

ILLINOIS

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

	IL received funding since 2016?
CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	YES
CDC's National Asthma Control Program	YES
CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network	NO
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 residents and families of Illinois, including:



In Illinois, **31% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 18% of children live in poverty.



894 Illinoisans above the age of 65 died from unintentional falls in 2016.



67% of Illinois housing was built prior to 1978; **59% of these homes have a prevalence of lead-based paint**.



In 2016, **7,108 Illinoisan children tested had an elevated blood lead level** (5 µg/dL or more); **1,345 of them had blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or more**.



Over **8% of adults and 7% of children have current asthma** in Illinois (2015).



Illinois' **asthma expenditures are expected to reach \$2.2 million by 2020**, a growth of 53.6% since 2010.



Over **41% of homes tested in Illinois have radon amounts above the EPA action level** in their indoor air. Up to **1,160 people in Illinois develop radon-related lung cancer** each year.



On average, **67 Illinoisans die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2011-2015). This is the second highest number of any state during this period.