Infectious Respiratory Illness Hospitalization (In-patient) Rate by Sex (Male or Female) who were Identified as Homeless per 100,000 population, 2019-2025, Marion County

The figure shows the rate of non-infectious respiratory illness hospitalizations per 100,000 population for male and female residents identified as homeless from 2019-2025 in Marion County. Male residents identified as homeless had a non-infectious respiratory illness rate 1.8 times higher than females identified as homeless, which is a reversed trend compared to all male and female residents. Both males and female rates increased from the previous report due to 2025 hospitalizations.



Asthma

What am I reading?

Emergency Department & Urgent Care Visits (referred to as "Emergency Visits" in this report) are the number of visits to a hospital and/or hospital associated urgent care clinic within Marion County, Oregon. These visits are gathered from the Oregon ESSENCE database, which provides real-time data for public health and hospitals to monitor what is happening in emergency departments across the state before, during, and after a public health emergency. [2,5,8]

Figure 13a: Asthma Emergency Visit Counts, 2019-2025, Marion County

The figure shows the number of asthma illness emergency visits from 2019-2025 in Marion County. Asthma visits have increased in recent years and peaked in 2024.

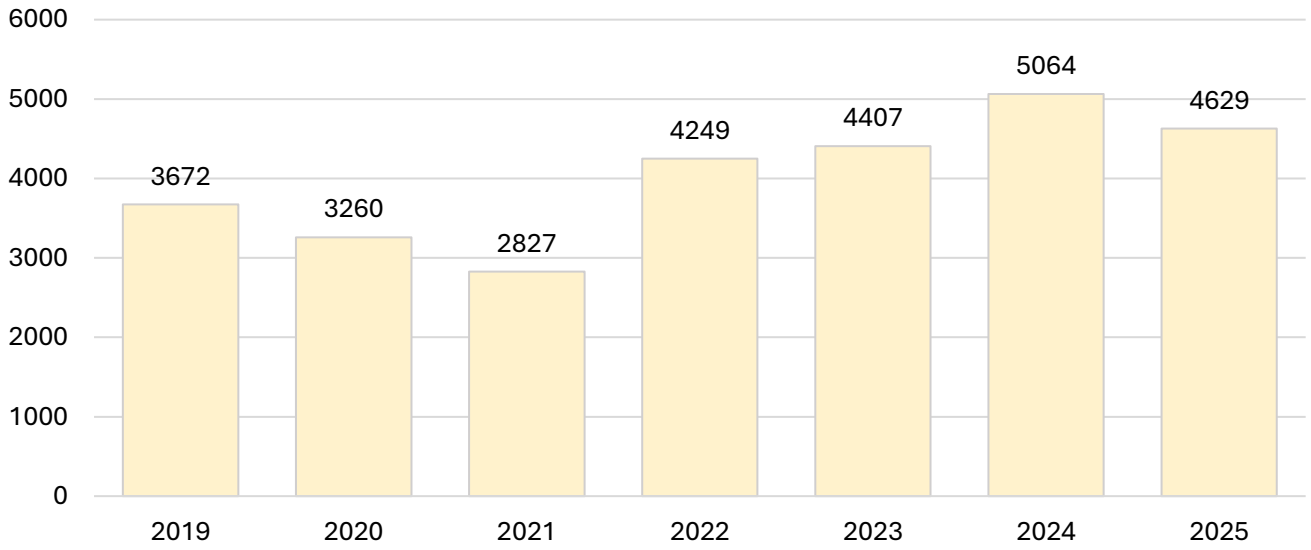


Figure 13b: Monthly Asthma Emergency Visit Counts and Moderate or Worse Air Quality Index Days, 2019-2025, Marion County

The figure shows the number of monthly asthma emergency visits in Marion County and the hourly moderate or worse air quality readings by month from January 2019 to December 2025 in Salem, Oregon.

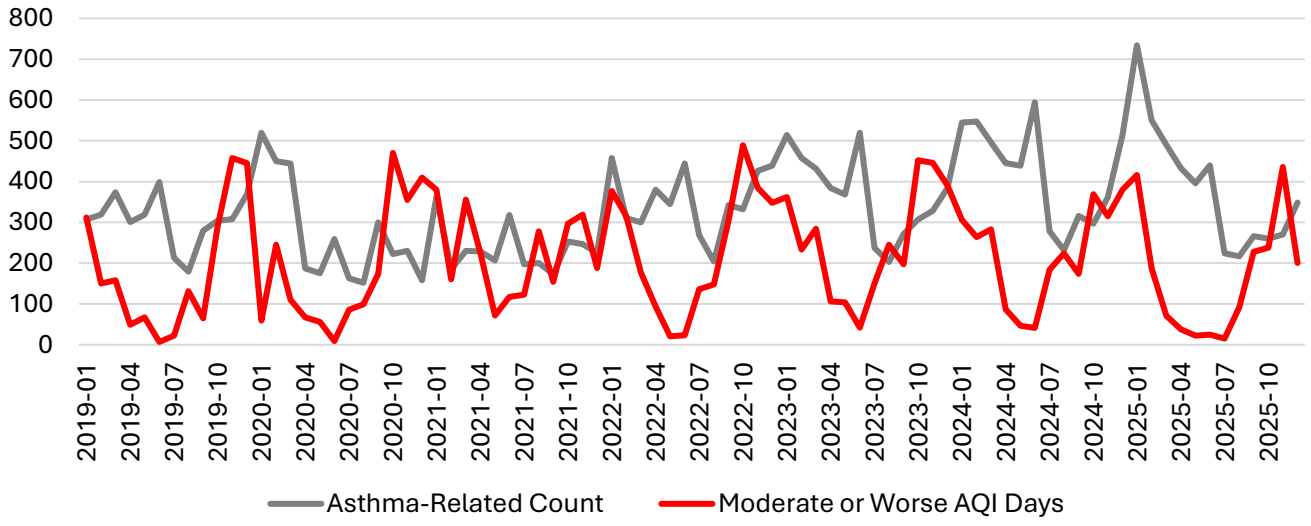


Figure 13c: Asthma Emergency Visit Rates per 100,000 population, 2019-2025, Marion County and Oregon

The figure shows the rate of asthma emergency visits per 100,000 population from 2019-2025 in Marion County and Oregon. The data shows a consistent upward trend over the study period for both Marion County and Oregon, with a more drastic increase in rates in Marion County compared to Oregon.

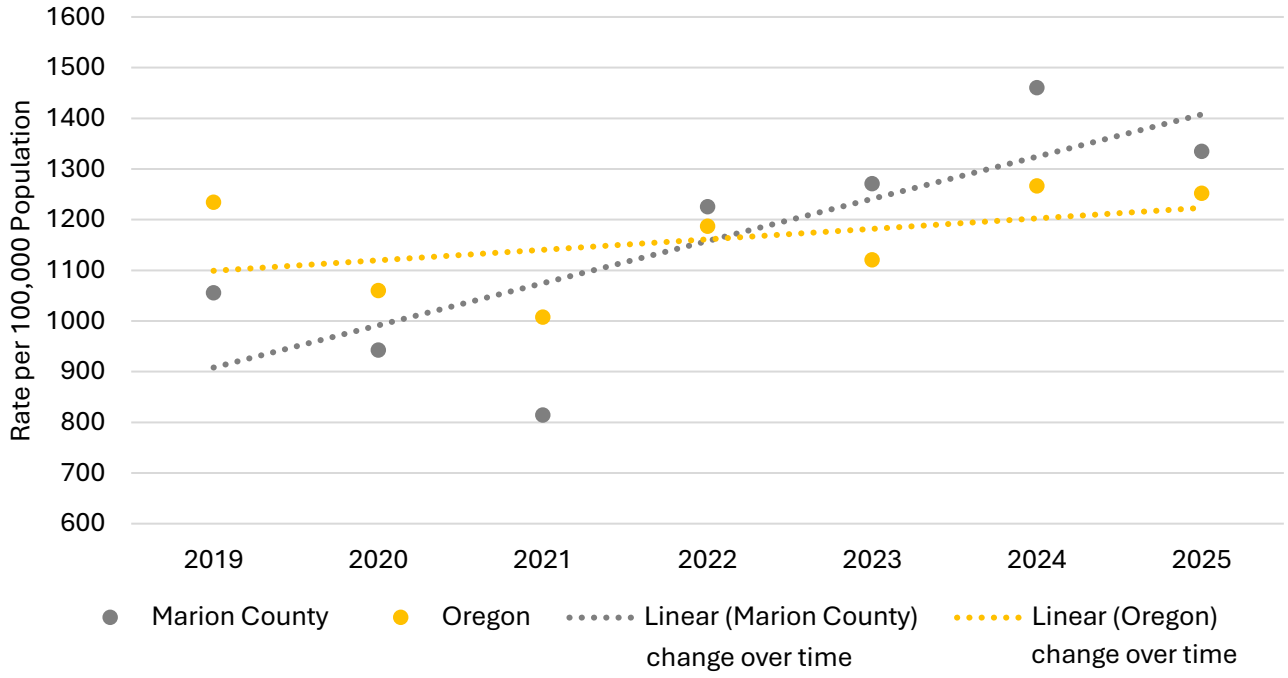
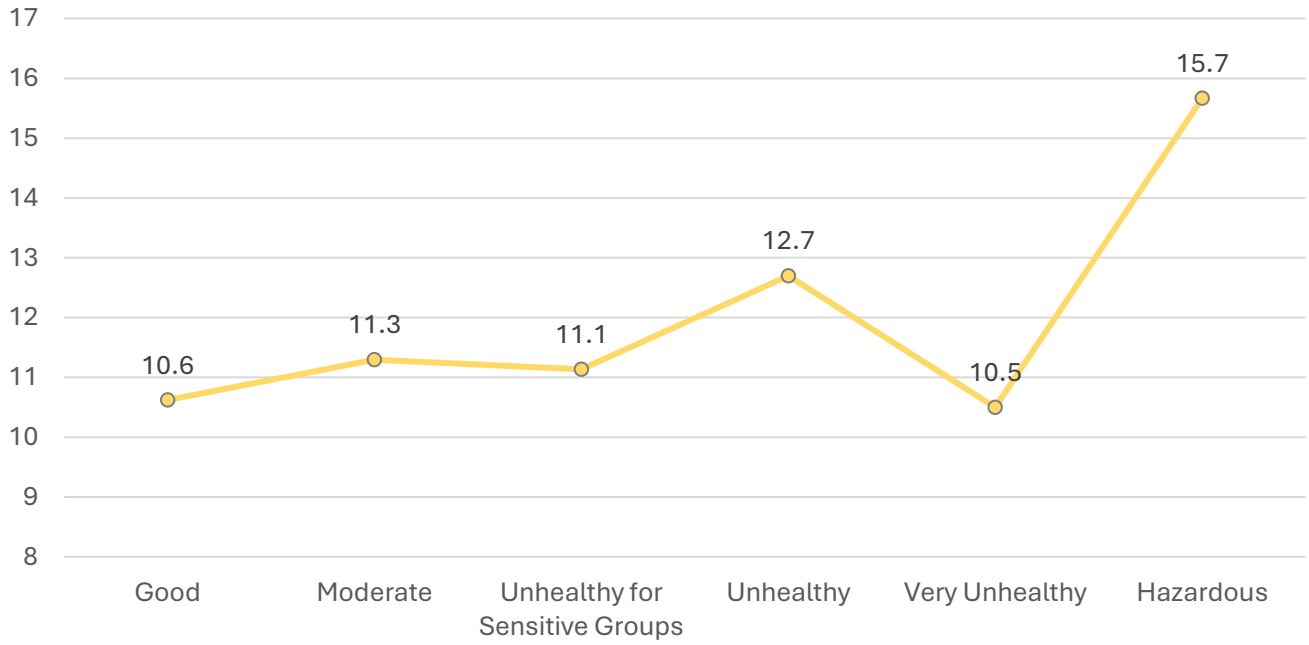


Figure 13d: Asthma Emergency Visits by Air Quality Index Classification per day, 2019-2025, Marion County

The figure shows the average number of asthma emergency visits within each Air Quality Index Classification recorded in Salem, Oregon. The number of asthma emergency visits shows a gradual increase as the AQI gets worse.



Hospitalizations (In-patient)

What am I reading?

Hospitalizations are the number of emergency visits that resulted in in-patient care from Asthma in Marion County. The in-patient designation is the most accurate hospitalization designation showing a higher level of severity of emergency visit recorded in Oregon ESSENCE.[5,6,8]

Figure 14a: Asthma Hospitalization (In-patient) Counts, 2019-2025, Marion County

The figure shows the number of yearly asthma hospitalizations (in-patient) from 2019-2025 in Marion County. Hospitalizations have increased over time and peaked in 2025.

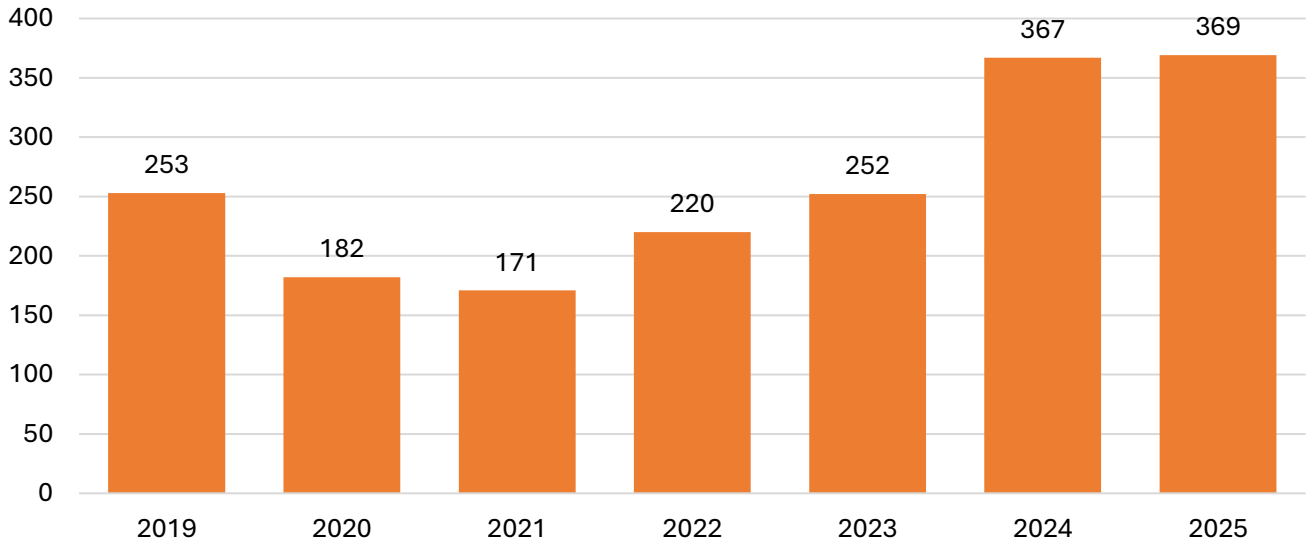
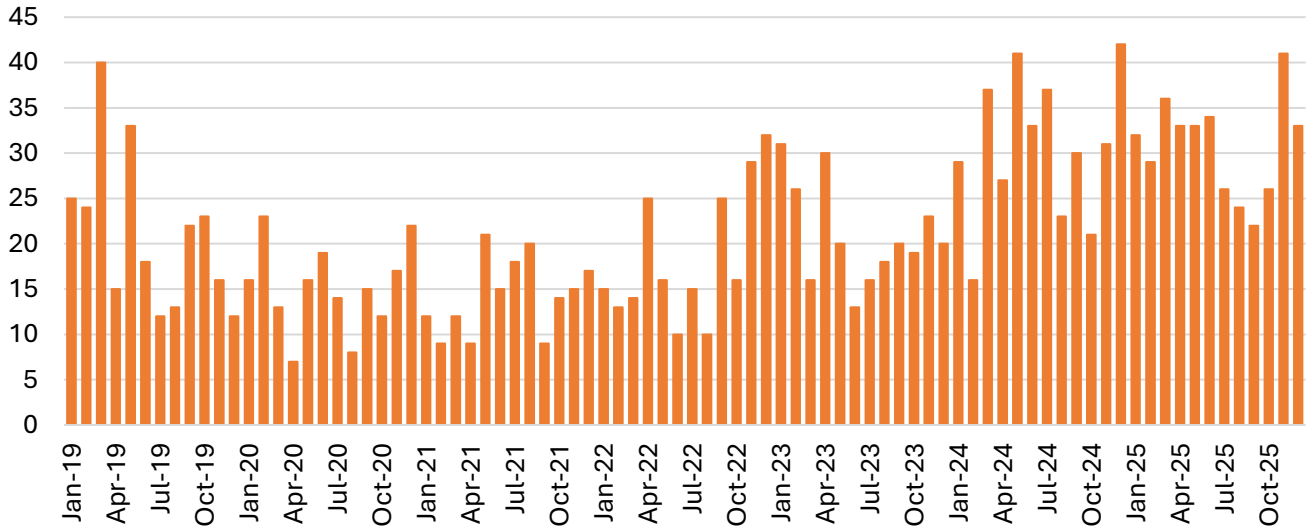


Figure 14b: Monthly Asthma Hospitalization (In-patient) Counts, 2019-2025, Marion County

The figure shows the number of monthly asthma hospitalizations (in-patient) from 2019-2025 in Marion County. The month with the highest number of hospitalizations occurred in December 2024.



