

## **Childhood Lead Poisoning Fact Sheets**

### **for Ohio Counties Licking Through Wyandot**

The counties are listed in alphabetical order. Each county fact sheet contains:

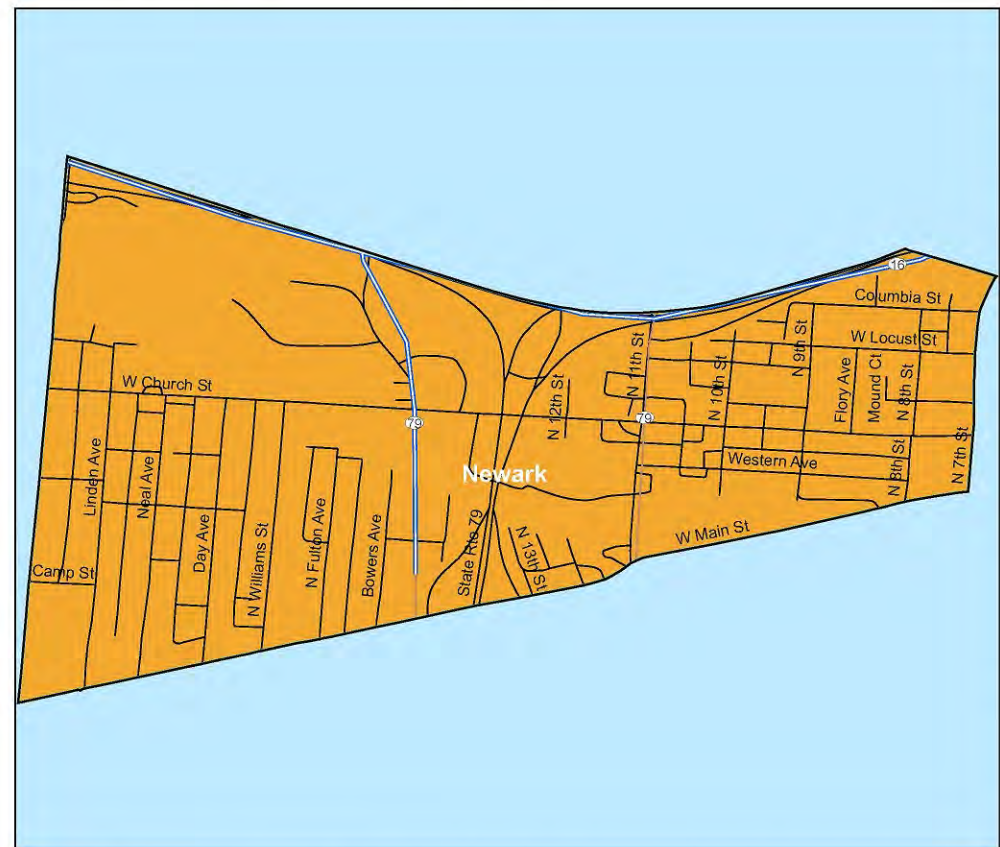
- Choropleth maps depicting the predicted probability of childhood blood lead levels  $\geq 5$   $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$  by census tract.
- Numbers of children tested and with elevated blood lead levels (2012 data)
- At-risk housing
- At-risk children
- Who is at risk / Who should be tested
- Resources

*Last Updated: 2014*

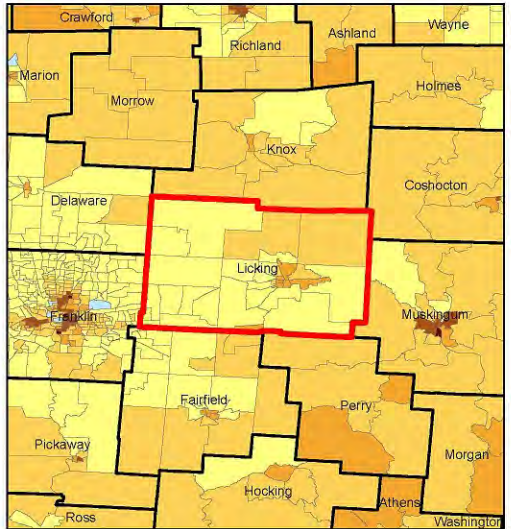
## Childhood Lead Poisoning Fact Sheet for the Licking County Health District



**Figure 1. Licking County Health District.** This choropleth map depicts the predicted probability of blood lead levels  $\geq 5 \mu\text{g/dL}$  by census tract. Darker census tracts indicate greater predicted likelihood of children with blood lead levels  $\geq 5 \mu\text{g/dL}$ .



