



EXECUTIVE COUNCIL	
Approved	Sept. 9, 2021
Not Approved	

MEMBERSHIP	
Approved	Sept. 16, 2021
Not Approved	

**ILLINOIS PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION  
RESOLUTION NO. 2  
2021**

**Support for Housing Security by Extending the Illinois Eviction Moratorium**

**WHEREAS**, homelessness exposes individuals to environmental health hazards without vital protection from extreme weather, pollution, and environmental toxins. Residents living near high sources of pollution such as high-traffic roadways, industrial sites, or without access to controlled-temperature spaces are associated with poor health outcomes.<sup>123456</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Lewis, J., Hoover, J., and D. MacKenzie. Mining and Environmental Health Disparities in Native American Communities. *Current Environmental Health Reports*. June 2017; 4(2): 130-141. doi: 10.1007/s40572-017-0140-5

<sup>2</sup> Park, S.S., et al. Investigating the real-world emission characteristics of light-duty gasoline vehicles and their relationship to local socioeconomic conditions in three communities in Los Angeles, California. *Journal of the Air and Waste Management Association*. Oct 2016; 66(10): 1031-1044. DOI: 10.1080/10962247.2016.1197166

<sup>3</sup> Stewart, I.T., Bacon, C.M., and W.D. Burke. The uneven distribution of environmental burdens and benefits in Silicon Valley's backyard. *Applied Geography*. Dec 2014; 55: 266-277. DOI: 10.1016/j.apgeog.2014.09.016

<sup>4</sup> Patton, A.P., et al. Spatial and temporal differences in traffic-related air pollution in three urban neighborhoods near an interstate highway. *Atmospheric Environment*. Sept 2014; 99: 309-321. DOI: 10.1016/j.atmosenv.2014.09.072

<sup>5</sup> Eisenman, D.P., et al. Heat Death Associations with the built environment, social vulnerability and their interactions with rising temperature. *Health and Place*. Sept 2016; 41: 89-99. DOI: 10.1016/j.healthplace.2016.08.007

<sup>6</sup> Gronlund, C.J., et al. Climate change and temperature extremes: A review of heat- and cold-related morbidity and mortality concerns of municipalities. *Maturitas*. Aug 2018; 114: 54-59. DOI: 10.1016/j.maturitas.2018.06.002

**WHEREAS**, people experiencing homelessness are at an increased risk for severe illness from COVID-19.<sup>7</sup>

**WHEREAS**, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) reports that public health authorities should act quickly to mitigate any increase in evictions related to the moratorium, increasing the probability of new spikes in COVID-19 its variant's transmission.<sup>8</sup>

**WHEREAS**, the federal HOME Investment Partnerships Program budget, an essential and adaptable subsidy for affordable housing, rent, and homeownership for low-income populations, dropped 62% between 2005 and 2015.<sup>9</sup>

**WHEREAS**, low incoming housing resources provided by the federal government help only about 25% of eligible households.<sup>10</sup>

**WHEREAS**, nationwide, there are only 35 affordable house units available for every 100 extremely low-income Americans.<sup>10</sup>

**WHEREAS**, severely cost-burden households in the bottom expenditure quartile spent 70% less on healthcare and 40% less on food than those that could afford housing.<sup>9</sup>

**WHEREAS**, homelessness and health risks are magnified by COVID19 compared to the general population, as homeless individuals are 2x more likely to be hospitalized, 2-4x more likely to require critical care, and 2-3x more likely to die.<sup>11</sup>

**WHEREAS**, 17 of every 10,000 people experienced homelessness on a single night in 2018, 20% reported having a severe mental illness, and 15.6% reported chronic substance abuse.<sup>12</sup><sup>10</sup>

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<sup>7</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). People Experiencing Homelessness. Retrieved [8/4/21] from <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/need-extra-precautions/homelessness.html>

<sup>8</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). CDC Issues Eviction Order in Areas of Substantial and High Transmission. Retrieved [8/4/21] from <https://www.cdc.gov/media/releases/2021/s0803-cdc-eviction-order.html>

<sup>9</sup> Joint Center for Housing Studies of Harvard University. The State of the Nation's Housing. Retrieved [8/4/21] from [https://www.jchs.harvard.edu/sites/default/files/media/imp/jchs-sonhr-2015-full\\_0.pdf](https://www.jchs.harvard.edu/sites/default/files/media/imp/jchs-sonhr-2015-full_0.pdf)

<sup>10</sup> National Low Income Housing Coalition. State and City Funded Rental Housing Programs. Retrieved [8/4/21] from <https://nlihc.org/state-and-city-funded-rental-housing-programs>

<sup>11</sup> National Institute for Healthcare Management. The State of Homelessness in the US. Retrieved [8/4/21] from <https://nihcm.org/publications/the-state-of-homelessness-in-the-us>

<sup>12</sup> National Institute for Healthcare Management. Tackling Homelessness as a Health Care Problem. Retried [8/4/21] from <https://nihcm.org/newsletter/tackling-homelessness-as-a-health-care-problem>

**THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** that the Illinois Public Health Association (IPHA), as a public leader in Illinois, will:

1. Support public health policy that extends the eviction moratorium to preserve housing security, preventable health conditions, the spread of COVID-19, and mental health.
2. Encourages state leaders, stakeholders, and policymakers to repeal the Rent Control Preemption Act to provide long-term stability for renters, families, communities while reducing gentrification.
3. Urge state legislators to address immediate housing by provisioning rapid re-housing & permanent housing interventions and transitional housing programs.
4. Call for health plans to integrate behavioral and mental health services with physical care by investing in community-based programs and organizations focusing on mental and behavioral health care delivery.