Demographics

What am I reading?

The following sections are different populations of interest in Marion County. Each section explains the association between the characteristics (sex, age, race, ethnicity, geographic designation, and zip code, and identified housing status) related to emergency visits and hospitalizations (In-patient) between the 2019-2025. [5,8]

By Sex

Figure 15a: Asthma Emergency Visit Rates by Sex (Female and Male) per 100,000 Population, 2019-2025, Marion County

The figure shows the rate of asthma emergency visits per 100,000 population for males and females from 2019-2025 in Marion County. Female residents had an emergency visit rate 1.6 times higher than males. Both male and female rates increased from the previous report due to 2025 visits.

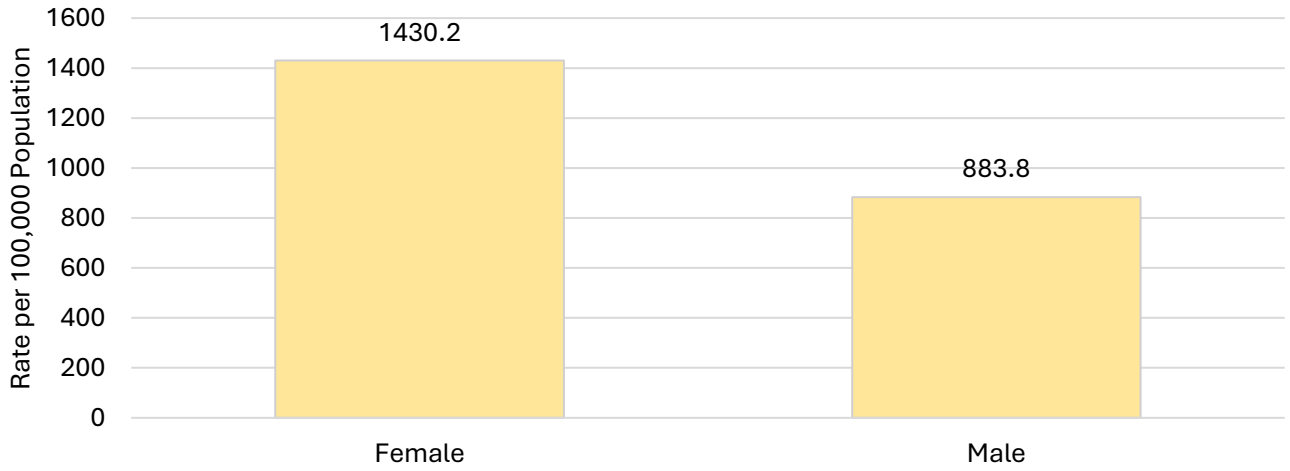
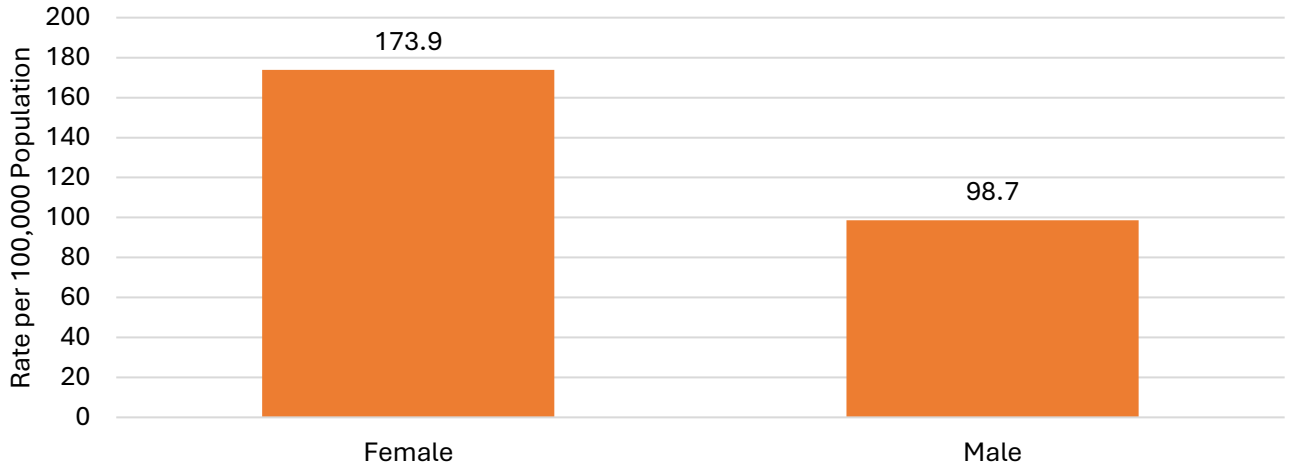


Figure 15b: Asthma Hospitalization (In-patient) Rates by Sex (Female and Male) per 100,000 Population, 2019-2025, Marion County

The figure shows the rate of asthma hospitalizations per 100,000 population for males and females from 2019-2025 in Marion County. Female residents had an hospitalization rate 1.8 times higher than males. Both males and female rates increased from the previous report due to 2025 hospitalizations.



By Age

Figure 16a: Asthma Emergency Visit Rates by Age Groups per 100,000 population, 2019-2025, Marion County

The figure shows the rate of asthma emergency visits per 100,000 population by age groups from 2019-2025 in Marion County. Asthma emergency visit rates increase with age. The 25 to 44 age group had the highest rate of emergency visits compared to other age groups. Young children 5 to 9 years old had the highest rate of emergency visits among children. All age group rates increased from the previous report due to 2025 visits.

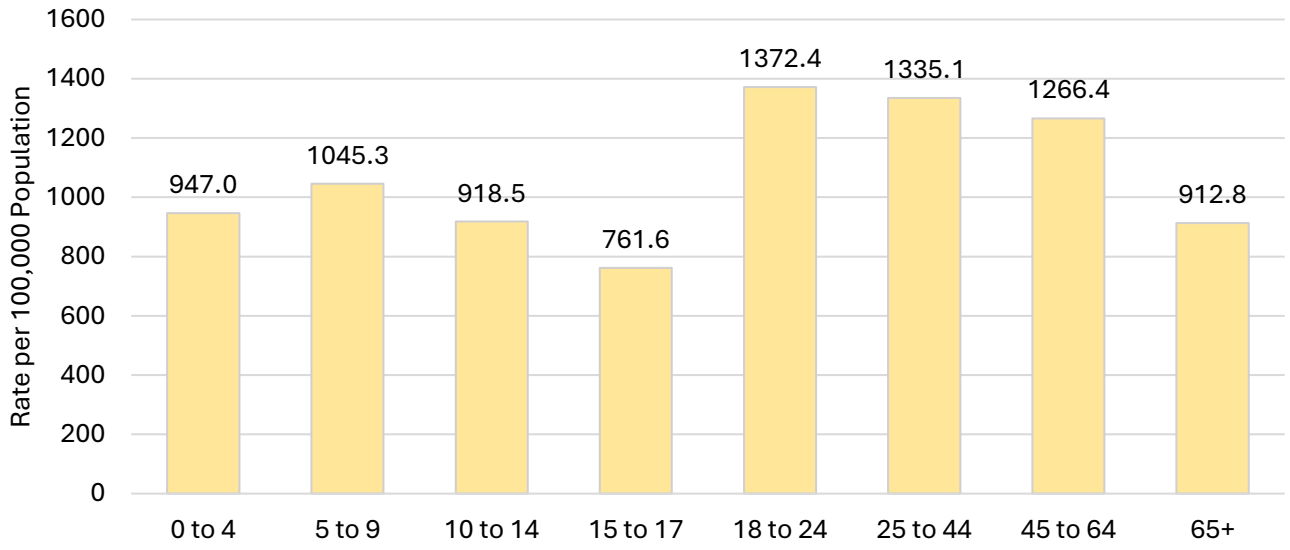
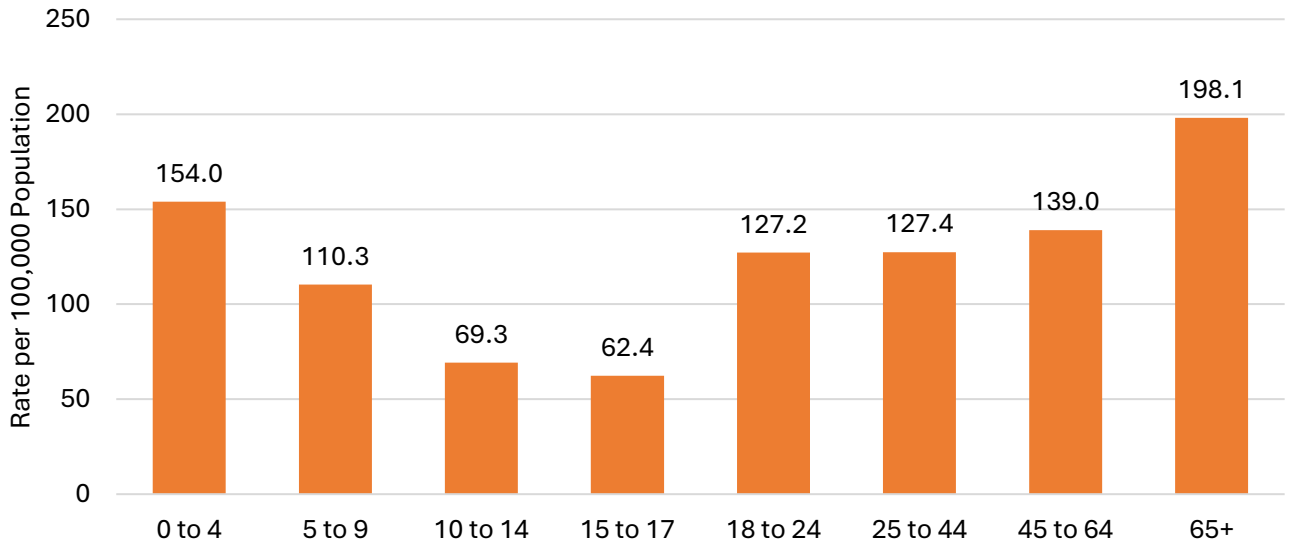


Figure 16b: Asthma Hospitalization (In-patient) Rates by Age Groups per 100,000 population, 2019-2025, Marion County

The figure shows the rate of asthma hospitalizations per 100,000 population by age groups from 2019-2025 in Marion County. Asthma hospitalization rates increase with age. The 65+ age group have the highest rate of emergency visits compared to other age groups. Infants and toddlers 0-4 years old had the highest rate of emergency visits among children. All age group rates (except for 15-17) increased from the previous report due to 2025 hospitalizations.



By Race

Figure 17a: Asthma Emergency Visit Rates by Race per 100,000 population, 2019-2025, Marion County

The figure shows the asthma emergency visit rate per 100,000 population by racial group from 2019-2025 in Marion County. Racial groups in this report match those used in the Oregon ESSENCE system. People who identified as African American/Black and Hawaiian/Pacific Islander had the highest emergency visit rate among all racial groups. All racial group rates increased from the previous report due to 2025 visits.

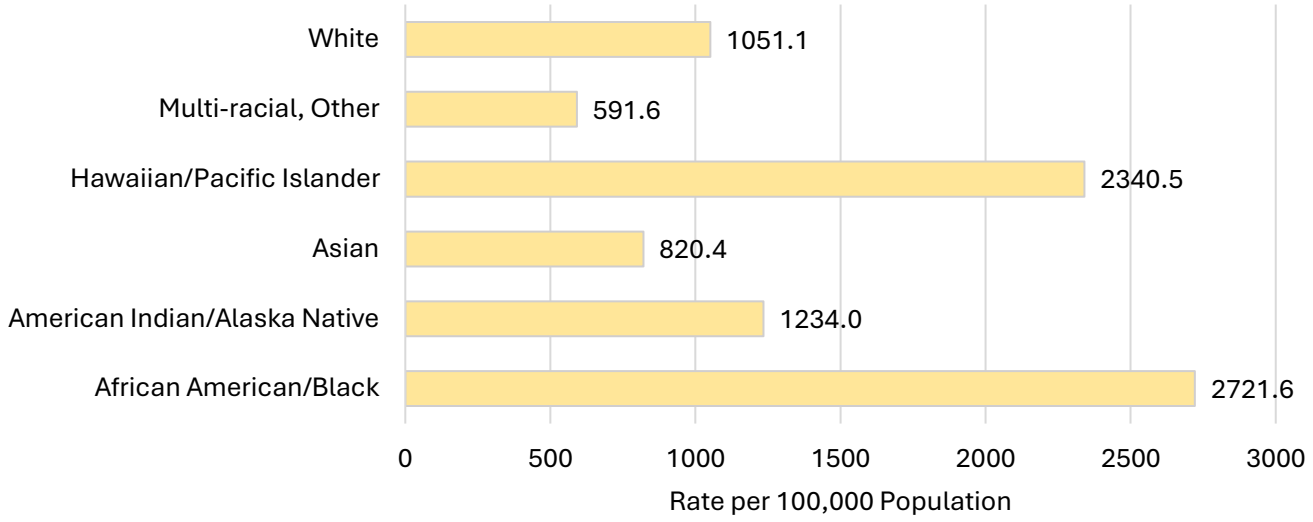
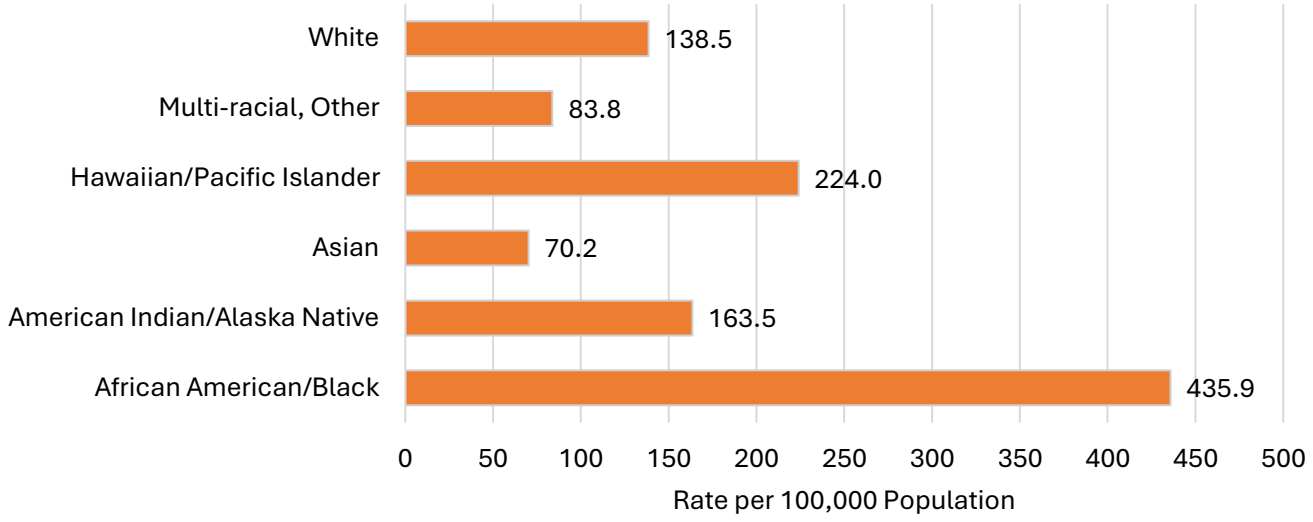


Figure 17b: Asthma Hospitalization (In-patient) Rates by Race per 100,000 population, 2019-2025, Marion County

The figure shows the asthma hospitalization rates per 100,000 population by racial group from 2019-2025 in Marion County. Racial groups in this report match those used in the Oregon ESSENCE system. People who identified as African American/Black, Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, and American Indian/Alaska Native had the highest hospitalization rate among all racial groups. All racial group rates (excluding Asian) increased from the previous report due to 2025 hospitalizations.