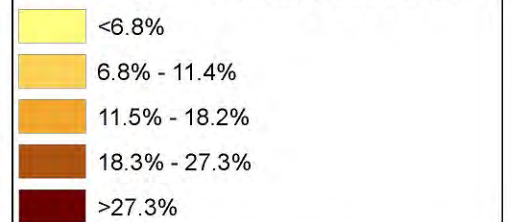
**Figure 3. Census Tract 751000: This census tract has the greatest predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5 µg/dL or greater in the Licking County Health District. The predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5 µg/dL or greater in this census tract is 17.51%.**



**Figure 2. Licking County Health District and Surrounding Area.** This figure characterizes the predicted probability of blood lead levels  $\geq 5$   $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$  by census tract. The extent of the Licking County Health District is outlined in red.

**Legend**

Predicted Probability of BLLs $\geq 5$	
0.00	0.00
0.05	0.00
0.10	0.00
0.15	0.00
0.20	0.00
0.25	0.00
0.30	0.00
0.35	0.00
0.40	0.00
0.45	0.00
0.50	0.00
0.55	0.00
0.60	0.00
0.65	0.00
0.70	0.00
0.75	0.00
0.80	0.00
0.85	0.00
0.90	0.00
0.95	0.00
1.00	0.00



All figures depict the predicted proportion of children, less than six years of age, whose blood-lead concentration is equal to or exceeds 5  $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ . These estimates were obtained from a lead risk model developed by The Ohio State University Statistical Consulting Service in conjunction with the Ohio Department of Health Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program. 2010 Census and 2011 American Community Survey housing and demographic data were incorporated as potential predictors, and the model was fit to 2007-2011 blood lead testing data for children less than six years of age. In an effort to avoid issues of collinearity, stepwise selection was used to determine the final set of predictors.

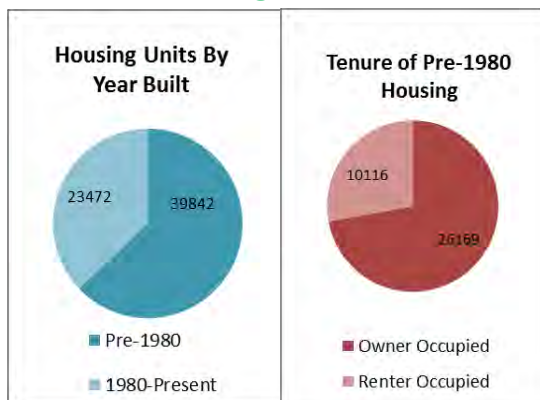


## 2012– Number of Children Tested and Number of Elevated Blood Lead Levels (EBLs)

Result Category	Total Children Screened	< 5 µg/dL	5 - 9 µg/dL	10 - 14 µg/dL	15 - 19 µg/dL	20 - 24 µg/dL	≥25 µg/dL	Total Confirmed EBLs	% EBLs	Unconfirmed EBLs
Licking County	2400	2283	102	7	0	0	2	9	0.38%	6
<b>State Total</b>	<b>154,440</b>	<b>145,074</b>	<b>7,482</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>1,557</b>	<b>1.01%</b>	<b>327</b>

Data in the table above represent 2012 testing of children, less than 72 months of age, obtained from the Healthy Housing and Lead Poisoning Surveillance System at the Ohio Department of Health. Blood lead levels are the highest confirmed, or highest unconfirmed (if no confirmatory test was obtained) for each child. Blood Lead Levels considered EBLs in 2012 are shown in red.

### At-risk housing



Data are 5-year estimates obtained by the 2007-2011 America Community Surveys.

### At-risk children

Licking County		Children, less than six years of age, have rapidly developing brains and significant turnover in bone tissue placing them at an increased risk to the effects of lead exposure.
Age	#	
Under 1	2,010	
1 year	2,030	
2 years	2,106	
3 years	2,181	
4 years	2,261	
5 years	2,140	
<b>Total Under 6</b>	<b>12,728</b>	

Data were obtained from the 2010 Census Summary File 1. Table QT-P2.

## Who is at risk/Who should be tested?

*Children, less than 6 years of age, are most susceptible to the effects of lead poisoning. Lead is a neurotoxin and children at this age have rapidly developing brains. Children enrolled on Medicaid are required to be tested at ages 1 and 2 and before age six if they have no previous test on record. Additionally, any child living in a zip code deemed to be at high risk for lead exposure and poisoning should be tested (see High Risk Zip Codes on back of the Lead Testing Requirements and Medical Management Guidelines). For all other children, a set of risk assessment questions should be used to determine whether the child should receive a test. Any answers of “yes” or “don’t know” warrant blood lead testing for children, less than six years of age. The questions are listed below:*

### Ask the parent seven key questions to assess risk.

- Does your child live in or regularly visit a house built before 1978 that has peeling, chipping or chalking paint or recent, ongoing, or planned renovation/remodeling? This includes child care centers, preschools, or homes of a baby sitter or relative.
- Does your child live in or regularly visit a home built before 1950?
- Does your child have a sibling or playmate who has or did have lead poisoning?
- Does your child frequently come in contact with an adult who has a hobby or works with lead? Examples are construction, welding, pottery, painting, and casting ammunition.
- Did the child’s mother have known lead exposure during her pregnancy of the child?
- Is the child or his/her mother an immigrant, refugee, or is the child adopted from a foreign country?
- Does your child live near a lead smelter, battery recycling plant, or other industry known to release lead (active/former)?

