

Illinois Healthy Housing Fact Sheet

The home is the most dangerous place for U.S. families.ⁱ Nearly six million families live in housing rivaling that of developing countries, with broken heating and plumbing, holes in walls and windows, roach and rodent infestation, falling plaster, crumbling foundations, and leaking roofs. Millions more in all 50 states live in housing with serious health and safety hazards, including mold, exposed wiring, radon, unvented heaters, toxic chemicals, broken stairs, missing smoke detectors, and other hazards.ⁱⁱ Home-based interventions to address health hazards improve health and have a large return on investment: Each dollar invested in lead paint hazard control results in a return of \$17 to \$221,ⁱⁱⁱ and each dollar invested in asthma home-based interventions that include education and remediation results in a return of \$5.30 to \$14.00.^{iv}

The need in Illinois

Thirty-eight percent of children in Illinois live in households with high housing cost burden and over one in five children in Illinois live in poverty.^v The potential effect of high housing cost burden and poverty on children and families is exacerbated by the age of Illinois' housing stock. Twenty-two percent of Illinois' homes were built in 1939 or earlier and are likely to contain lead-based paint.^{vi} These factors make Illinois a high housing hazard state. Unhealthy housing conditions can lead to lead poisoning, injuries, and asthma and other respiratory problems. These health problems in turn result in missed school days and poor school performance for children, as well as missed work days for parents.

The need for funding

To protect the health of Illinois families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full funding in FY 2017 and beyond is needed for the following:

- ✓ **CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program = \$35,000,000**
- ✓ **CDC's National Asthma Control Program = \$30,596,000**
- ✓ **HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes = \$230,000,000**

Funding for healthy housing in Illinois:

- Illinois has received a total of \$117,765,137 in funding for 60 grants from HUD's Office of Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control since 1999. Of these grants:
 - The City of Chicago Department of Public Health has received a total of \$26,500,000 in funding for eight grants, with the most recent being a \$3,900,000 grant in 2014 for lead hazard reduction demonstration activities.
 - Cook County has received a total of \$760,259 in funding for one grant in 2006 for healthy homes demonstration activities.
 - Five other Chicago-based organizations have received a total of \$8,084,771 in funding for 12 grants, the most recent being a \$677,659 grant to the Sinai Health System for healthy homes technical studies in 2015.
- From FY05 – FY14, Illinois received a total of \$18,833,758 in funding from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention and National Asthma Control programs. Of this funding:

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- Illinois Department of Public Health and the City of Chicago Department of Public Health have received a total of \$14,434,536 from the Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program. Most recently in FY14 these organizations received \$420,284 and \$347,375, respectively.
- Illinois State Department of Public Health has received a total of \$4,399,222 in funding for asthma-related activities including \$721,857 in FY14.
- The Illinois Department of Health has been funded by CDC's National Asthma Control Program since 1999.^{vii}

Childhood lead poisoning^{viii}

- In 2012, 13,983 of the children tested in Illinois had an elevated blood lead level, which is five or more micrograms of lead per deciliter of blood (µg/dL); 2,110 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or more.^v
- The burden of Illinois childhood lead poisoning remains one of the highest in the nation.^{ix}
- Illinois ranks fifth nationally in the number of housing units at highest risk for lead hazards. The top 10 Illinois counties with a high risk of lead hazards include Cook, St. Clair (including East Side Health District), Madison, Peoria, Winnebago, Rock Island, Champaign, Kane, Vermilion, and Macon.^{vi}

Asthma

- Approximately 850,000 people in Illinois currently have asthma.^x
 - Of adults in Illinois, 8.7% had current asthma in 2012.
 - Of children in Illinois, 13.6% had current asthma in 2010.
- In 2011 the total cost due to asthma hospitalizations in Illinois was more than \$380 million.^{xi}
 - Medicaid (34%) was the top primary payer for asthma hospitalizations, followed by Medicare (29%) and private insurance (26%).
- Asthma hospitalizations were highest in St. Clair County and lowest in Mason County.^{viii}

Radon^{xii}

- Over 41% of Illinois homes tested for radon between 2003-2011 measured above the recommended level for taking action.
- The current average radon level in homes in Illinois is 4.4 pCi/L; the national indoor average radon level is 1.3 pCi/L.