By Ethnicity

Figure 18a: Asthma Emergency Visit Rates by Ethnicity per 100,000 population, 2019-2025, Marion County

The figure shows the asthma emergency visit rate per 100,000 population by ethnicity from 2019-2025 in Marion County. Ethnicity groups in this report match those used in the Oregon ESSENCE system. People who identified as "Not Hispanic or Latino" had an emergency visit rate 1.4 times higher than people who identified as "Hispanic or Latino." Both ethnicity group rates increased from the previous report due to 2025 visits.

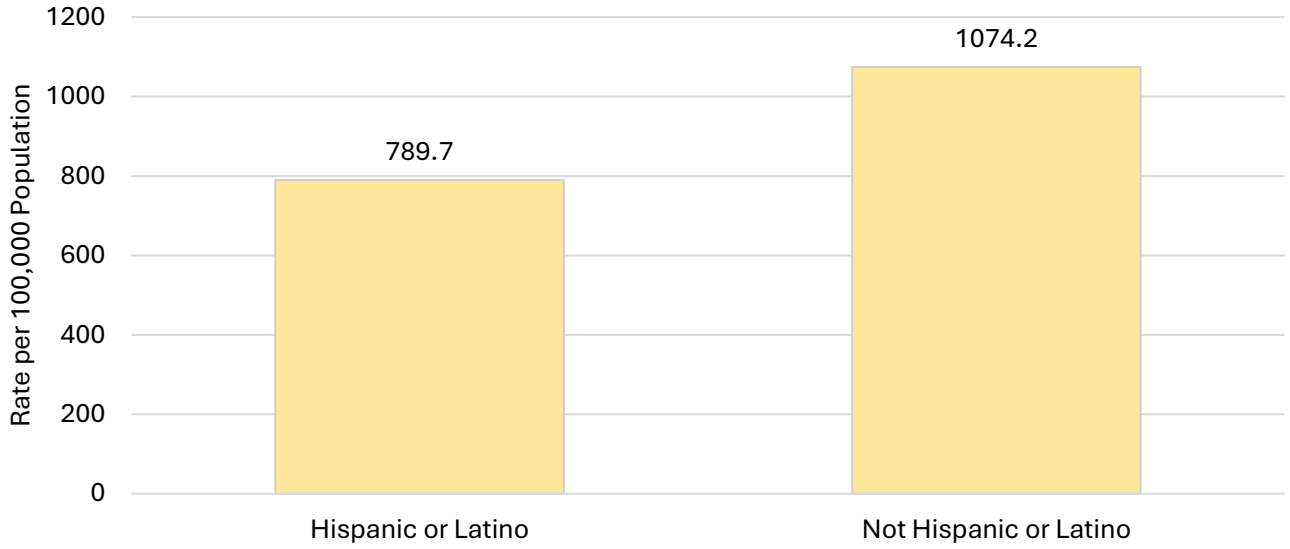
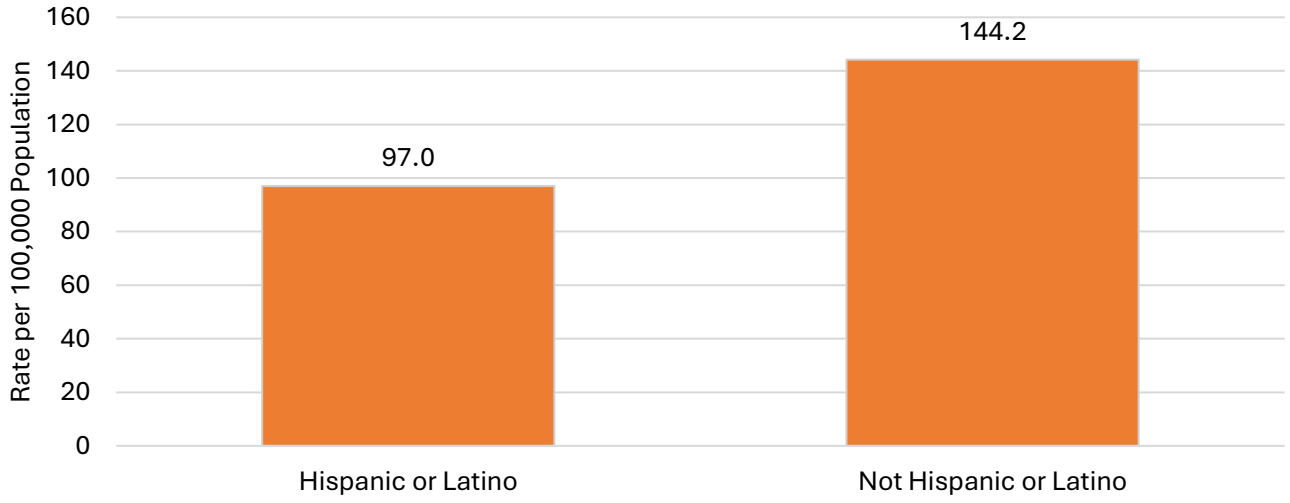


Figure 18b: Asthma Hospitalization (In-patient) Rates by Ethnicity per 100,000 population, 2019-2025, Marion County

The figure shows the asthma hospitalization rate per 100,000 population by ethnicity from 2019-2025 in Marion County. Ethnicity groups in this report match those used in the Oregon ESSENCE system. Residents who identified as "Not Hispanic or Latino" had a hospitalization rate 1.5 times higher than residents who identified as "Hispanic or Latino." Both ethnicity group rates increased from the previous report due to 2025 hospitalizations.



By Geographic Designation – Rural & Urban Communities

The designations for rural areas are defined as locations situated ten or more miles from the center point (centroid) of a population center with at least 40,000 residents.

Figure 19a: Asthma Emergency Visit Rates by Geographic Designation per 100,000 population, 2019-2025, Marion County

The figure shows the asthma emergency visit rate per 100,000 population by the type of geographic residence (rural or urban) from 2019-2025 in Marion County. Residents in urban designated areas had an emergency visit rate 1.4 times higher than residents in rural areas.

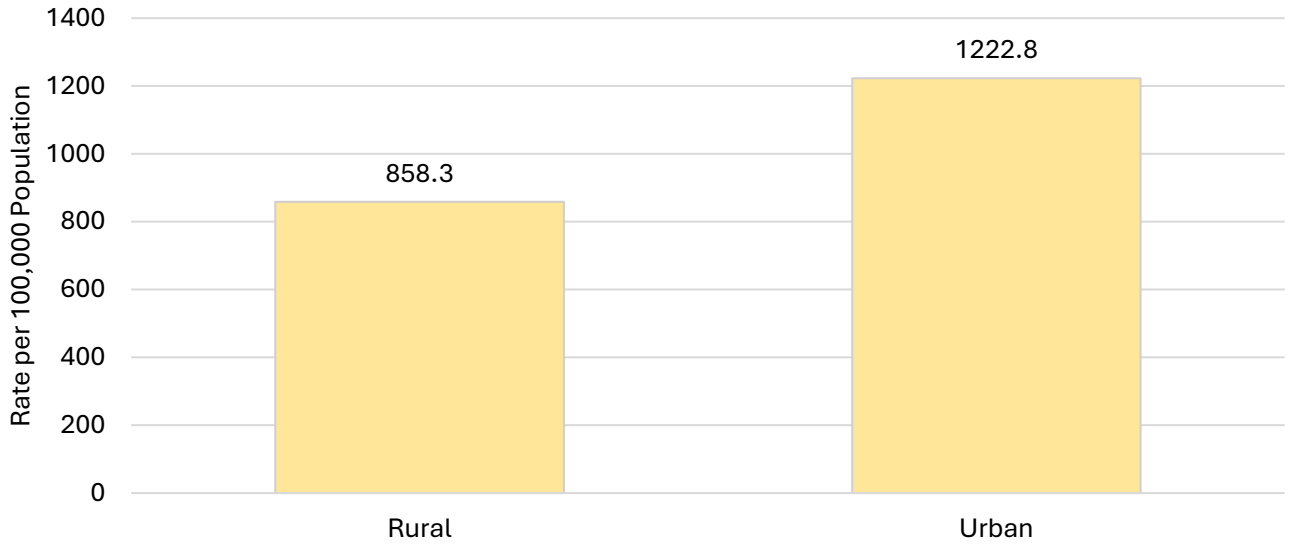
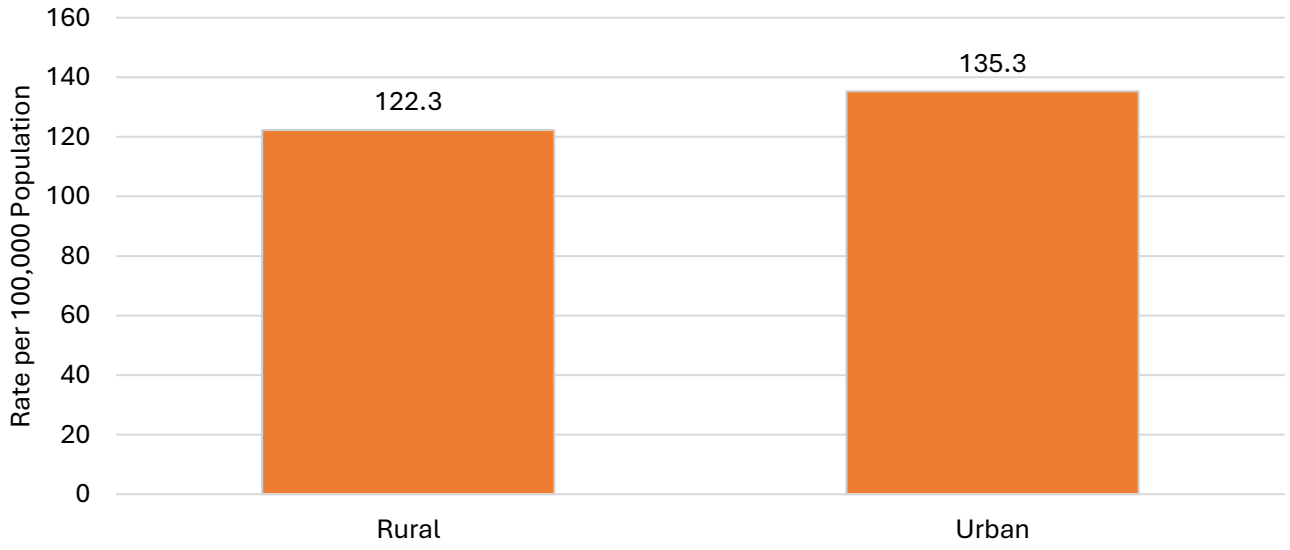


Figure 19b: Asthma Hospitalization (In-patient) Rates by Geographic Designation per 100,000 population, 2019-2025, Marion County

The figure shows the asthma hospitalization rate per 100,000 population by the type of geographic residence (rural or urban) from 2019-2025 in Marion County. Residents in urban designated areas had a hospitalization rate 1.1 times higher than residents in rural areas.

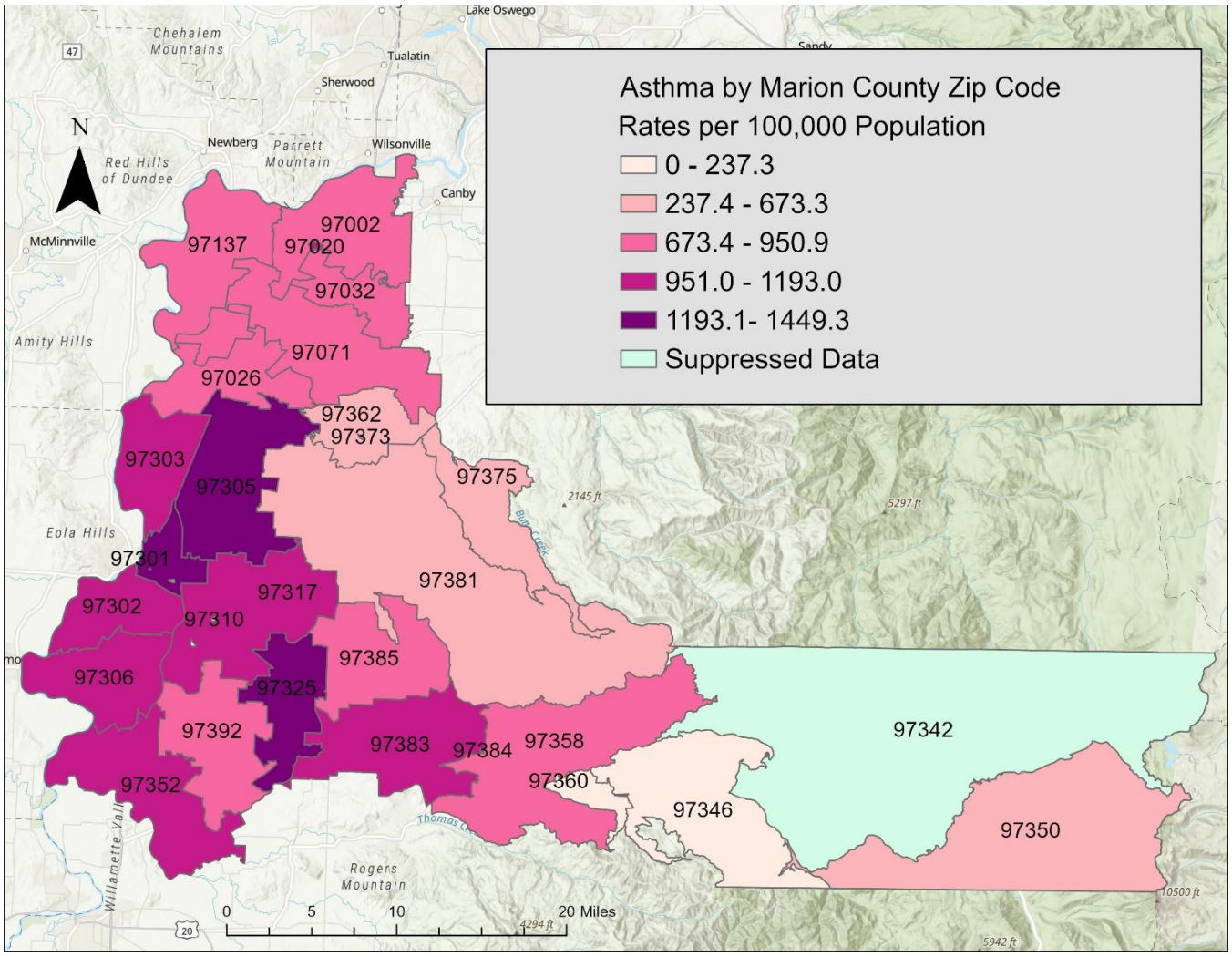


Zip Code - Spatial Analysis

What am I reading?

The map below shows the asthma emergency visit rate per 100,000 population by zip code from 2019-2025 in Marion County. These are expressed with different colors to represent different values. The zip codes with the highest rates include 97301,97305, and 97325. [5,8]

Figure 20: Asthma Emergency Visit Rate per 100,000 Population by Zip Code, 2019-2025, Marion County



Identified Homeless & Unsheltered Persons

What am I reading?

The following sections describe the associations of emergency visits due to asthma and people identified as homeless from 2019-2025 in Marion County. An individual is identified as homeless if they were described as homeless, houseless, unhoused, or unsheltered in Oregon ESSENCE.[5,7,8]

Figure 21a: Number of Asthma Emergency Visits among People Identified as Homeless, 2019-2025, Marion County

The figure shows the yearly number of asthma emergency visits among groups identified as homeless during from 2019-2025 in Marion County. The number of asthma emergency visits among people identified as homeless peaked in 2023.