### Resources

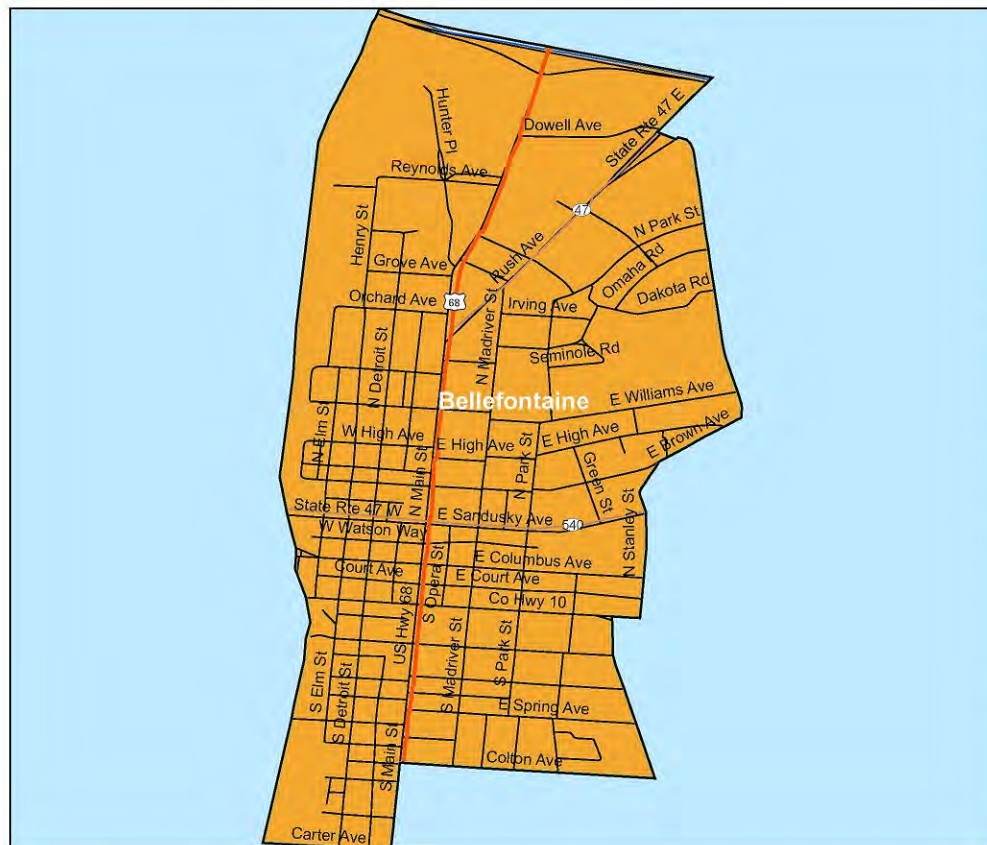
- For Medical Management Guidelines and a listing of high risk zip codes, see: ODH [www.odh.ohio.gov](http://www.odh.ohio.gov) Search : Lead
  - EPA Renovation, Repair, and Painting Rule <http://www.epa.gov/lead/pubs/renovation.htm>
  - CDC <http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/>
  - NIOSH <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/lead/>
  - CPSC <http://www.cpsc.gov>
- If you have interest in using the data/maps on the flip side of this sheet to further depict areas of risk, please contact [Tyler.serafini@odh.ohio.gov](mailto:Tyler.serafini@odh.ohio.gov)*



# Childhood Lead Poisoning Fact Sheet for the Logan County Health District



**Figure 1. Logan County Health District.** This choropleth map depicts the predicted probability of blood lead levels  $\geq 5$   $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$  by census tract. Darker census tracts indicate greater predicted likelihood of children with blood lead levels  $\geq 5$   $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ .



**Figure 3. Census Tract 004500:** This census tract has the greatest predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5 µg/dL or greater in the Logan County Health District. The predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5 µg/dL or greater in this census tract is 15.47%.

