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:

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, **43% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 18% of children live in poverty.

**60% of California housing was built before 1978** and is likely to contain lead-based paint.

Approximately **8% of adults and 6% of children have current asthma** in California (2017).

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.**

On average, **44 Californians die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2012-2016).

In 2017, there were **over 179,000 emergency department visits** and **17,900 hospitalizations due to asthma** in California.

In 2017, **2,134 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.