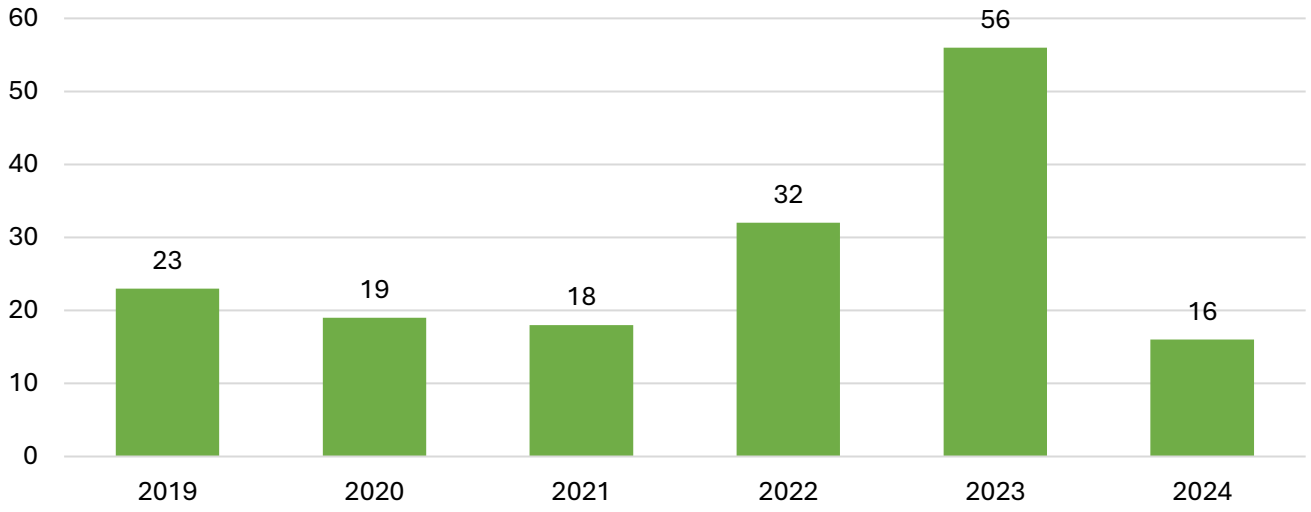
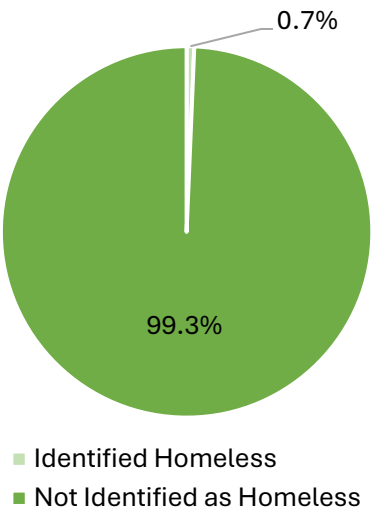


Figure 21b: Percentage of Asthma Emergency Visit by Identified Housing Status, 2019-2025, Marion County

The figure shows the percentage of asthma emergency visits by identified housing status from 2019-2025 in Marion County. According to the Oregon Housing and Community Services, an estimated 1,428 Marion County residents (0.4% of the population) were identified homeless.[7] This shows that the proportion of emergency visits among people identified as homeless was high.

In total, 186 asthma emergency visits occurred among people identified as homeless 2019-2025.



Fire & Smoke Inhalation

What am I reading?

Emergency Department & Urgent Care Visits (referred to as "Emergency Visits" in this report) are the number of visits to a hospital and/or hospital associated urgent care clinic within Marion County, Oregon. These visits are gathered from the Oregon ESSENCE database, which provides real-time data for public health and hospitals to monitor what is happening in emergency departments across the state before, during, and after a public health emergency. [5,8]

Figure 22a: Fire and Smoke Inhalation Emergency Visit Counts, 2019-2025, Marion County

The figure shows the number of fire and smoke inhalation emergency visits from 2019-2025 in Marion County. Fire and smoke inhalation peaked in 2020 due to the Beachie Creek and Lionshead wildfires.

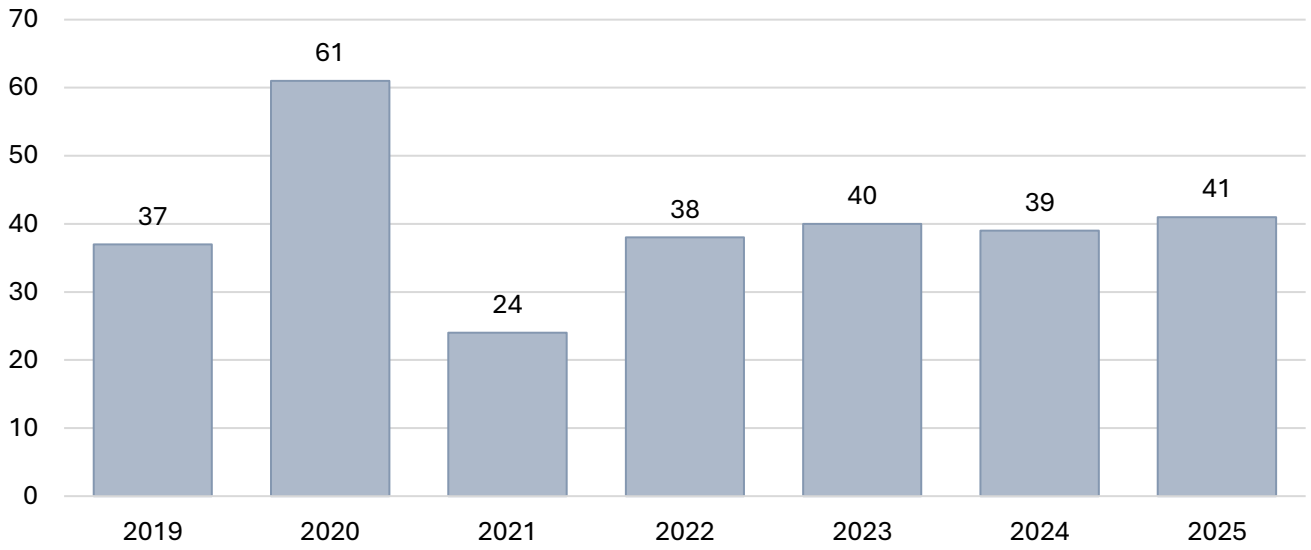
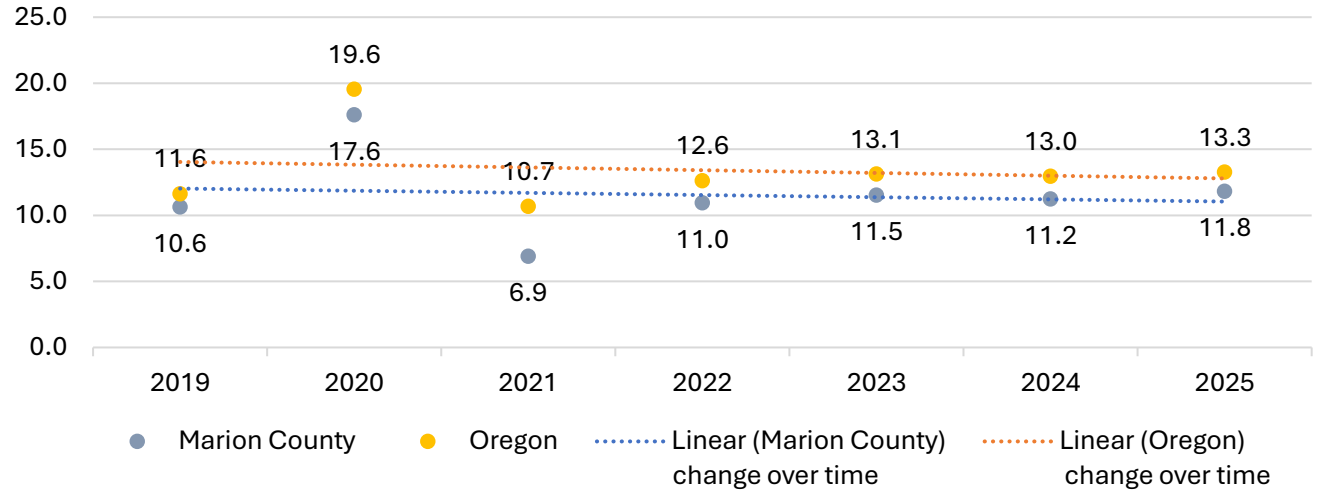


Figure 22b: Fire and Smoke Inhalation Emergency Visit Rates per 100,000 population, 2019-2025, Marion County and Oregon

The figure shows the rate of fire and smoke inhalation emergency visits per 100,000 population from 2019 – 2025 in Marion County and Oregon. The trend line is the rate of emergency visits per 100,000 population and shows a negative linear relationship (change over time) in Marion County and Oregon.

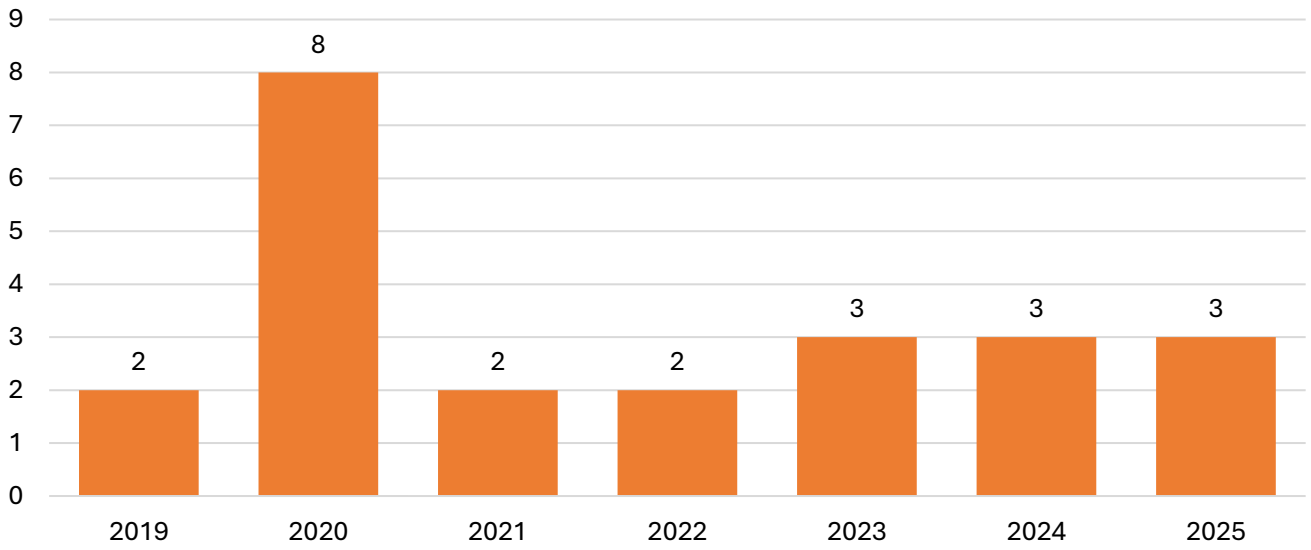


Hospitalizations (In-patient)

What am I reading?

Hospitalizations are the number of emergency visits that resulted in in-patient care from fire and smoke inhalation in Marion County. The in-patient designation is the most accurate hospitalization designation showing a higher level of severity of emergency visit recorded in Oregon ESSENCE.[5,6,8]

Figure 23: Fire and Smoke Inhalation Hospitalization (In-patient) Counts, 2019-2025, Marion County
The figure shows the number of yearly fire and smoke inhalation hospitalizations (in-patient) from 2019-2025 2025 in Marion County. The year with the highest number of hospitalizations occurred in 2020.



Demographics

What am I reading?

The following sections are different populations of interest in Marion County. Each section explains the association between the characteristics (sex, age, race, ethnicity, geographic designation, and zip code, and identified housing status) related to emergency visits and hospitalizations (In-patient) between the 2019-2025. [5,8]

By Sex

Figure 24a: Fire and Smoke Inhalation Emergency Visit Rates by Sex (Female and Male) per 100,000 Population, 2019-2025, Marion County

The figure shows the rate of fire and smoke inhalation emergency visits per 100,000 population for males and females from 2019-2025 in Marion County. Male residents had an emergency visit rate 1.3 times higher than females.

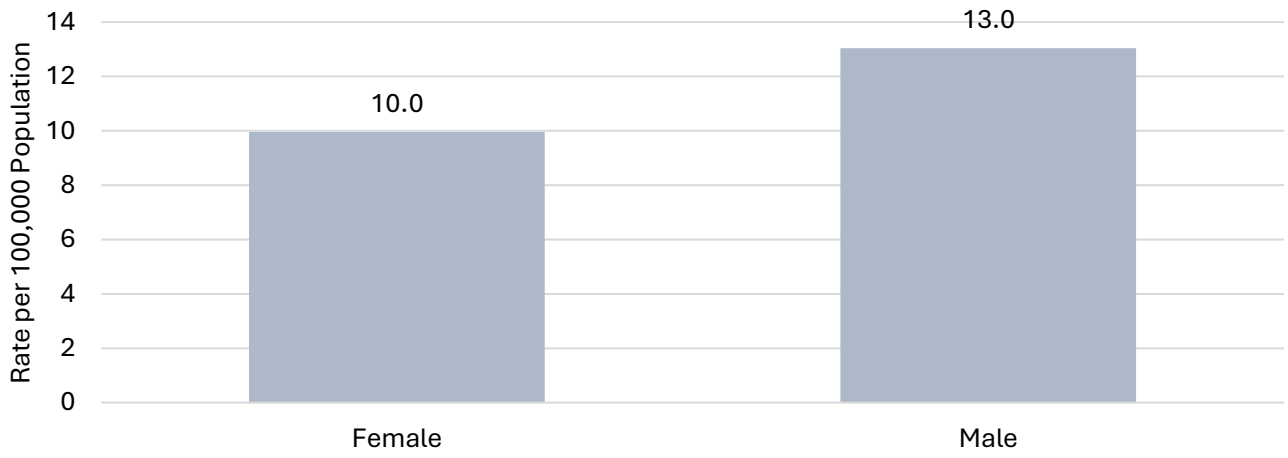
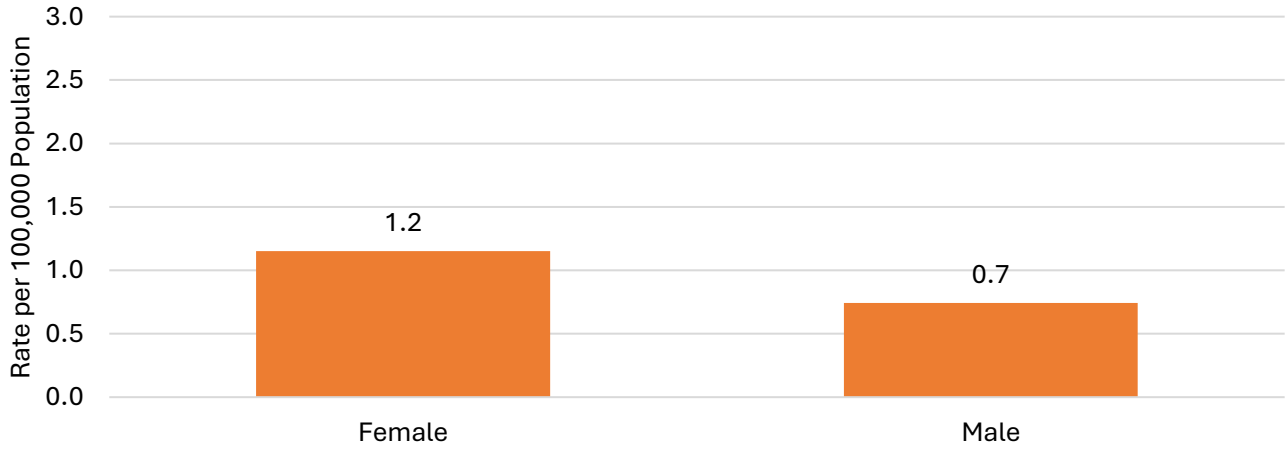


Figure 24b: Fire and Smoke Inhalation Hospitalization (In-patient) Rates by Sex (Female and Male) per 100,000 Population, 2019-2025, Marion County

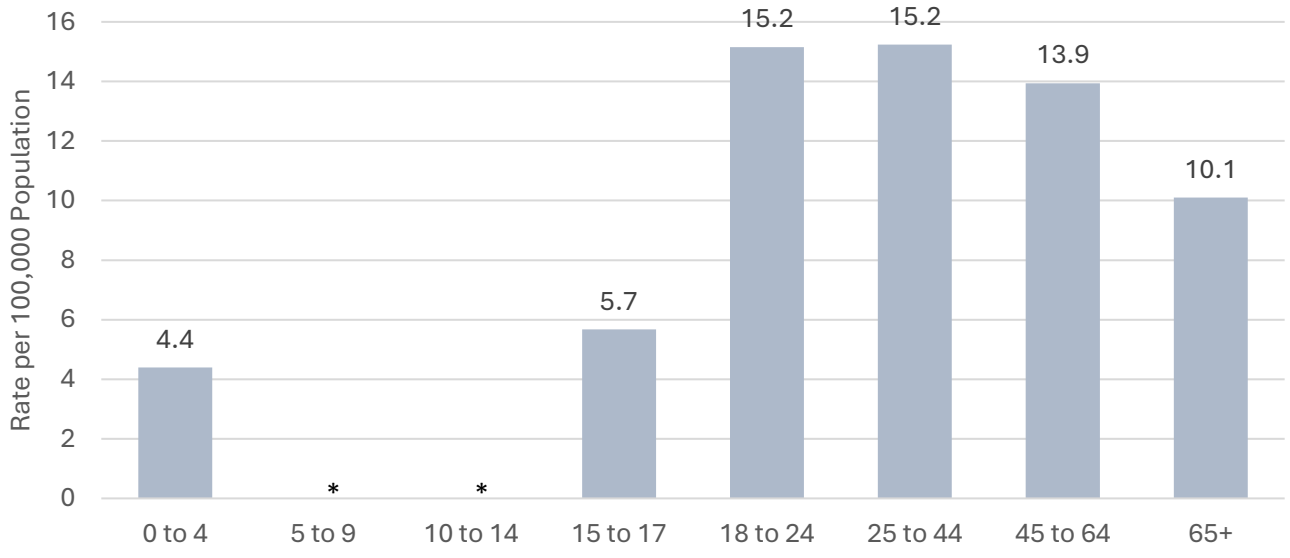
The figure shows the rate of fire and smoke inhalation hospitalizations per 100,000 population for males and females from 2019-2025 in Marion County. Female residents had a slightly higher hospitalization rate than males.