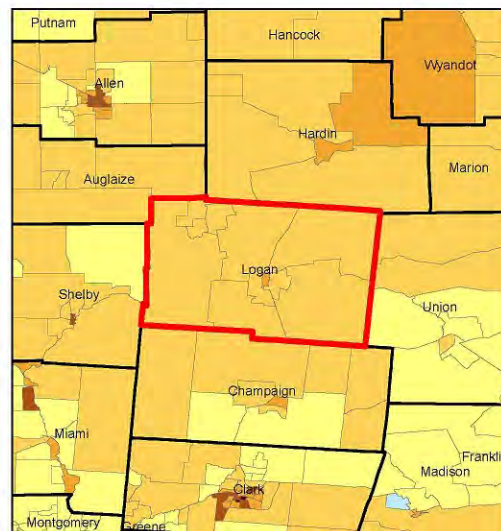
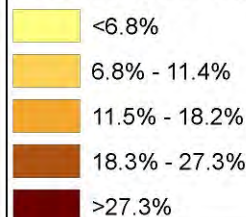


Figure 2. Logan County Health District and Surrounding Area. This figure characterizes the predicted probability of blood lead levels  $\geq 5$   $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$  by census tract. The extent of the Logan County Health District is outlined in red.

### Legend

### Predicted Probability of BLLs $\geq 5$



All figures depict the predicted proportion of children, less than six years of age, whose blood-lead concentration is equal to or exceeds 5  $\mu\text{g/dL}$ . These estimates were obtained from a lead risk model developed by The Ohio State University Statistical Consulting Service in conjunction with the Ohio Department of Health Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program 2010 Census and 2011 American Community Survey housing and demographic data were incorporated as potential predictors, and the model was fit to 2007-2011 blood lead testing data for children less than six years of age. In an effort to avoid issues of collinearity, stepwise selection was used to determine the final set of predictors.



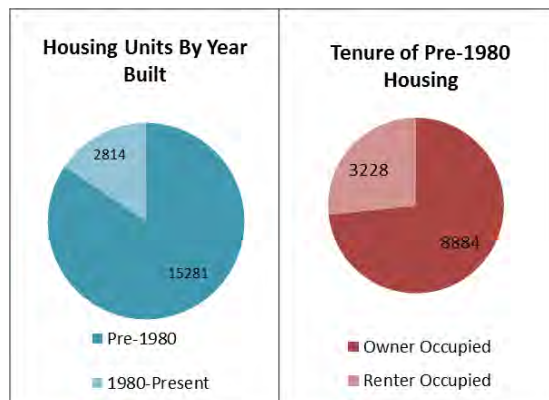


## 2012– Number of Children Tested and Number of Elevated Blood Lead Levels (EBLs)

Result Category	Total Children Screened	< 5 µg/dL	5 - 9 µg/dL	10 - 14 µg/dL	15 - 19 µg/dL	20 - 24 µg/dL	≥25 µg/dL	Total Confirmed EBLs	% EBLs	Unconfirmed EBLs
Logan County	535	511	18	1	2	0	1	4	0.75%	2
<b>State Total</b>	<b>154,440</b>	<b>145,074</b>	<b>7,482</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>1,557</b>	<b>1.01%</b>	<b>327</b>

Data in the table above represent 2012 testing of children, less than 72 months of age, obtained from the Healthy Housing and Lead Poisoning Surveillance System at the Ohio Department of Health. Blood lead levels are the highest confirmed, or highest unconfirmed (if no confirmatory test was obtained) for each child. Blood Lead Levels considered EBLs in 2012 are shown in red.

### At-risk housing



Data are 5-year estimates obtained by the 2007-2011 America Community Surveys.

### At-risk children

Logan County		Children, less than six years of age, have rapidly developing brains and significant turnover in bone tissue placing them at an increased risk to the effects of lead exposure.
Age	#	
<b>Under 1</b>	536	
<b>1 year</b>	587	
<b>2 years</b>	628	
<b>3 years</b>	629	
<b>4 years</b>	635	
<b>5 years</b>	631	
<b>Total Under 6</b>	3,646	

Data were obtained from the 2010 Census Summary File 1. Table QT-P2.

## Who is at risk/Who should be tested?

*Children, less than 6 years of age, are most susceptible to the effects of lead poisoning. Lead is a neurotoxin and children at this age have rapidly developing brains. Children enrolled on Medicaid are required to be tested at ages 1 and 2 and before age six if they have no previous test on record. Additionally, any child living in a zip code deemed to be at high risk for lead exposure and poisoning should be tested (see High Risk Zip Codes on back of the Lead Testing Requirements and Medical Management Guidelines). For all other children, a set of risk assessment questions should be used to determine whether the child should receive a test. Any answers of “yes” or “don’t know” warrant blood lead testing for children, less than six years of age. The questions are listed below:*

### Ask the parent seven key questions to assess risk.

- Does your child live in or regularly visit a house built before 1978 that has peeling, chipping or chalking paint or recent, ongoing, or planned renovation/remodeling? This includes child care centers, preschools, or homes of a baby sitter or relative.
- Does your child live in or regularly visit a home built before 1950?
- Does your child have a sibling or playmate who has or did have lead poisoning?
- Does your child frequently come in contact with an adult who has a hobby or works with lead? Examples are construction, welding, pottery, painting, and casting ammunition.
- Did the child’s mother have known lead exposure during her pregnancy of the child?
- Is the child or his/her mother an immigrant, refugee, or is the child adopted from a foreign country?
- Does your child live near a lead smelter, battery recycling plant, or other industry known to release lead (active/former)?

