

CALIFORNIA

2018 Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

Unhealthy conditions found in hazardous housing can lead to lead poisoning, asthma, respiratory illness, cancer, and unintentional injuries, resulting in missed school days and poor school performance for children, as well as missed work days for parents. To protect the health of California's families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services:

	CA received funding since 2016?
CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	YES (Los Angeles only)
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 Radon Categorical Grants	YES
EPA's Drinking Water Revolving Fund	YES
HHS' Maternal and Child Health Block Grants	YES
HHS' Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)	YES
DOE's Weatherization Assistance Program	YES

Full funding to federal programs such as these will help to address many of the risks and burdens facing the residents and families of California, including:



In California, **44% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 20% of children live in poverty.



In 2015, **6,407 California children tested had an elevated blood lead level** of 4.5 µg/dL or more; **1,250 of them had blood lead levels of 9.5 µg/dL or more.**



61% of California housing was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint.



On average, **47 Californians die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** in (2011-2015).



Approximately **2.3 million adults** and over **525,000 children have current asthma**, about 8% and 7% of the population for each age group in California, respectively (2015).



In 2015, there were **over 191,000 emergency department visits due to asthma** in California.



In 2016, **2,120 Californians over the age of 65 died** from falls. In 2014, **74,645 were hospitalized** and **208,564 were treated in an emergency department.**



California is home to **more than 4.7 million adults over the age of 65**, the largest older adult population in the nation.