Carbon monoxide deaths

- There were 855 deaths due to carbon monoxide exposure from 2000 to 2007 in Illinois.^{xiii}

Injury-related deaths

- For every 100,000 persons in Illinois, there were 26.37 unintentional deaths caused by dangers other than automobile-related issues.^{xiv}

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National rankings

- NCHH's 2013 State of Healthy Housing report ranks 45 metropolitan statistical areas according to healthy housing-related data in the American Housing Survey. The city of Chicago ranks 29th and is categorized as having "fair" conditions by the report.^{xv}
- The Asthma and Allergy Foundation of America's listing of "Asthma Capitals" for 2014 ranks the 100 largest U.S. metro areas to identify the "most challenging places to live with asthma." Illinois has one city identified: Chicago is ranked as the 9th "most challenging" place to live with asthma.^{xvi}

Healthcare financing for healthy homes^{xvii, xviii}

The National Center for Healthy Housing's November 2014 [study](#) regarding state Medicaid reimbursement policies for environmental health services in the homes of people with asthma and children exposed to lead shows that in [Illinois](#) some level of Medicaid reimbursement is in place for activities related to lead; none is in place for services related to asthma, and no efforts to explore the possibility of adding these services were identified.¹

Opportunities for Illinois to improve reimbursement of environmental health services further include:

- Effecting coverage for home-based asthma services that address environmental triggers in the home environment.
- Ensuring that services and supports are included to eliminate or reduce exposure to asthma triggers or lead hazards identified in the home environment.
- Ensuring that the eligibility criteria for lead-poisoning follow-up services in Illinois is aligned with the current CDC reference value for lead poisoning (5 µg/dL).

NSHHC members in Illinois

The National Safe and Healthy Housing Coalition (NSHHC) is a broad, voluntary coalition of over 225 organizations working to improve housing conditions nationwide through education and outreach to key national stakeholders and federal public decision-makers. Current NSHHC organizational members from Illinois include:

- Allied Radon
- Cook County Health and Hospital System
- Loyola University Chicago
- Metropolitan Tenants Association
- Winnebago County Health Department

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¹ Note: (a) These are self-reported results that have not been independently verified, and (b) the existence of a policy does NOT mean that services are actually being delivered on the ground.

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Funding from HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes

State	Name	City	Amount	L or HH	Year	Program
IL	Sinai Health System/ Sinai Urban Health Institute	Chicago	\$ 677,658	HH	2015	HHTS
IL	County of Peoria	Peoria	\$ 3,231,610	L	2015	LBPHC
IL	City of Chicago, Department of Public Health	Chicago	\$ 3,900,000	L	2014	LHRD
IL	City of Kankakee	Kankakee	\$ 3,183,395	L	2014	LBPHC
IL	The Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois	Chicago	\$ 747,566	HH	2013	HHTS
IL	Sinai Health System	Chicago	\$ 749,931	HH	2013	HHTS
IL	American Lung Association of the Upper Midwest	Chicago	\$ 690,558	HH	2013	HHTS
IL	City of Moline	Moline	\$ 2,500,000	L	2013	LBPHC
IL	St. Clair County	Belleville	\$ 1,635,563	L	2013	LBPHC
IL	Winnebago County	Rockford	\$ 2,995,530	L	2013	LHRD
IL	City of Kankakee	Kankakee	\$ 2,300,000	L	2012	LBPHC
IL	City of Chicago, Department of Public Health	Chicago	\$ 3,000,000	L	2011	LHRD
IL	Winnebago County Health Department	Winnebago	\$ 2,885,700	L	2011	LHRD
IL	County of Kane	Kane	\$ 1,040,796	L	2011	LHC
IL	County of Peoria	Peoria	\$ 2,475,000	L	2011	LHC
IL	St. Clair County	Belleville	\$ 1,587,581	L	2010	LBPHC
IL	The Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois	Chicago	\$ 499,999	L	2010	LTS
IL	University of Illinois at Chicago	Chicago	\$ 896,967	HH	2010	HHTS
IL	City of Kankakee	Kankakee	\$ 3,000,000	L	2009	LBPHC
IL	Will County	Joliet	\$ 2,070,000	L	2009	LBPHC
IL	Pembroke Township	Pembroke Township	\$ 71,423	L	2009	LHCCB
IL	City of Moline	Moline	\$ 2,114,670	L	2008	ARRA
IL	University of Illinois at Chicago	Chicago	\$ 973,982	L	2008	ARRA
IL	Children's Memorial Hospital	Chicago	\$ 387,519	L	2007	LOR
IL	City of Chicago	Chicago	\$ 3,000,000	L	2007	LBPHC
IL	City of Kankakee	Kankakee	\$ 3,000,000	L	2007	LBPHC
IL	State of Illinois	Springfield	\$ 3,000,000	L	2007	LBPHC
IL	Will County	Joliet	\$ 1,500,000	L	2007	LHRD
IL	Winnebago County	Rockford	\$ 1,237,911	L	2006	LHRD
IL	Cook County	Chicago	\$ 760,259	HH	2006	HHD
IL	County of Peoria	Peoria	\$ 3,000,000	L	2006	LHC
IL	Madison County	Edwardsville	\$ 3,000,000	L	2006	LHC
IL	St. Clair County	Belleville	\$ 2,116,478	L	2006	LHC
IL	University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana	Champaign	\$ 369,114	L	2006	LTS
IL	University of Illinois at Chicago	Chicago	\$ 848,500	L	2006	LTS
IL	City of Chicago	Chicago	\$ 3,000,000	L	2005	LHCR
IL	City of Chicago	Chicago	\$ 4,000,000	L	2005	LHRD
IL	City of Rock Island	Rock Island	\$ 1,896,834	L	2005	LHC
IL	University of Illinois at Urbana	Champaign	\$ 576,896	HH	2004	HHTS
IL	Madison County	Edwardsville	\$ 782,654	L	2004	LHRD
IL	Illinois Department of Public Health	Springfield	\$ 4,000,000	L	2004	LHC
IL	City of Chicago	Chicago	\$ 3,000,000	L	2003	LHC
IL	City of Kankakee	Kankakee	\$ 3,000,000	L	2003	LHC
IL	Madison County	Edwardsville	\$ 3,000,000	L	2003	LHC
IL	City of Chicago	Chicago	\$ 2,600,000	L	2003	LHRD
IL	University of Illinois	Champaign	\$ 280,266	HH	2003	
IL	University of Illinois	Champaign	\$ 249,999	HH	2003	
IL	State of Illinois	Springfield	\$ 2,000,000	L	2002	
IL	City of Springfield	Springfield	\$ 2,160,000	L	2002	
IL	St. Clair County	Belleville	\$ 2,158,687	L	2002	
IL	Madison County	Edwardsville	\$ 2,900,000	L	2001	
IL	City of Kankakee	Kankakee	\$ 3,000,000	L	2000	
IL	Madison County	Edwardsville	\$ 3,200,000	L	1999	
IL	Children's Memorial Hospital	Chicago	\$ 895,000	L	1999	
IL	Children's Memorial Hospital	Chicago	\$ 168,091	L	1999	
IL	State of Illinois	Springfield	\$ 2,000,000	L	1999	