By Age

Figure 25: Fire and Smoke Inhalation Emergency Visit Rates by Age Groups per 100,000 population, 2019-2025, Marion County

The figure shows the rate of fire and smoke inhalation emergency visits per 100,000 population by age groups from 2019-2025 in Marion County. Fire and smoke inhalation emergency visit rates increase with age. The 25 to 44 age group had the highest rate of emergency visits compared to other age groups.

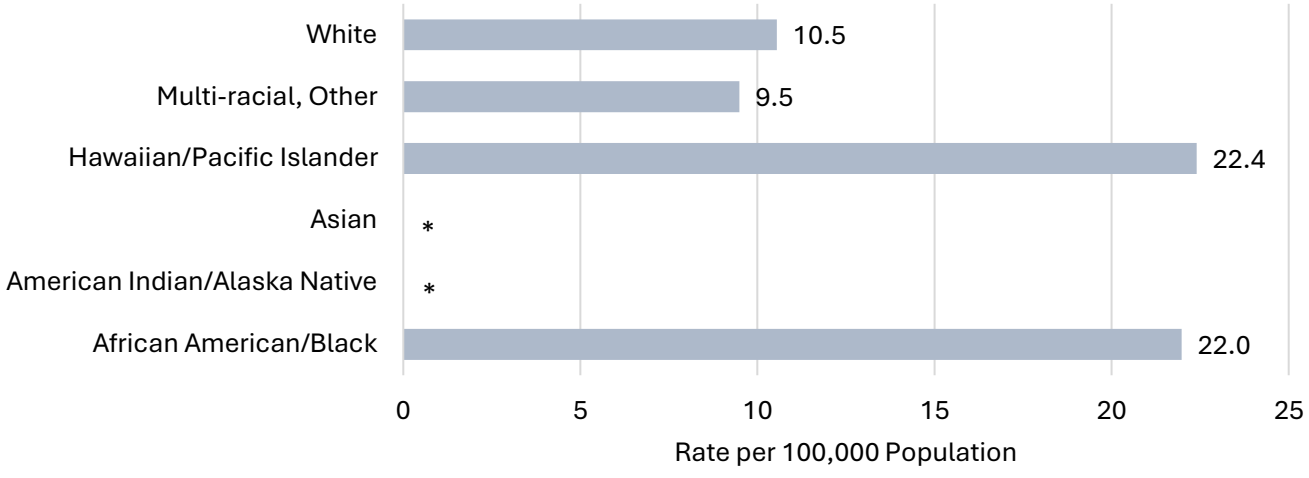


** - Suppressed due to low counts (less than 6)*

By Race

Figure 26: Fire and Smoke Inhalation Emergency Visit Rates by Race per 100,000 population, 2019-2025, Marion County

The figure shows the fire and smoke inhalation emergency visit rate per 100,000 population by racial group from 2019-2025 in Marion County. Racial groups in this report match those used in the Oregon ESSENCE system. People who identified as Hawaiian/Pacific Islander and African American/Black had the highest emergency visit rate among all racial groups.

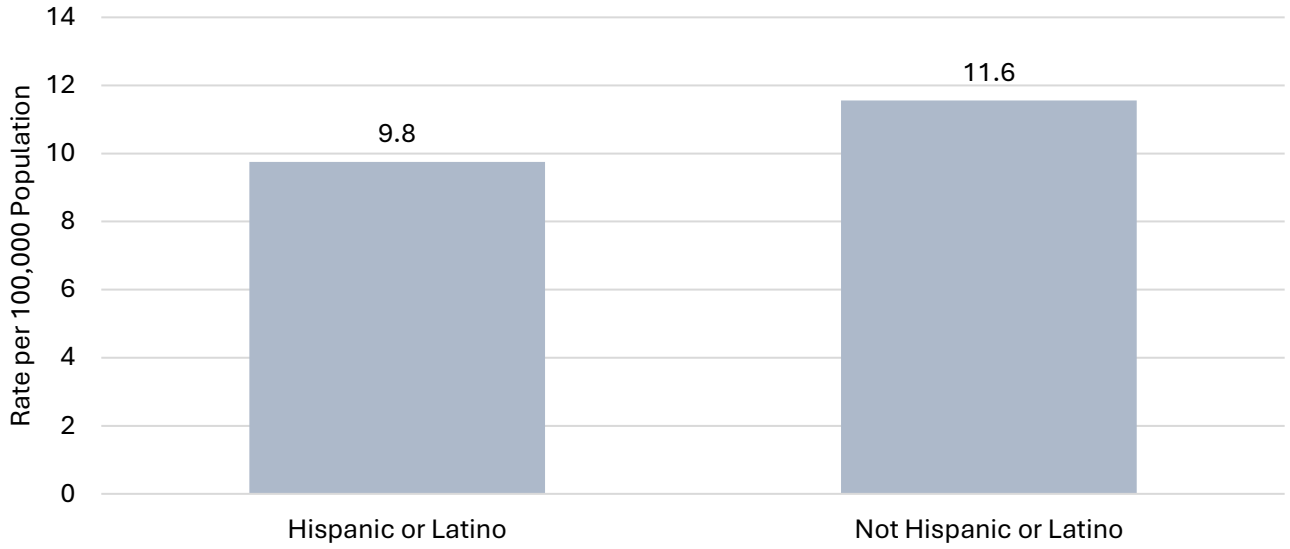


** - Suppressed due to low counts (less than 6)*

By Ethnicity

Figure 27: Fire and Smoke Inhalation Emergency Visit Rates by Ethnicity per 100,000 population, 2019-2025, Marion County

The figure shows the fire and smoke inhalation emergency visit rate per 100,000 population by ethnicity from 2019-2025 in Marion County. Ethnicity groups in this report match those used in the Oregon ESSENCE system. People who identified as “Not Hispanic or Latino” had an emergency visit rate 1.2 times higher than people who identified as “Hispanic or Latino.”



By Geographic Designation – Rural & Urban Communities

The designations for rural areas are defined as locations situated ten or more miles from the center point (centroid) of a population center with at least 40,000 residents.

Figure 28a: Fire and Smoke Inhalation Emergency Visit Rates by Geographic Designation per 100,000 population, 2019-2025, Marion County

The figure shows the fire and smoke inhalation emergency visit rate per 100,000 population by the type of geographic residence (rural or urban) from 2019-2025 in Marion County. Residents in urban designated areas had a slightly higher emergency visit rate than residents in rural areas.

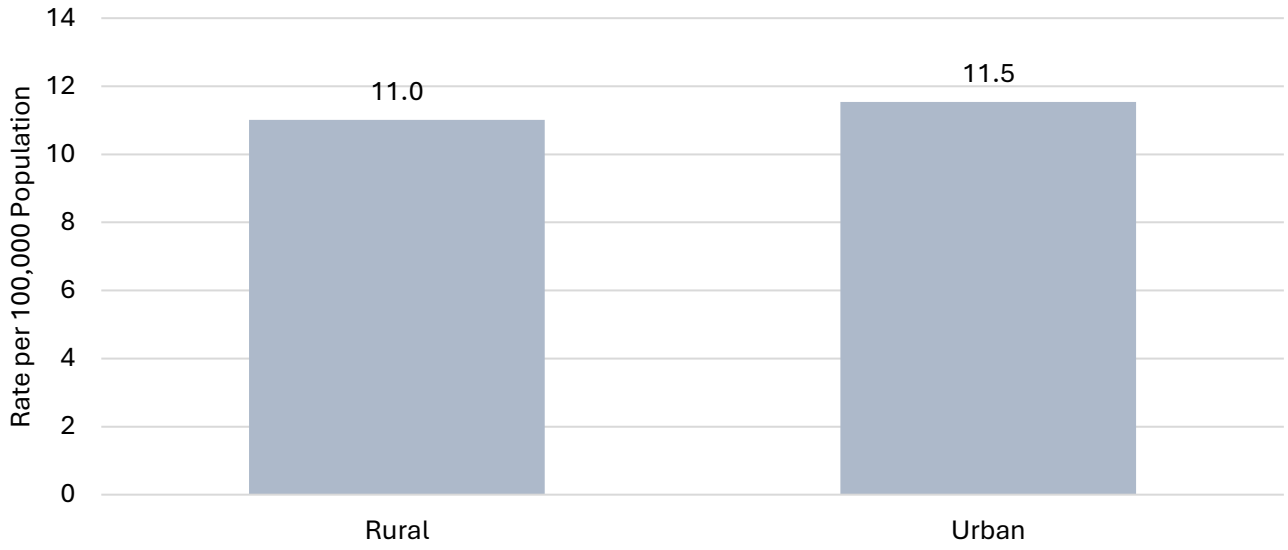
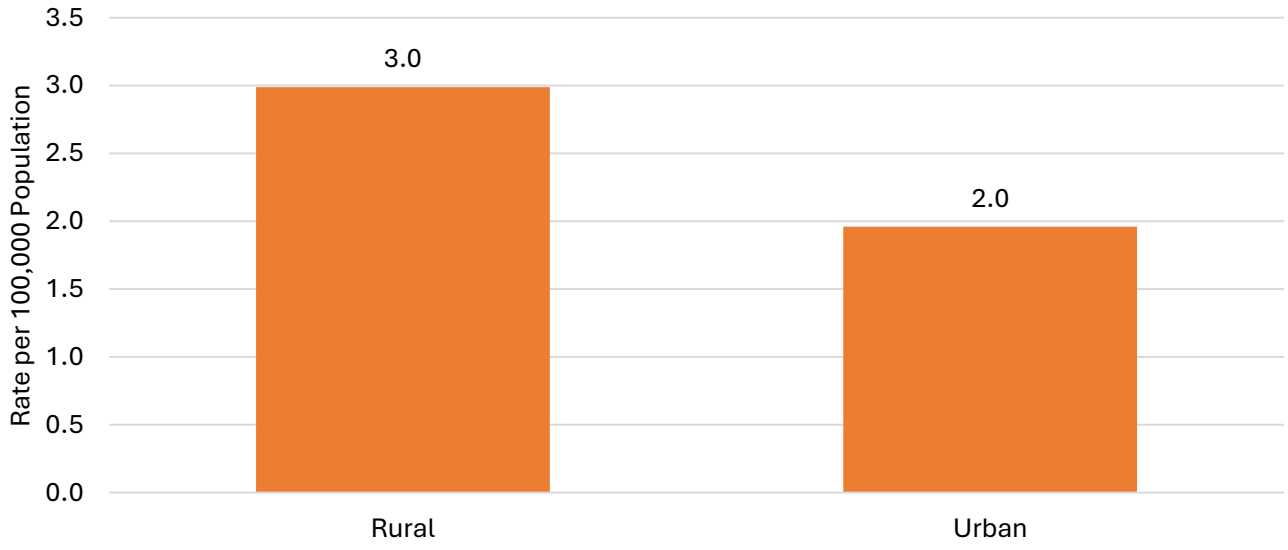


Figure 28b: Fire and Smoke Inhalation Hospitalization (In-patient) Rates by Geographic Designation per 100,000 population, 2019-2025, Marion County

The figure shows the fire and smoke inhalation hospitalization rate per 100,000 population by the type of geographic residence (rural or urban) from 2019-2025 in Marion County. Residents in rural designated areas had a hospitalization rate 1.5 times higher than residents in urban areas.



Zip Code - Spatial Analysis

The zip code map has been excluded due to low numbers for most zip codes in Marion County.

Identified Homeless & Unsheltered Persons

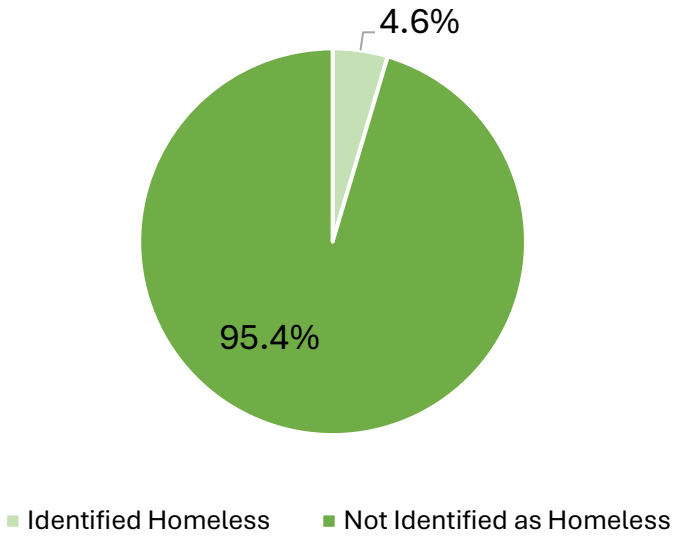
What am I reading?

The following sections describe the associations of emergency visits due to fire and smoke inhalation and people identified as homeless from 2019-2025 in Marion County. An individual is identified as homeless if they were described as homeless, houseless, unhoused, or unsheltered in Oregon ESSENCE. [5,7,8]

Figure 29: Percentage of Fire and Smoke Inhalation Emergency Visit by Identified Housing Status, 2019-2025, Marion County

The figure shows the percentage of fire and smoke inhalation emergency visits by identified housing status from 2019-2025 in Marion County. According to the Oregon Housing and Community Services, an estimated 1,428 Marion County residents (0.4% of the population) were identified homeless. This shows that the proportion of emergency visits among people identified as homeless was high.

In total, 11 fire and smoke inhalation emergency visits occurred among people identified as homeless 2019-2025.



Pollen-related Allergies

What am I reading?

Emergency Department & Urgent Care Visits (referred to as "Emergency Visits" in this report) are the number of visits to a hospital and/or hospital associated urgent care clinic within Marion County, Oregon. These visits are gathered from the Oregon ESSENCE database, which provides real-time data for public health and hospitals to monitor what is happening in emergency departments across the state before, during, and after a public health emergency. [5,8]

Figure 30a: Pollen-Related Allergy Emergency Visit Counts, 2019-2025, Marion County

The figure shows the number of pollen-related allergy emergency visits from 2019-2025 in Marion County. Pollen-related allergy visits have increased in recent years and peaked in 2024.

