Unhealthy conditions found in hazardous housing can lead to lead poisoning, asthma, respiratory illness, cancer, and unintentional injuries, resulting in missed school days and poor school performance for children, as well as missed workdays for parents. The requirement for safe and healthy housing has become even more urgent as people spend more time than ever in residential environments due to the COVID-19 pandemic. To protect the health of California families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services.

Full funding to federal programs such as those listed above will help to address many of the risks and burdens facing the residents and families of California. For example:

- In California, 42% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden, and 17% of children live in poverty.
- 60% of California housing was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint.
- Approximately 8.5% of adults and 6% of children have current asthma in California (2018).
- 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.
- In 2018, there were over 163,000 emergency department visits and 16,700 hospitalizations due to asthma in California.
- California is home to more than 4.7 million adults over the age of 65, the largest older adult population in the nation.

In 2018, 7,141 California children tested had an elevated blood lead level of 4.5 μg/dL or higher; 1,291 of them measured 9.5 μg/dL or higher. Average blood lead testing activity fell by 55% in the spring of 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

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