### Resources

- For Medical Management Guidelines and a listing of high risk zip codes, see: ODH [www.odh.ohio.gov](http://www.odh.ohio.gov) Search : Lead
  - EPA Renovation, Repair, and Painting Rule <http://www.epa.gov/lead/pubs/renovation.htm>
  - CDC <http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/>
  - NIOSH <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/lead/>
  - CPSC <http://www.cpsc.gov>
- If you have interest in using the data/maps on the flip side of this sheet to further depict areas of risk, please contact [Tyler.serafini@odh.ohio.gov](mailto:Tyler.serafini@odh.ohio.gov)*

# Childhood Lead Poisoning Fact Sheet for Lorain County

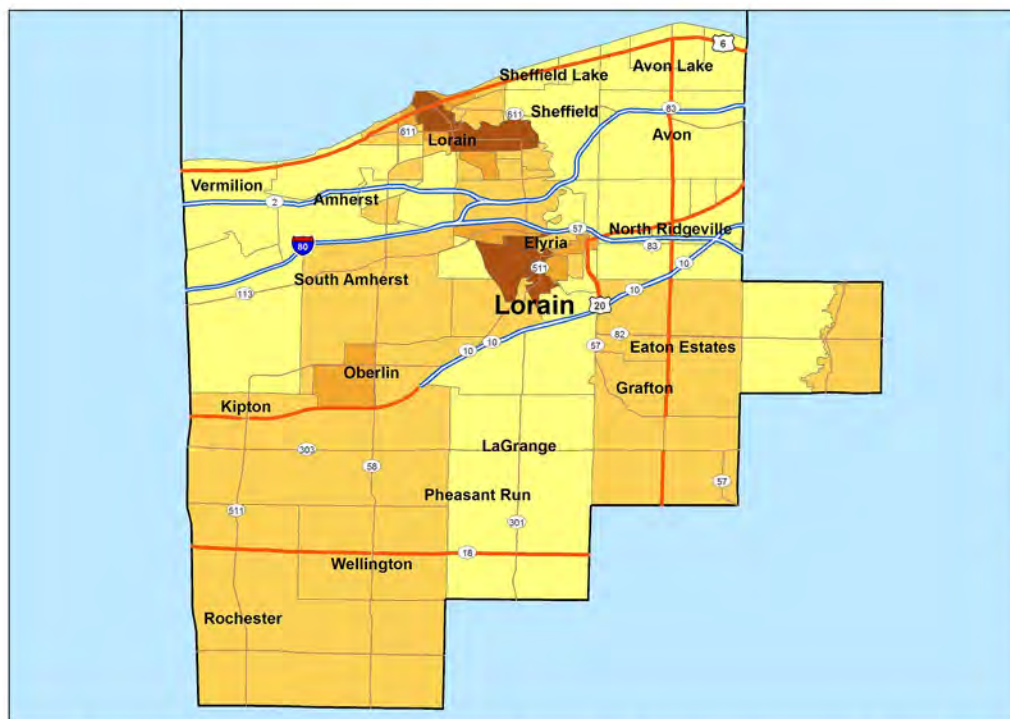


Figure 1. Lorain County. This choropleth map depicts the predicted probability of blood lead levels  $\geq 5$   $\mu\text{g/dL}$  by census tract. Darker census tracts indicate greater predicted likelihood of children with blood lead levels  $\geq 5$   $\mu\text{g/dL}$ .

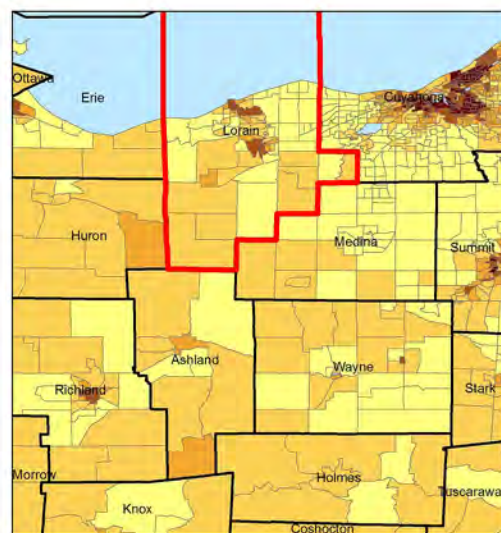
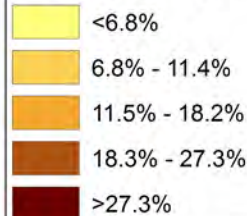


Figure 2. Lorain County and Surrounding Area. This figure characterizes the predicted probability of blood lead levels  $\geq 5$   $\mu\text{g/dL}$  by census tract. The extent of the Lorain County area is outlined in red. Note: Counties and census tracts bordering Lake Erie may have boundaries extending into the lake.