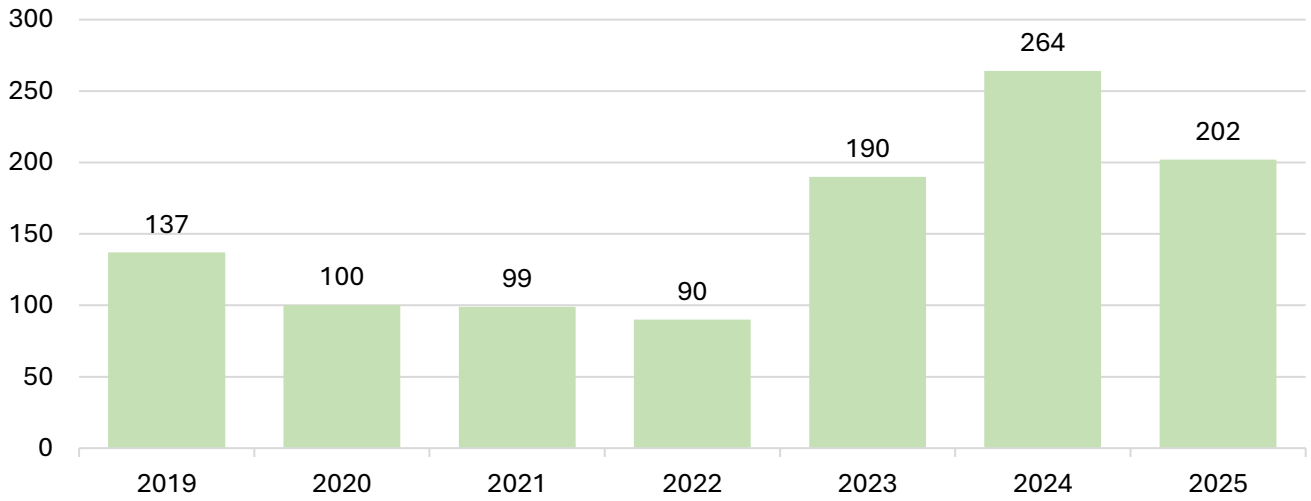
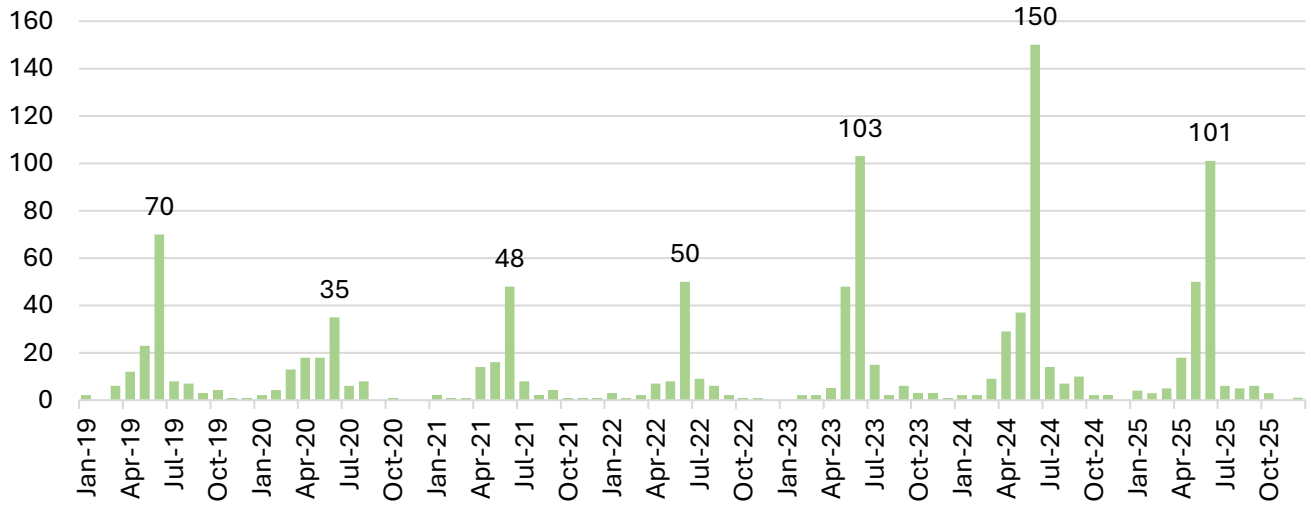


Figure 30b: Monthly Pollen-Related Allergy Emergency Visit Counts and High Temperature Monthly Averages, 2019-2025, Marion County

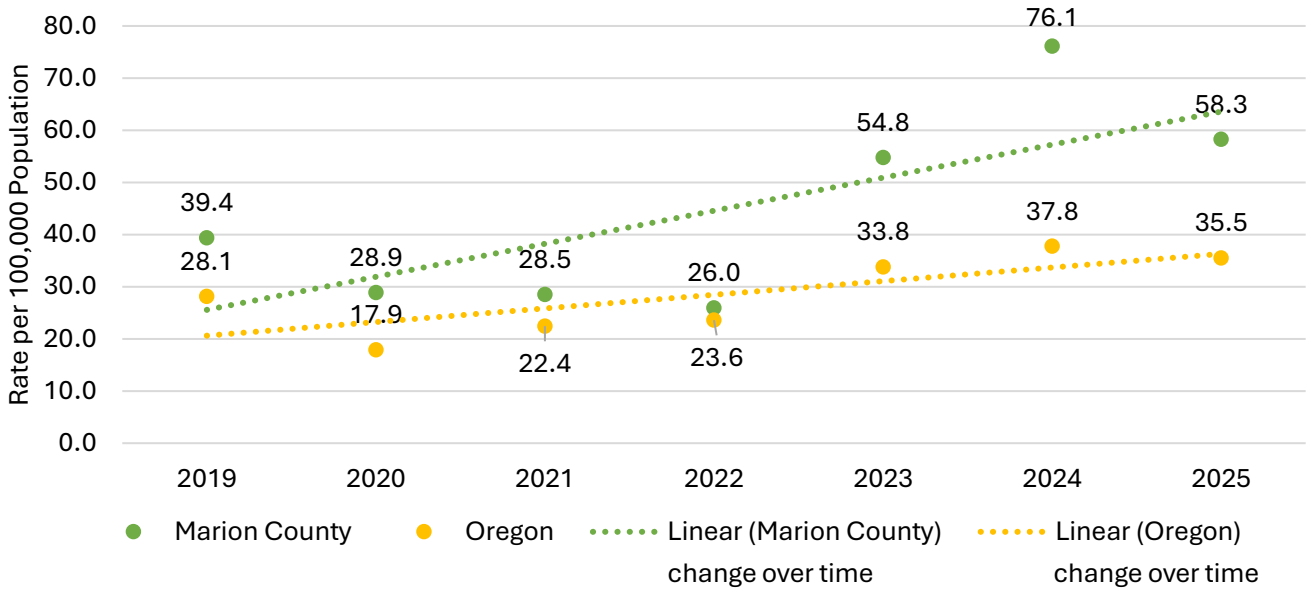
The figure shows the number of monthly pollen-related allergy emergency visits in Marion County and values for spikes in June of each year from January 2019 to December 2025 in Salem, Oregon. Emergency visits spike in June of each year and were highest in June 2024.



Months with values below six have been suppressed and will not show in the figure.

Figure 30c: Pollen-Related Allergy Emergency Visit Rates per 100,000 population, 2019-2025, Marion County and Oregon

The figure shows the rate of pollen-related allergy emergency visits per 100,000 population from 2019 – 2025 in Marion County and Oregon. The trend line is the rate of emergency visits per 100,000 population and shows a positive linear relationship (change over time) in Marion County and Oregon.



Hospitalizations (In-patient)

Pollen-related allergy hospitalization data between 2019-2025 for Marion County residents is suppressed due to low numbers.

Demographics

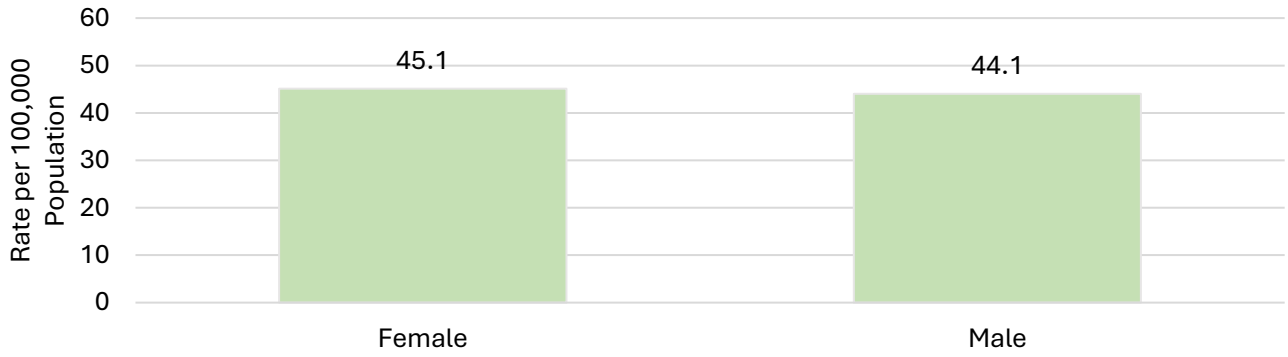
What am I reading?

The following sections are different populations of interest in Marion County. Each section explains the association between the characteristics (sex, age, race, ethnicity, geographic designation, and zip code, and identified housing status) related to emergency visits and hospitalizations (In-patient) between the 2019 – 2025. [5,8]

By Sex

Figure 31: Pollen-Related Allergy Emergency Visit Rates by Sex (Female and Male) per 100,000 Population, 2019-2025, Marion County

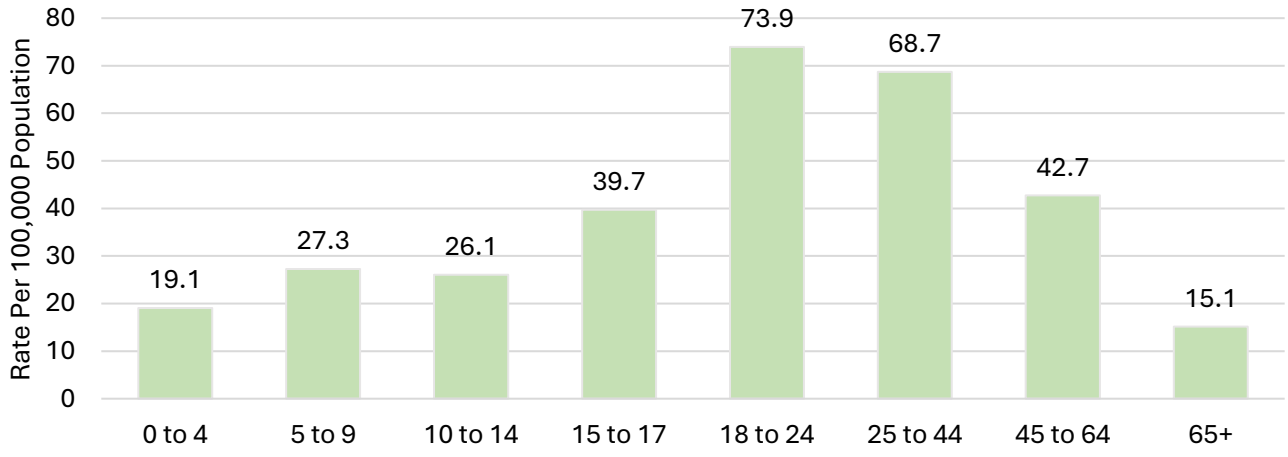
The figure shows the rate of pollen-related allergy emergency visits per 100,000 population for males and females from 2019-2025 in Marion County. Female residents had a slightly higher emergency visit rate than males. Both male and female rates increased from the previous report due to 2025 visits.



By Age

Figure 32: Pollen-Related Allergy Emergency Visit Rates by Age Groups per 100,000 population, 2019-2025, Marion County

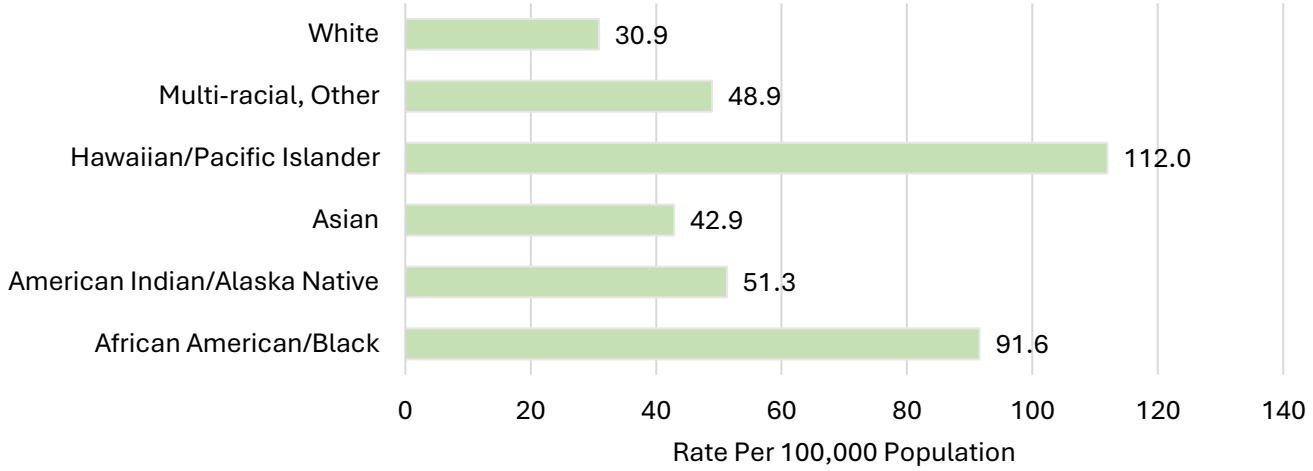
The figure shows the rate of pollen-related allergy emergency visits per 100,000 population by age groups from 2019-2025 in Marion County. The 18 to 24 and 25 to 44 age group had the highest rate of emergency visits compared to other age groups. Teenagers 15 to 17 years old had the highest rate of emergency visits among children. All age group rates (excluding 0-4 and 10-14) increased from the previous report due to 2025 visits.



By Race

Figure 33: Pollen-Related Allergy Emergency Visit Rates by Race per 100,000 population, 2019-2025, Marion County

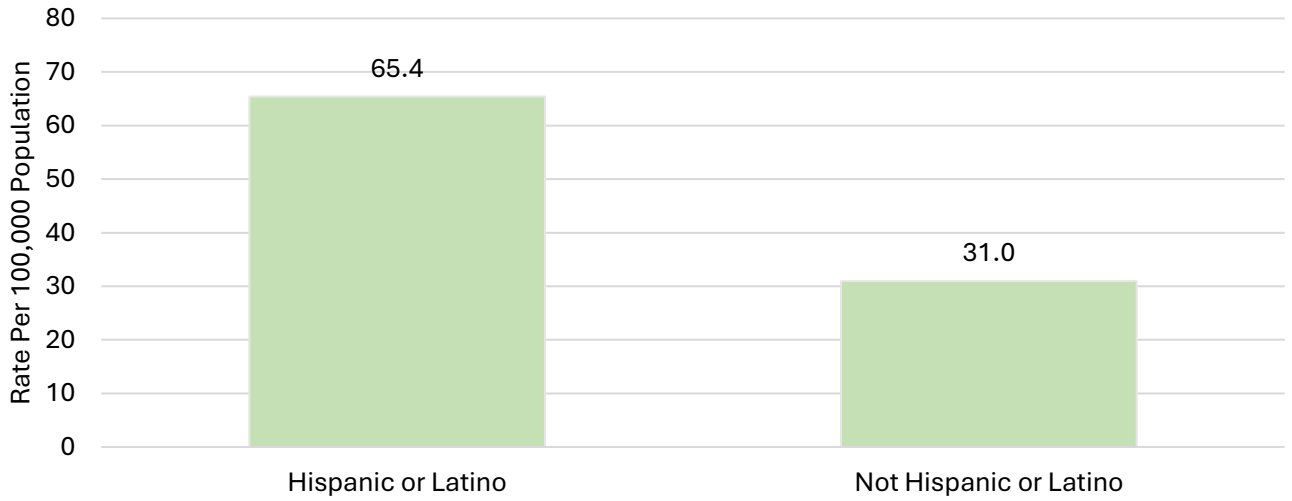
The figure shows the pollen-related allergy emergency visit rate per 100,000 population by racial group from 2019-2025 in Marion County. Racial groups in this report match those used in the Oregon ESSENCE system. People who identified as Hawaiian/Pacific Islander and African American/Black had the highest emergency visit rate among all racial groups. All racial group rates increased from the previous report due to 2025 visits.



By Ethnicity

Figure 34: Pollen-Related Allergy Emergency Visit Rates by Ethnicity per 100,000 population, 2019-2025, Marion County

The figure shows the pollen-related allergy emergency visit rate per 100,000 population by ethnicity from 2019-2025 in Marion County. Ethnicity groups in this report match those used in the Oregon ESSENCE system. People who identified as “Hispanic or Latino” had an emergency visit rate 2.1 times higher than people who identified as “Not Hispanic or Latino.”

