

NEW JERSEY | 2017 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:

CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
CDC's National Asthma Control Program
CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network
HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes
HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)
HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program
EPA's Lead Categorical Grants
EPA's Drinking Water Revolving Fund
HHS' Maternal and Child Health Block Grants
HHS' Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)
DOE's Weatherization Assistance Program

NJ received funding since 2015?

YES
NO
YES
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, **42% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 16% of children live in poverty.



In 2015, **5,890 New Jersey children tested had an elevated blood lead level (5 µg/dL or more); 898 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or more.**



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



In 2015, **13% of children with a positive blood lead test in New Jersey lived in Newark**, despite the fact that only 3.8% 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. Only **30% of New Jersey homes have been tested for radon**.



Approximately **8.3% of adults** and **9.4% of children** (2014) **have current asthma** in New Jersey.



In 2015, **397 adults over 65 died** in New Jersey and **17,000 were hospitalized** as a result of unintentional falls.



Carbon monoxide poisoning was responsible for 454 emergency department visits in New Jersey (2015).