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IL	City of Chicago, Department of Public Health	Chicago	\$	4,000,000	L	1999
IL	National Safety Council	Itasca	\$	100,000	HH	1999
IL	St. Clair County	Belleville	\$	2,800,000	L	1999
IL	<i>Sinai Health System</i>	<i>Chicago</i>	\$	<i>549,000</i>	<i>Asthma</i>	<i>2010</i>
			\$	117,765,137	Total FY99-FY15	

Funding from CDC's Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention and National Asthma Control Programs - ILLINOIS

Program and Grantee	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	TOTALS BY PROGRAM
Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention*											\$ 14,434,536
Illinois Department of Public Health	\$ 1,037,281	\$ 771,202	\$ 904,430	\$ 896,732	\$ 864,633	\$ 812,937	\$ 594,000	\$ 594,000	\$ -	\$ 420,284	\$ 6,895,499
City of Chicago Department of Public Health	\$ 1,185,739	\$ 1,289,390	\$ 1,167,129	\$ 1,249,951	\$ 1,166,304	\$ 1,133,149	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 347,375	\$ 7,539,037
Addressing Asthma in Public Health											\$ 4,339,756
Illinois State Department of Public Health	\$ -	\$ 487,602	\$ 600,000	\$ 600,000	\$ 450,000	\$ 410,100	\$ 369,012	\$ 374,628	\$ 348,414	\$ 700,000	
Surveillance - Asthma											\$ 59,466
Illinois State Department of Public Health	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 19,918	\$ 17,691	\$ 21,857	
Other - Asthma											\$ -
	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
TOTALS BY FISCAL YEAR	\$ 2,223,020	\$ 2,548,194	\$ 2,671,559	\$ 2,746,683	\$ 2,480,937	\$ 2,356,186	\$ 963,012	\$ 988,546	\$ 366,105	\$ 1,489,516	

GRAND TOTAL FY05 - FY 14 \$ 18,833,758

* Timeline of CDC's Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program's Name:

2005-2010: Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program

2011, 2012, 2014: Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program

2013: The lead program was not funded.