## Legend

### Predicted Probability of BLLs $\geq 5$



All figures depict the predicted proportion of children, less than six years of age, whose blood-lead concentration is equal to or exceeds 5  $\mu\text{g/dL}$ . These estimates were obtained from a lead risk model developed by The Ohio State University Statistical Consulting Service in conjunction with the Ohio Department of Health Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program. 2010 Census and 2011 American Community Survey housing and demographic data were incorporated as potential predictors, and the model was fit to 2007-2011 blood lead testing data for children less than six years of age. In an effort to avoid issues of collinearity, stepwise selection was used to determine the final set of predictors.

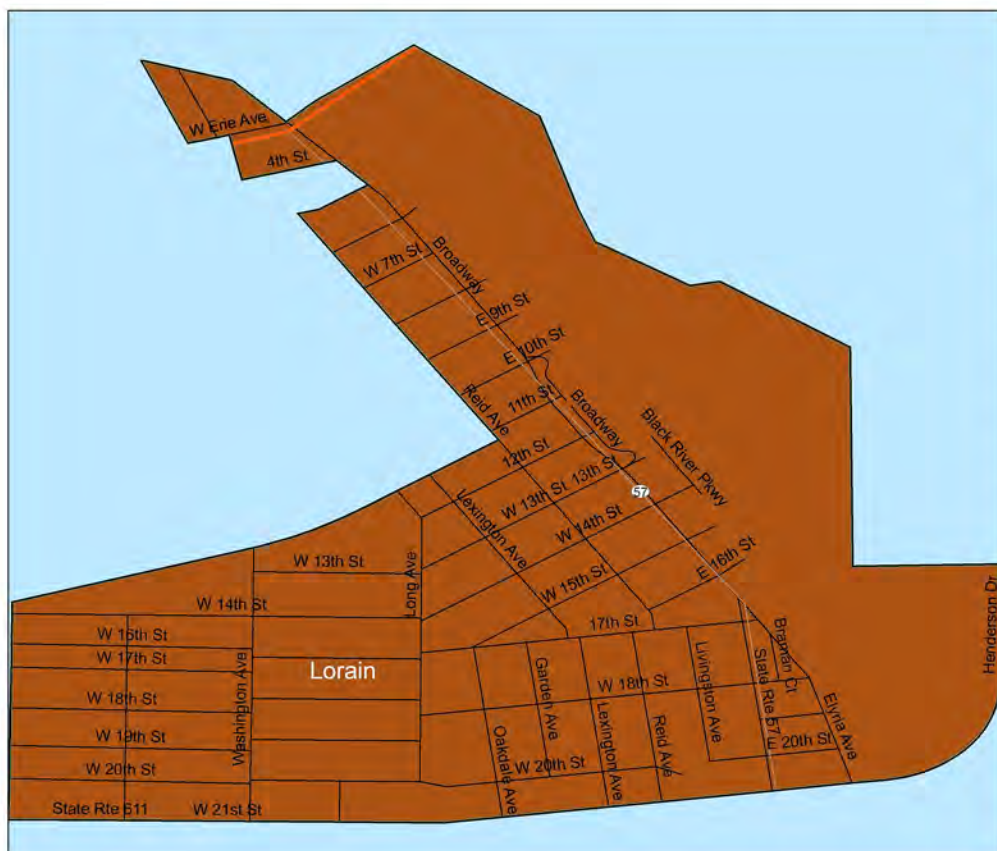


Figure 3. Census Tract 097300: This census tract has the greatest predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5  $\mu\text{g/dL}$  or greater in the Lorain County area. The predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5  $\mu\text{g/dL}$  or greater in this census tract is 25.58%.

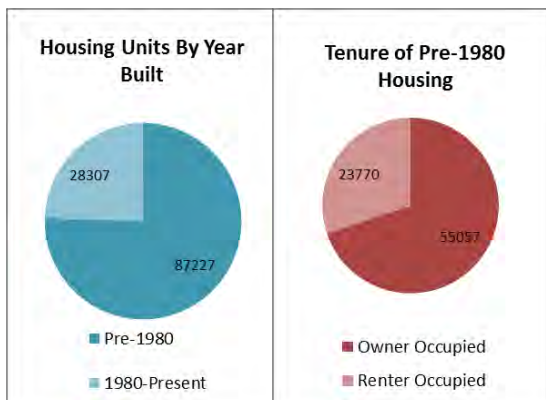


## 2012– Number of Children Tested and Number of Elevated Blood Lead Levels (EBLs)

Result Category	Total Children Screened	< 5 µg/dL	5 - 9 µg/dL	10 - 14 µg/dL	15 - 19 µg/dL	20 - 24 µg/dL	≥25 µg/dL	Total Confirmed EBLs	% EBLs	Unconfirmed EBLs
Lorain County	3440	3311	104	15	4	1	2	22	0.64%	3
<b>State Total</b>	<b>154,440</b>	<b>145,074</b>	<b>7,482</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>1,557</b>	<b>1.01%</b>	<b>327</b>

