

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 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 2018?

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 State Indoor Radon 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 those listed above will help to address many of the risks and burdens facing the residents and families of New Jersey. For example:



In New Jersey, **36% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 14% of children live in poverty.



In 2017, **5,611 New Jersey children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **1,828 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or more.**



66% of New Jersey housing was built before 1978 (18% before 1940) and is likely to contain lead-based paint.



In 2017, **13% of children under age six 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 6 resided in the city.



Radon is associated with between **140 and 250 lung cancer deaths** in New Jersey each year. Only **37% of New Jersey homes have been tested for radon** as of 2019.



Approximately **8% of adults and 7% of children have current asthma** in New Jersey (2018).



In 2018, **431 New Jerseyans over 65 died**, and in 2015 approximately **17,000 were hospitalized** as a result of unintentional falls.



In 2017, **carbon monoxide poisoning was responsible for 525 emergency department visits** in New Jersey.