



HEALTHY COMMUNITIES & HOMES

OVERALL,
ABOUT **225,000**



YOUNG CHILDREN
IN THE STATE
HAVE BEEN
POISONED BY
LEAD SINCE 2000.

CHILDREN WITH LEAD LEVELS OF
5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ IN THEIR BLOOD ARE

30%

**MORE
LIKELY**

TO FAIL 3RD GRADE
READING AND MATH TESTS.

#LeadFreeKidsNJ

LEAD-POISONED
CHILDREN ARE

7X

MORE LIKELY TO DROP
OUT OF SCHOOL AND

6X

MORE LIKELY TO
BECOME INVOLVED
IN THE JUVENILE
JUSTICE SYSTEM.

IN 2015, THERE WERE

**MORE THAN
3,000
NEW CASES**

OF CHILDREN
UNDER THE AGE OF SIX
IN NEW JERSEY WITH
ELEVATED LEVELS OF
LEAD IN THEIR BLOOD.



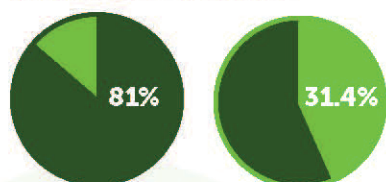
WWW.HCDNNJ.ORG

LEAD POISONING IN NJ IS DISPROPORTIONATELY IMPACTING CHILDREN OF COLOR AND LOWER INCOME FAMILIES. Research by Isles, Inc. show eleven cities in New Jersey, and two counties, have a higher proportion of young children with dangerous lead levels than Flint, Michigan. On average, these 11 cities have much higher concentrations of people of color and poverty than NJ as a whole.

THEY HAVE:

BLACK AND LATINO POPULATIONS

in these 11 communities



COMPARED TO NJ'S AVERAGE



HOUSEHOLDS WITH INDIVIDUALS UNDER THE AGE OF 18

HOUSEHOLD INCOMES

\$34,027

vs.

NJ MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME

\$72,062

66.1%

34.6%

HOUSING UNITS RENTER OCCUPIED, MORE THAN DOUBLE THE STATE AVERAGE

POVERTY LEVELS ARE NEARLY TRIPLE

26.6%

10.7%

ACHIEVEMENTS

- ➔ Governor Chris Christie announced \$10 million for lead remediation and containment in New Jersey, the dollars are for a program that will test and remove lead paint from low to moderate income homes. Christie said the state will spend up to \$20,000 per home.
 - The cost to remediate lead hazards in housing costs \$5,000-\$12,000 per home. Between \$17 and \$50 could be saved in taxes for each dollar spent on lead safe repairs. The NJ Department of the Public Advocate estimates future savings from avoiding lead exposures to be \$32,000 per child per year and \$27 billion statewide.
- ➔ Governor Christie agreed to make regulatory changes to strengthen New Jersey's standard for intervening in cases of potential lead exposure. New Jersey will require earlier intervention when lower levels of lead are detected in a child -- from 10 micrograms per deciliter of blood to between 5 and 9 micrograms, as recommended by CDC.
- ➔ Additional funding of \$10 million has been announced to cover the costs of the new statewide school lead testing mandate, which will take effect at the start of the next school year this fall. All public schools will also need to post and notify parents of their lead testing results, and provide them with a description of any steps the school is taking to ensure safe drinking water will be made available to students.

POLICY SOLUTIONS

- ➔ For the Lead Hazard Control Assistance Fund (LHCAF) to always be used for lead intervention instead of being diverted elsewhere
 - Since 2004, about \$53.7 million earmarked for the Lead Hazard Control Assistance Fund, as required by law, was diverted to the state's general treasury to balance the budget and provide risky and unproven tax breaks to business.
 - Funding for the Lead Hazard Control Assistance Fund (LHCAF) comes from a 50 cent/gallon user fee collected from the retail sale of paint. In the past, LHCAF spent \$16.5 million removing lead from older homes and apartments. This fund was targeted to prevent the lead exposure which remains in New Jersey's poorest cities, disproportionately affecting lower-income, children of color.
- ➔ Requiring municipalities to conduct lead paint inspections in one and two family rental units.
- ➔ Passing legislation that requires a lead safe certificate by 3rd party at time of rental turnover.