Data in the table above represent 2012 testing of children, less than 72 months of age, obtained from the Healthy Housing and Lead Poisoning Surveillance System at the Ohio Department of Health. Blood lead levels are the highest confirmed, or highest unconfirmed (if no confirmatory test was obtained) for each child. Blood Lead Levels considered EBLs in 2012 are shown in red.

### At-risk housing



Data are 5-year estimates obtained by the 2007-2011 America Community Surveys.

### At-risk children

Lorain County		Children, less than six years of age, have rapidly developing brains and significant turnover in bone tissue placing them at an increased risk to the effects of lead exposure.
Age	#	
<b>Under 1</b>	3,346	
<b>1 year</b>	3,535	
<b>2 years</b>	3,662	
<b>3 years</b>	3,697	
<b>4 years</b>	3,797	
<b>5 years</b>	3,889	
<b>Total Under 6</b>	<b>21,926</b>	

Data were obtained from the 2010 Census Summary File 1. Table QT-P2.

## Who is at risk/Who should be tested?

*Children, less than 6 years of age, are most susceptible to the effects of lead poisoning. Lead is a neurotoxin and children at this age have rapidly developing brains. Children enrolled on Medicaid are required to be tested at ages 1 and 2 and before age six if they have no previous test on record. Additionally, any child living in a zip code deemed to be at high risk for lead exposure and poisoning should be tested (see High Risk Zip Codes on back of the Lead Testing Requirements and Medical Management Guidelines). For all other children, a set of risk assessment questions should be used to determine whether the child should receive a test. Any answers of “yes” or “don’t know” warrant blood lead testing for children, less than six years of age. The questions are listed below:*

### Ask the parent seven key questions to assess risk.

- Does your child live in or regularly visit a house built before 1978 that has peeling, chipping or chalking paint or recent, ongoing, or planned renovation/remodeling? This includes child care centers, preschools, or homes of a baby sitter or relative.
- Does your child live in or regularly visit a home built before 1950?
- Does your child have a sibling or playmate who has or did have lead poisoning?
- Does your child frequently come in contact with an adult who has a hobby or works with lead? Examples are construction, welding, pottery, painting, and casting ammunition.
- Did the child’s mother have known lead exposure during her pregnancy of the child?
- Is the child or his/her mother an immigrant, refugee, or is the child adopted from a foreign country?
- Does your child live near a lead smelter, battery recycling plant, or other industry known to release lead (active/former)?

### Resources

- For Medical Management Guidelines and a listing of high risk zip codes, see: ODH [www.odh.ohio.gov](http://www.odh.ohio.gov) Search : Lead
  - EPA Renovation, Repair, and Painting Rule <http://www.epa.gov/lead/pubs/renovation.htm>
  - CDC <http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/>
  - NIOSH <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/lead/>
  - CPSC <http://www.cpsc.gov>
- If you have interest in using the data/maps on the flip side of this sheet to further depict areas of risk, please contact* [Tyler.serafini@odh.ohio.gov](mailto:Tyler.serafini@odh.ohio.gov)

