

MONTANA | 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 Montana's families and prevent continued increases in associated healthcare costs and societal consequences, full federal funding is needed for critical programs and services:

	MT received funding since 2015?
CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	NO
CDC's National Asthma Control Program	YES
CDC's Environmental Health Tracking Network	NO
HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes	NO
HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	YES
HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program	YES
EPA's Lead Categorical Grants	NO
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 Montana, including:



In Montana, **26% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 19% of children live in poverty.



Significant ground water and soil contamination from the state's history of mining and smelting **pose a particular lead risk** for Montana.



56% of Montana housing was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint; 14% was built before 1940.



On average, **5 individuals die annually from carbon monoxide exposure in Montana** (2011-2015).



Approximately **15,400 children and 76,600 adults have current asthma in Montana**, about 7% and 10% of the population for each age group, respectively (2014).



There were over **2,000 emergency department visits due to asthma** in Montana in 2013.



In 2015, **unintentional falls were responsible for 152 deaths among adults over the age of 65** in Montana. This equates to about 87 deaths per 100,000 people; the national rate is about 60.



49 of Montana's 56 counties have predicted average **indoor radon levels above the EPA action level**.