

NEW JERSEY

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 New Jersey families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services:

	NJ received funding since 2016?
CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	YES
CDC's National Asthma Control Program	NO
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 families and residents of New Jersey, including:



In New Jersey, **39% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 15% of children live in poverty.



In 2016, **5,272 New Jersey children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **860 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or more.**



Over **68% of New Jersey housing was built before 1978** (18% before 1940) and is likely to contain lead-based paint.



In 2016, **13% of children with a positive blood lead test in New Jersey lived in Newark**, despite the fact that less than 4% of the state's children under age six resided in the city.



Radon is associated with between **140 and 250 lung cancer deaths** in New Jersey each year. Less than **33% of New Jersey homes have been tested for radon** as of 2017.



Approximately **7% of adults and 9% of children** (2015) **have current asthma** in New Jersey.



In 2016, **413 New Jerseyans over 65 died** in New Jersey, and in 2015 approximately **17,000 were hospitalized** as a result of unintentional falls.



In 2016, **carbon monoxide poisoning was responsible for 565 emergency department visits** in New Jersey.