

MONTANA

2019 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 2017?
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	YES
HUD's Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	YES
HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program	YES
EPA's Lead Categorical Grants	NO
EPA's State Indoor Radon 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 Montana, including:



In Montana, **22% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden**, and 15% 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, **6 Montanans die annually from carbon monoxide exposure** (2012-2016).



Approximately **19,000 children and 75,000 adults have current asthma in Montana**, about 9% of the population for each age group (2017).



There were over **2,100 emergency department visits due to asthma** in Montana in 2017; **total charges are estimated at \$3.7 million** for these visits.



In 2017, **unintentional falls were responsible for 151 deaths among Montanans over the age of 65.**



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