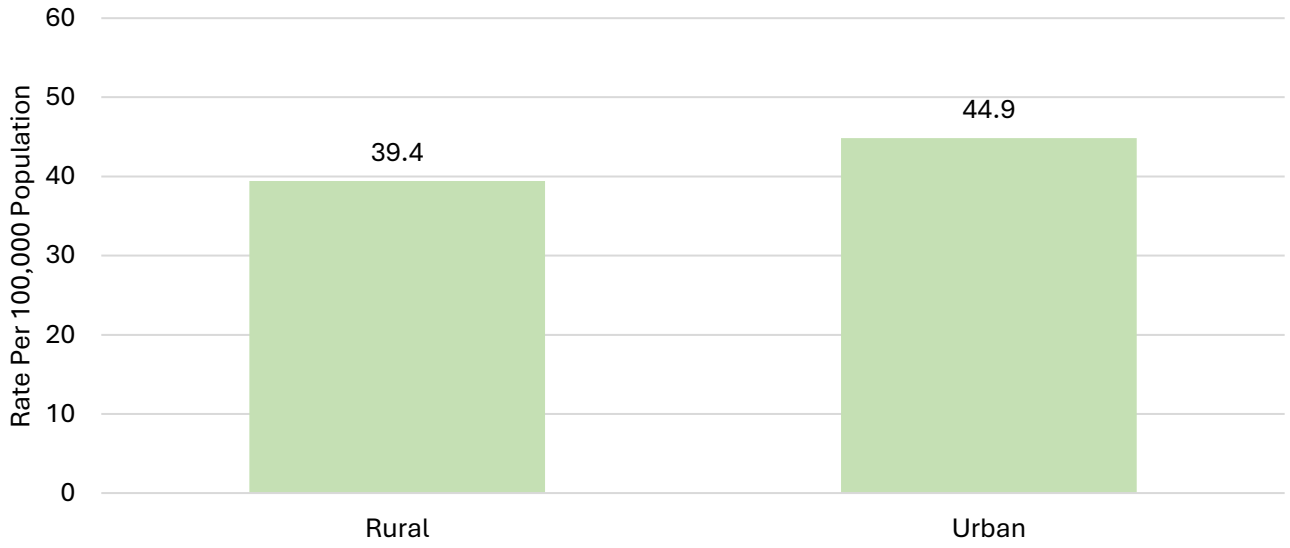


By Geographic Designation – Rural & Urban Communities

The designations for rural areas are defined as locations situated ten or more miles from the center point (centroid) of a population center with at least 40,000 residents.

Figure 35: Pollen-Related Allergy Emergency Visit Rates by Geographic Designation per 100,000 population, 2019-2025, Marion County

The figure shows pollen-related allergy emergency visit rate per 100,000 population by the type of geographic residence (rural or urban) from 2019-2025 in Marion County. Residents in urban designated areas had an emergency visit rate 1.1 times higher than residents in rural areas.



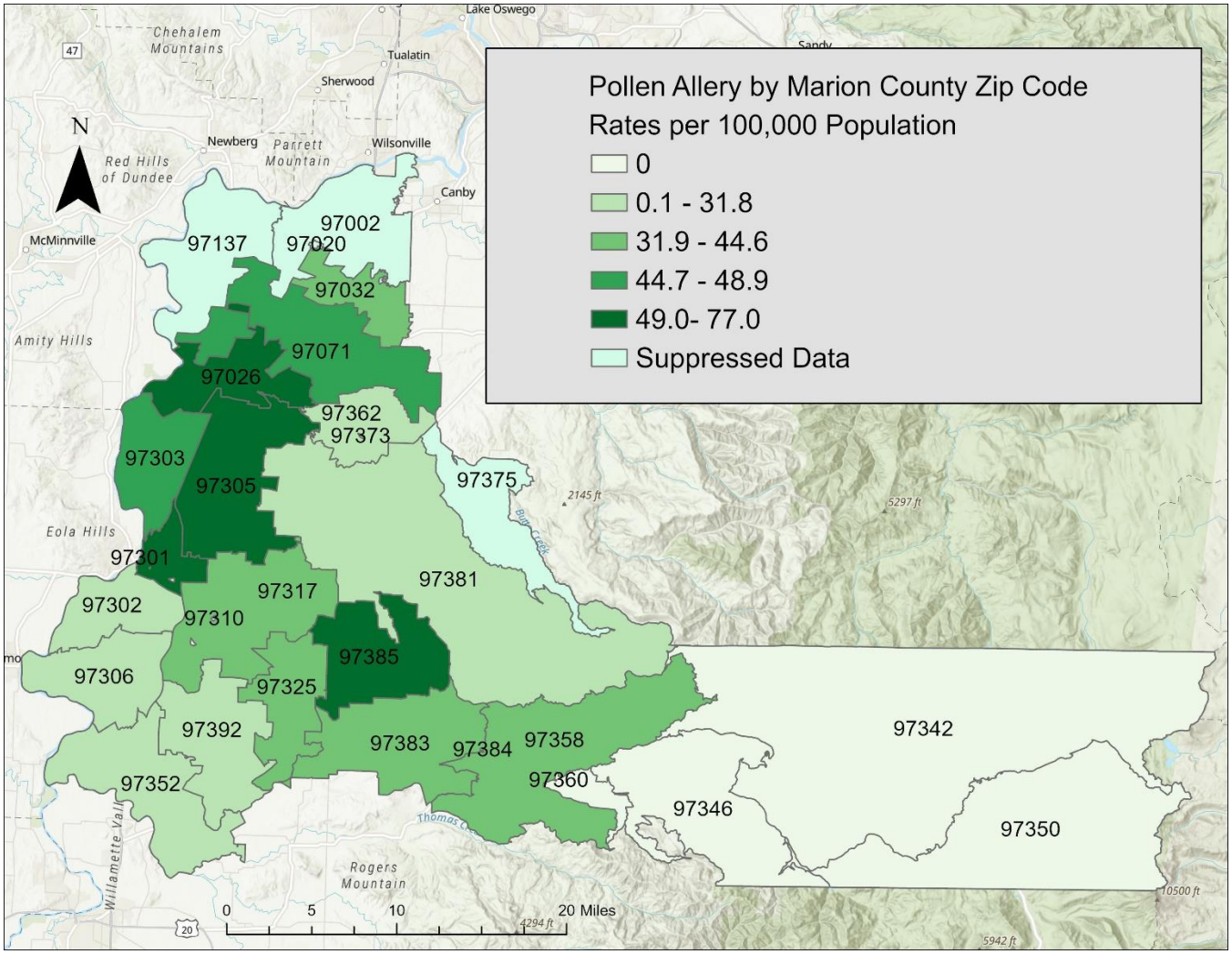
Zip Code - Spatial Analysis

What am I reading?

The map below shows the pollen-related allergy emergency visit rate per 100,000 population by zip code from 2019-2025 in Marion County. These are expressed with different colors to represent different values. The zip codes with the highest rates include 97301,97305, and 97325. [5,8]

Due to a mismatch in zip codes between the US Census and US Postal Service, some zip codes are not included in the map. This includes zip codes 97020, 97310, 97360, 97384. The map follows the zip coded areas identified from the U.S. Census Bureau.

Figure 36: Pollen-Related Allergy Emergency Visit Rate per 100,000 Population for by Zip Code, 2019-2025, Marion County



Identified Homeless & Unsheltered Persons

Pollen-related allergy emergency visit and hospitalization data between 2019-2025 for patients identified as homeless or unsheltered is suppressed due to low numbers.

Appendix A. Data Tables – Counts

Hours of Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups in Salem, OR, 2019-2025 (Figures 1)												
Year	**Jan**	**Feb**	**Mar**	**Apr**	**May**	**Jun**	**Jul**	**Aug**	**Sep**	**Oct**	**Nov**	**Dec**
2019	11	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	3	26	13
2020	1	0	1	0	0	1	6	8	293	13	32	18
2021	4	9	62	3	0	3	5	18	46	4	7	0
2022	43	35	16	1	0	0	24	10	40	102	142	56
2023	49	82	10	5	3	3	8	86	8	60	102	14
2024	3	10	3	1	0	2	37	10	10	12	83	101
2025	29	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	8	14

Percentage of Air Quality Index Category readings by year in Salem, OR (Figure 2a - 2f)							
	2019	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**
Good	75.39%	79.18%	83.22%	75.41%	77.89%	84.73%	82.35%
Moderate	22.26%	17.93%	15.65%	22.33%	20.39%	14.67%	17.16%
Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups	0.64%	0.54%	0.23%	1.46%	1.16%	0.49%	0.19%
Unhealthy	0.01%	0.25%	0.00%	0.62%	0.21%	0.06%	0.00%
Very Unhealthy	0.00%	0.27%	0.00%	0.03%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%
Hazardous	0.00%	1.34%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Non-Infectious Respiratory Illness Emergency Visit Counts, 2019-2025, Marion County (Figure 3a and 3c)	
Year	**Count**
2019	16195
2020	16783
2021	15846
2022	17292
2023	17051
2024	20118
2025	19845

Non-Infectious Respiratory Illness Emergency Visits per Day by Air Quality Index Classification, 2019-2025, Marion County, Oregon (Figure 3d)			
Air Quality Index Classifications	**Cases of Non-Infectious Respiratory Illness Emergency Visits**	**Total Air Quality Index Days**	**Emergency Visits per Day by Air Quality Index Classification**
Good	57785	1241	46.8
Moderate	57588	1157	49.7
Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups	5634	116	47.2
Unhealthy	1411	30	47.0
Very Unhealthy	215	4	53.8

Hazardous	497	9	58.4

Monthly Non-Infectious Respiratory Illness Emergency Visit Counts, 2019-2025, Marion County (Figure 3b)					
Month – 2019 Year	**Counts**	**Month- 2020 Year**	**Counts**	**Month – 2021 Year**	**Counts**
Jan-19	1471	Feb-20	1815	Jan-21	1532
Feb-19	1421	Mar-20	1577	Feb-21	1089
Mar-19	1805	Apr-20	1981	Mar-21	1142
Apr-19	1367	May-20	1261	Apr-21	1270
May-19	1343	Jun-20	1186	May-21	1271
Jun-19	1381	Jul-20	1176	Jun-21	1281
Jul-19	1044	Aug-20	1121	Jul-21	1147
Aug-19	959	Sep-20	1024	Aug-21	1444
Sep-19	1227	Oct-20	1364	Sep-21	1445
Oct-19	1316	Nov-20	1369	Oct-21	1423
Nov-19	1322	Dec-20	1411	Nov-21	1373
Dec-19	1539	Feb-20	1498	Dec-21	1429
Month – 2022 Year	**Counts**	**Month – 2023 Year**	**Counts**	**Month- 2024 Year**	**Counts**
Jan-22	1863	Jan-23	1683	Jan-24	1926
Feb-22	1284	Feb-23	1569	Feb-24	1729
Mar-22	1178	Mar-23	1530	Mar-24	1888
Apr-22	1384	Apr-23	1483	Apr-24	1671
May-22	1433	May-23	1371	May-24	1759
Jun-22	1542	Jun-23	1505	Jun-24	1926
Jul-22	1273	Jul-23	1050	Jul-24	1339
Aug-22	1064	Aug-23	1056	Aug-24	1277
Sep-22	1247	Sep-23	1278	Sep-24	1331
Oct-22	1338	Oct-23	1382	Oct-24	1415
Nov-22	1811	Nov-23	1476	Nov-24	1633
Dec-22	1875	Dec-23	1668	Dec-24	2224
Month – 2025 Year	**Counts**				
Jan-25	2411				
Feb-25	2051				
Mar-25	2011				
Apr-25	1743				
May-25	1690				
Jun-25	1694				
Jul-25	1222				
Aug-25	1223				
Sep-25	1334				
Oct-25	1430				
Nov-25	1465				
Dec-25	1571				

Non-Infectious Respiratory Illness Hospitalizations (In-patient) Counts, 2019-2025, Marion County (Figure 4a)	
Year	**Count**
2019	3304
2020	2996
2021	3477
2022	3319
2023	3284
2024	3909
2025	4124

Monthly Non-Infectious Respiratory Illness Hospitalization (in-patient) Counts, 2019-2025, Marion County (Figure 4b)					
Month – 2019 Year	**Counts**	**Month- 2020 Year**	**Counts**	**Month – 2021 Year**	**Counts**
Jan-19	324	Feb-20	313	Jan-21	268
Feb-19	304	Mar-20	261	Feb-21	261
Mar-19	397	Apr-20	277	Mar-21	287
Apr-19	288	May-20	141	Apr-21	291
May-19	300	Jun-20	189	May-21	303
Jun-19	227	Jul-20	219	Jun-21	239
Jul-19	216	Aug-20	234	Jul-21	245
Aug-19	201	Sep-20	217	Aug-21	322
Sep-19	224	Oct-20	267	Sep-21	315
Oct-19	266	Nov-20	268	Oct-21	305
Nov-19	268	Dec-20	274	Nov-21	313
Dec-19	289	Feb-20	336	Dec-21	328
Month – 2022 Year	**Counts**	**Month – 2023 Year**	**Counts**	**Month- 2024 Year**	**Counts**
Jan-22	329	Jan-23	320	Jan-24	377
Feb-22	274	Feb-23	276	Feb-24	288
Mar-22	245	Mar-23	287	Mar-24	358
Apr-22	268	Apr-23	291	Apr-24	299
May-22	301	May-23	279	May-24	339
Jun-22	233	Jun-23	251	Jun-24	304
Jul-22	261	Jul-23	220	Jul-24	267
Aug-22	196	Aug-23	230	Aug-24	307
Sep-22	253	Sep-23	251	Sep-24	287
Oct-22	253	Oct-23	264	Oct-24	310
Nov-22	329	Nov-23	304	Nov-24	342
Dec-22	377	Dec-23	311	Dec-24	431
Month – 2025 Year	**Counts**				
Jan-25	381				
Feb-25	362				
Mar-25	391				
Apr-25	342				
May-25	374				
Jun-25	349				

Jul-25	281				
Aug-25	312				
Sep-25	293				
Oct-25	360				
Nov-25	346				
Dec-25	333				

Non-Infectious Respiratory Illness Rates by Sex (Female and Male) per 100,000 Population, 2019-2025, Marion County (Figures 5a and 5b)		
Sex	**Counts of Emergency Visit**	**Counts of Hospitalizations (In-patient)**
Female	68942	12443
Male	54143	11970

Non-Infectious Respiratory Illness Rates by Age Groups per 100,000 population, 2019-2025, Marion County (Figures 6a and 6b)		
Age Groups	**Counts of Emergency Visits**	**Counts of Hospitalizations (in-patient)**
0 to 4	5684	446
5 to 9	3201	115
10 to 14	2592	51
15 to 17	1920	30
18 to 24	7612	298
25 to 44	26476	1856
45 to 64	34025	6915
65+	41287	14593

Non-Infectious Respiratory Illness Emergency Visit Rates by Race per 100,000 population, 2019-2025, Marion County (Figures 7a and 7b)		
Race	**Counts of Emergency Visits**	**Counts of Hospitalizations (in-patient)**
African American/Black	2218	359
American Indian/ Alaska Native	1821	347
Asian	1326	216
Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	1857	289
Multi-racial, Other	16229	2095
White	90036	20397

Non-Infectious Respiratory Illness Emergency Visit Rates by Ethnicity per 100,000 population, 2019-2025, Marion County (Figures 8a and 8b)		
Ethnicity	**Counts of Emergency Visits**	**Counts of Hospitalizations (in-patient)**
Hispanic or Latino	20306	2371
Not Hispanic or Latino	93774	21336

Non-Infectious Respiratory Illness by Geographic Designation per 100,000 population, 2019-2025, Marion County (Figures 9a and 9b and Figure 10)

Zip code	Counts of Emergency Visits	Rate per 100,000 population of Emergency Visits
97002	1,848	4,081.6
97020	430	4,945.9
97026	1,111	4,071.7
97032	1,467	4,357.0
97071	7,759	3,480.5
97137	309	3,920.3
97301	25,236	6,406.4
97302	13,730	4,789.3
97303	15,265	5,332.7
97305	17,303	5,487.7
97306	10,259	4,290.3
97310	246	3,071.9
97317	8,894	4,856.0
97325	2,510	5,012.2
97342	63	6,250.0
97346	0	0
97350	112	8,510.6
97352	2,269	4,885.3
97358	814	4,339.0
97362	1,199	4,334.2
97373	11	1,164.0
97375	311	3,690.1
97381	3,812	3,535.3
97383	3,423	5,085.3
97385	1,290	4,754.5
97392	2,067	4,219.0

Yearly Non-Infectious Respiratory Illness Emergency Visits by Identified Housing Status, Marion County, 2019-2025 (Figure 11a)		
Year	Emergency Visit Counts of People Identified as Homeless	Emergency Visit Counts of People Not Identified as Homeless
2019	168	16027
2020	223	16560
2021	186	15660
2022	251	17041
2023	241	16810
2024	240	19878
2025	233	19612

Yearly Non-Infectious Respiratory Illness Hospitalizations (in-patient) by Identified Housing Status, Marion County, 2019-2025 (Figure 11c)		
Year	Hospitalization Counts of People Identified as Homeless	Hospitalization Counts of People Not Identified as Homeless

2019	45	3259
2020	56	2940
2021	39	3438
2022	69	3250
2023	68	3229
2024	84	3863
2025	88	4036

Non-Infectious Respiratory Illness Counts by Identified Housing Status, 2019-2025, Marion County (Figure 11b and 11d)		
Status of Homelessness & Unsheltered	**Emergency Visit Counts**	**Hospitalization (in-patient) Counts**
Identified Homeless	1542	449
Not Identified as Homeless	121588	23,964

Non-Infectious Respiratory Illness Counts by Identified Housing Status and Sex, Marion County, Oregon, 2019 – 2025 (Figure 12a and 12b)				
Sex	**Emergency Visit Counts of People Identified as Homeless**	**Hospitalization (in-patient) Counts of Identified as Homeless**	**Emergency Visit Counts of People Not Identified as Homeless**	**Hospitalization (in-patient) Counts of People Not Identified as Homeless**
Female	510	162	68432	12281
Male	1032	287	53111	11683

Asthma Emergency Visit Counts, 2019-2025, Marion County (Figure 13a and 13c)	
Year	**Count**
2019	3672
2020	3260
2021	2827
2022	4249
2023	4407
2024	5064
2025	4629

Asthma Emergency Visits per Day by Air Quality Index Classification, 2019-2025, Marion County, Oregon (Figure 13d)			
Air Quality Index Classifications	**Emergency Visits**	**Total Air Quality Index Days**	**Emergency Visits per Day by Air Quality Index Classification**
Good	13182	1241	10.6
Moderate	13070	1157	11.3
Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups	1292	116	11.1
Unhealthy	381	30	12.7
Very Unhealthy	42	4	10.5

Hazardous	141	9	15.7

Monthly Asthma Emergency Visit Counts, 2019-2025, Marion County (Figure 13b)					
Month – 2019 Year	**Counts**	**Month- 2020 Year**	**Counts**	**Month – 2021 Year**	**Counts**
Jan-19	307	Feb-20	520	Jan-21	363
Feb-19	319	Mar-20	450	Feb-21	185
Mar-19	374	Apr-20	444	Mar-21	230
Apr-19	301	May-20	187	Apr-21	229
May-19	319	Jun-20	175	May-21	207
Jun-19	399	Jul-20	259	Jun-21	318
Jul-19	213	Aug-20	163	Jul-21	197
Aug-19	179	Sep-20	152	Aug-21	200
Sep-19	280	Oct-20	300	Sep-21	173
Oct-19	304	Nov-20	222	Oct-21	253
Nov-19	308	Dec-20	230	Nov-21	247
Dec-19	369	Feb-20	158	Dec-21	225
Month – 2022 Year	**Counts**	**Month – 2023 Year**	**Counts**	**Month- 2024 Year**	**Counts**
Jan-22	458	Jan-23	514	Jan-24	545
Feb-22	310	Feb-23	458	Feb-24	547
Mar-22	300	Mar-23	432	Mar-24	496
Apr-22	380	Apr-23	384	Apr-24	445
May-22	345	May-23	368	May-24	439
Jun-22	444	Jun-23	520	Jun-24	594
Jul-22	269	Jul-23	237	Jul-24	278
Aug-22	204	Aug-23	203	Aug-24	232
Sep-22	342	Sep-23	272	Sep-24	316
Oct-22	332	Oct-23	307	Oct-24	297
Nov-22	426	Nov-23	328	Nov-24	361
Dec-22	439	Dec-23	384	Dec-24	514
Month – 2025 Year	**Counts**				
Jan-25	734				
Feb-25	550				
Mar-25	490				
Apr-25	433				
May-25	396				
Jun-25	440				
Jul-25	224				
Aug-25	217				
Sep-25	266				
Oct-25	260				
Nov-25	270				
Dec-25	349				

Asthma Hospitalizations (In-patient) Counts, 2019-2025, Marion County (Figure 14a)	
Year	**Count**
2019	253

2020	182
2021	171
2022	220
2023	252
2024	367
2025	369

Monthly Asthma Hospitalization (in-patient) Counts, 2019-2025, Marion County (Figure 14b)					
Month – 2019 Year	**Counts**	**Month- 2020 Year**	**Counts**	**Month – 2021 Year**	**Counts**
Jan-19	25	Jan-20	16	Jan-21	12
Feb-19	24	Feb-20	23	Feb-21	9
Mar-19	40	Mar-20	13	Mar-21	12
Apr-19	15	Apr-20	7	Apr-21	9
May-19	33	May-20	16	May-21	21
Jun-19	18	Jun-20	19	Jun-21	15
Jul-19	12	Jul-20	14	Jul-21	18
Aug-19	13	Aug-20	8	Aug-21	20
Sep-19	22	Sep-20	15	Sep-21	9
Oct-19	23	Oct-20	12	Oct-21	14
Nov-19	16	Nov-20	17	Nov-21	15
Dec-19	12	Dec-20	22	Dec-21	17
Month – 2022 Year	**Counts**	**Month – 2023 Year**	**Counts**	**Month- 2024 Year**	**Counts**
Jan-22	15	Jan-23	31	Jan-24	29
Feb-22	13	Feb-23	26	Feb-24	16
Mar-22	14	Mar-23	16	Mar-24	37
Apr-22	25	Apr-23	30	Apr-24	27
May-22	16	May-23	20	May-24	41
Jun-22	10	Jun-23	13	Jun-24	33
Jul-22	15	Jul-23	16	Jul-24	37
Aug-22	10	Aug-23	18	Aug-24	23
Sep-22	25	Sep-23	20	Sep-24	30
Oct-22	16	Oct-23	19	Oct-24	21
Nov-22	29	Nov-23	23	Nov-24	31
Dec-22	32	Dec-23	20	Dec-24	42
Month – 2025 Year	**Counts**				
Jan-25	32				
Feb-25	29				
Mar-25	36				
Apr-25	33				
May-25	33				
Jun-25	34				
Jul-25	26				
Aug-25	24				
Sep-25	22				
Oct-25	26				
Nov-25	41				
Dec-25	33				

Asthma Rates by Sex (Female and Male) per 100,000 Population, 2019-2025, Marion County (Figures 15a and 15b)		
Sex	**Counts of Emergency Visit**	**Counts of Hospitalizations (In-patient)**
Female	17378	1193
Male	10712	621

Non-Infectious Respiratory Illness Rates by Age Groups per 100,000 population, 2019-2025, Marion County (Figures 16a and 16b)		
Age Groups	**Counts of Emergency Visits**	**Counts of Hospitalizations (in-patient)**
0 to 4	1291	90
5 to 9	1724	63
10 to 14	1445	34
15 to 17	806	12
18 to 24	2989	100
25 to 44	8937	397
45 to 64	7087	490
65+	3797	620

Asthma Emergency Visit Rates by Race per 100,000 population, 2019-2025, Marion County (Figures 17a and 17b)		
Race	**Counts of Emergency Visits**	**Counts of Hospitalizations (in-patient)**
African American/Black	743	119
American Indian/Alaska Native	385	51
Asian	421	36
Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	627	60
Multi-racial, Other	3616	512
Unknown	4680	
White	17636	2324

Asthma Emergency Visit Rates by Ethnicity per 100,000 population, 2019-2025, Marion County (Figures 18a and 18b)		
Ethnicity	**Counts of Emergency Visits**	**Counts of Hospitalizations (in-patient)**
Hispanic or Latino	5425	249
Not Hispanic or Latino	18678	1482

Asthma by Geographic Designation per 100,000 population, 2019-2025, Marion County (Figures 19a and 19b and Figure 20)		
Zip code	**Counts of Emergency Visits**	**Rate per 100,000 population of Emergency Visits**
97002	358	790.7
97020	95	1092.7
97026	255	934.5

97032	286	849.4
97071	1744	782.3
97137	63	799.3
97301	5676	1440.9
97302	2984	1040.9
97303	3394	1185.7
97305	4299	1363.4
97306	2618	1094.8
97310	19	237.3
97317	2146	1171.7
97325	709	1415.8
97342	*	*
97346	0	0
97350	7	531.9
97352	514	1106.7
97358	153	815.6
97362	169	610.9
97373	0	0.0
97375	47	557.7
97381	726	673.3
97383	803	1193.0
97384	7	11111.1
97385	258	950.9
97392	457	932.8

** = Suppressed due to low counts (less than 6)*

Yearly Asthma Emergency Visits by Identified Housing Status, Marion County, 2019-2025 (Figure 21a)		
Year	**Emergency Visit Counts of People Identified as Homeless**	**Emergency Visit Counts of People Not Identified as Homeless**
2019	23	3649
2020	19	3241
2021	18	2809
2022	32	4217
2023	56	4351
2024	16	5048
2025	22	4607

Hospitalization (in-patient) data is not shown due to low numbers

Asthma Counts by Identified Housing Status, 2019-2025, Marion County (Figure 21b)		
Status of Homelessness & Unsheltered	**Emergency Visit Counts**	**Hospitalization (in-patient) Counts**
Identified Homeless	186	25
Not Identified as Homeless	27922	1420

Fire and Smoke Inhalation Emergency Visit Counts, 2019-2025, Marion County (Figure 22a and 22b)	
Year	**Count**
2019	37
2020	61
2021	24
2022	38
2023	40
2024	39
2025	41

Fire and Smoke Inhalation Hospitalizations (In-patient) Counts, 2019-2025, Marion County (Figure 23)	
Year	**Count**
2019	2
2020	8
2021	2
2022	2
2023	3
2024	3
2025	3

Fire and Smoke Inhalation Rates by Sex (Female and Male) per 100,000 Population, 2019-2025, Marion County (Figures 24a and 24b)		
Sex	**Counts of Emergency Visit**	**Counts of Hospitalizations (in-patient)**
Female	121	14
Male	158	9

Fire and Smoke Inhalation Rates by Age Groups per 100,000 population, 2019-2025, Marion County (Figure 25)	
Age Groups	**Counts of Emergency Visits**
0 to 4	6
5 to 9	*
10 to 14	*
15 to 17	6
18 to 24	33
25 to 44	102
45 to 64	78
65+	42

** = Suppressed due to low counts (less than 6)*

Hospitalization (in-patient) data is not shown due to low numbers

Fire and Smoke Inhalation Rates by Race per 100,000 population, 2019-2025, Marion County (Figure 26)	
Race	**Counts of Emergency Visits**

African American/Black	6
American Indian/Alaska Native	*
Asian	*
Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	6
Multi-racial, Other	58
Unknown	26
White	177

** = Suppressed due to low counts (less than 6)*

Hospitalization (in-patient) data is not shown due to low numbers

Fire and Smoke Inhalation Emergency Visit Rates by Ethnicity per 100,000 population, 2019-2025, Marion County (Figures 27)	
Ethnicity	**Counts of Emergency Visits**
Hispanic or Latino	67
Not Hispanic or Latino	201

Fire and Smoke Inhalation by Geographic Designation per 100,000 population, 2019-2025, Marion County (Figures 28a and 28b)		
Zip code	**Counts of Emergency Visits**	**Rate per 100,000 population of Emergency Visits**
97002	*	*
97020	*	*
97026	*	*
97032	*	*
97071	28	12.5601
97137	*	*
97301	65	16.5009
97302	32	11.1623
97303	19	6.63753
97305	34	10.7831
97306	26	10.8732
97310	0	0
97317	19	10.3737
97325	9	17.972
97342	*	*
97346	0	0
97350	*	*
97352	8	17.2247
97358	*	*
97362	*	*
97373	0	0
97375	*	*
97381	7	11.8652
97383	*	*

97384	0	0
97385	*	*
97392	*	*

** = Suppressed due to low counts (less than 6)*

Smoke and Fire Inhalation Counts by Identified Housing Status, 2019-2025, Marion County (Figure 29)	
Status of Homelessness & Unsheltered	**Emergency Visit Counts**
Identified Homeless	11
Not Identified as Homeless	228

Hospitalization (in-patient) data is not shown due to low numbers

Pollen-related Allergy Emergency Visit Counts, 2019-2025, Marion County (Figure 30a and 30c)	
Year	**Count**
2019	137
2020	100
2021	99
2022	90
2023	190
2024	264
2025	202

Hospitalization (in-patient) data is not shown due to low numbers

Monthly Pollen-related Allergy Hospitalization (in-patient) Counts, 2019-2025, Marion County (Figure 30b)					
Month – 2019 Year	**Counts**	**Month- 2020 Year**	**Counts**	**Month – 2021 Year**	**Counts**
Jan-19	2	Jan-20	2	Jan-21	2
Feb-19	0	Feb-20	4	Feb-21	1
Mar-19	6	Mar-20	13	Mar-21	1
Apr-19	12	Apr-20	18	Apr-21	14
May-19	23	May-20	18	May-21	16
Jun-19	70	Jun-20	35	Jun-21	48
Jul-19	8	Jul-20	6	Jul-21	8
Aug-19	7	Aug-20	8	Aug-21	2
Sep-19	3	Sep-20	0	Sep-21	4
Oct-19	4	Oct-20	1	Oct-21	1
Nov-19	1	Nov-20	0	Nov-21	1
Dec-19	1	Dec-20	0	Dec-21	1
Month – 2022 Year	**Counts**	**Month – 2023 Year**	**Counts**	**Month- 2024 Year**	**Counts**
Jan-22	3	Jan-23	0	Jan-24	2
Feb-22	1	Feb-23	2	Feb-24	2
Mar-22	2	Mar-23	2	Mar-24	9
Apr-22	7	Apr-23	5	Apr-24	29
May-22	8	May-23	48	May-24	37
Jun-22	50	Jun-23	103	Jun-24	150

Jul-22	9	Jul-23	15	Jul-24	14
Aug-22	6	Aug-23	2	Aug-24	7
Sep-22	2	Sep-23	6	Sep-24	10
Oct-22	1	Oct-23	3	Oct-24	2
Nov-22	1	Nov-23	3	Nov-24	2
Dec-22	0	Dec-23	1	Dec-24	0
Month – 2025 Year	**Counts**				
Jan-25	4				
Feb-25	3				
Mar-25	5				
Apr-25	18				
May-25	50				
Jun-25	101				
Jul-25	6				
Aug-25	5				
Sep-25	6				
Oct-25	3				
Nov-25	0				
Dec-25	1				

Pollen-related Allergy Rates by Sex (Female and Male) per 100,000 Population, 2019-2025, Marion County (Figure 31)	
Sex	**Counts of Emergency Visit**
Female	548
Male	534

Hospitalization (in-patient) data is not shown due to low numbers

Pollen-related Allergy Rates by Age Groups per 100,000 population, 2019-2025, Marion County (Figure 32)	
Age Groups	**Counts of Emergency Visits**
0 to 4	26
5 to 9	45
10 to 14	41
15 to 17	42
18 to 24	161
25 to 44	460
45 to 64	239
65+	63

Hospitalization (in-patient) data is not shown due to low numbers

Pollen-related Allergy Rates by Race per 100,000 population, 2019-2025, Marion County (Figure 33)	
Race	**Counts of Emergency Visits**
African American/Black	25
American Indian/Alaska Native	16
Asian	22

Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	30
Multi-racial, Other	299
White	518
Unknown	172

Hospitalization (in-patient) data is not shown due to low numbers

Pollen-related Allergy Emergency Visit Rates by Ethnicity per 100,000 population, 2019-2025, Marion County (Figure 34)	
Ethnicity	**Counts of Emergency Visits**
Hispanic or Latino	433
Not Hispanic or Latino	541

Hospitalization (in-patient) data is not shown due to low numbers

Pollen-related Allergy by Geographic Designation per 100,000 population, 2019-2025, Marion County (Figures 28a and 28b)		
Zip code	**Counts of Emergency Visits**	**Rate per 100,000 population of Emergency Visits**
97002	*	*
97020	*	*
97026	21	77.0
97032	15	44.6
97071	105	47.1
97137	*	*
97301	225	57.1
97302	83	29.0
97303	140	48.9
97305	190	60.3
97306	76	31.8
97310	0	0
97317	74	40.4
97325	22	43.9
97342	0	0
97346	0	0
97350	0	0
97352	11	23.7
97358	8	42.6
97362	8	28.9
97373	0	0
97375	*	*
97381	25	23.2
97383	29	43.1
97384	0	0
97385	16	59.0
97392	12	24.5

** = Suppressed due to low counts (less than 6)*

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