# Childhood Lead Poisoning Fact Sheet for the Toledo-Lucas County Health Department

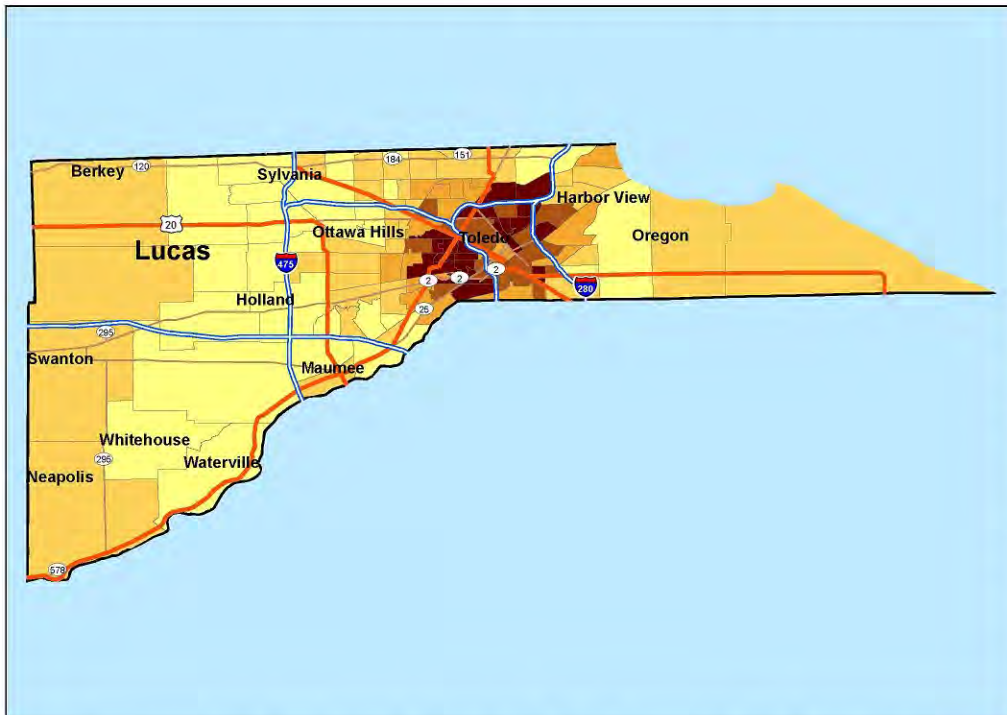


Figure 1. Toledo-Lucas County Health Department. This choropleth map depicts the predicted probability of blood lead levels  $\geq 5 \mu\text{g/dL}$  by census tract. Darker census tracts indicate greater predicted likelihood of children with blood lead levels  $\geq 5 \mu\text{g/dL}$ .

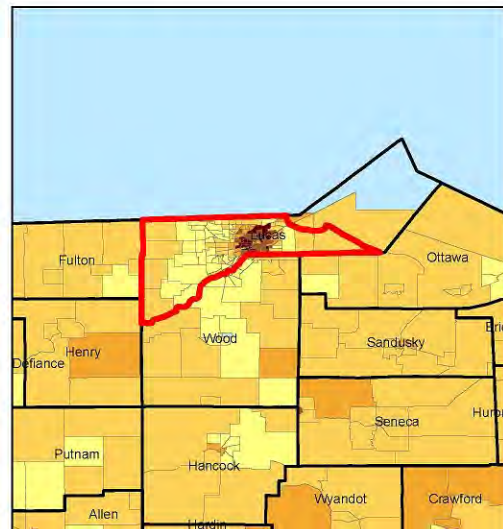
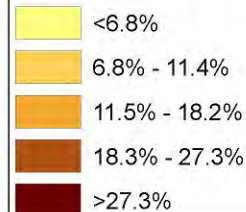


Figure 2. Toledo-Lucas County Health Department and Surrounding Area. This figure characterizes the predicted probability of blood lead levels  $\geq 5 \mu\text{g/dL}$  by census tract. The extent of the Toledo-Lucas County Health Department is outlined in red. Note: Counties and census tracts bordering Lake Erie may have boundaries extending into the lake.

## Legend

### Predicted Probability of BLLs $\geq 5$



All figures depict the predicted proportion of children, less than six years of age, whose blood-lead concentration is equal to or exceeds  $5 \mu\text{g/dL}$ . These estimates were obtained from a lead risk model developed by The Ohio State University Statistical Consulting Service in conjunction with the Ohio Department of Health Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program. 2010 Census and 2011 American Community Survey housing and demographic data were incorporated as potential predictors, and the model was fit to 2007-2011 blood lead testing data for children less than six years of age. In an effort to avoid issues of collinearity, stepwise selection was used to determine the final set of predictors.



Figure 3. Census Tract 003200: This census tract has the greatest predicted probability of blood lead levels of  $5 \mu\text{g/dL}$  or greater in the Toledo-Lucas County Health Department. The predicted probability of blood lead levels of  $5 \mu\text{g/dL}$  or greater in this census tract is 38.77%.



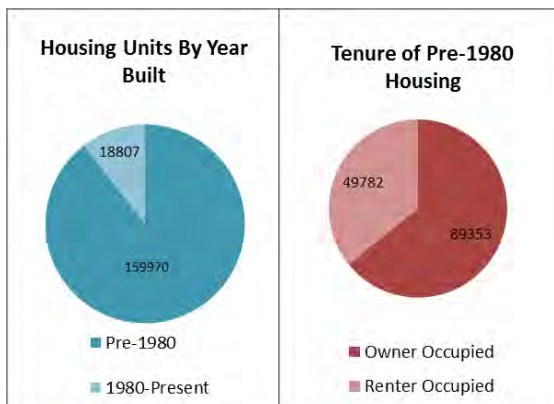


## 2012– Number of Children Tested and Number of Elevated Blood Lead Levels (EBLs)

Result Category	Total Children Screened	< 5 µg/dL	5 - 9 µg/dL	10 - 14 µg/dL	15 - 19 µg/dL	20 - 24 µg/dL	≥25 µg/dL	Total Confirmed EBLs	% EBLs	Unconfirmed EBLs
Lucas County	5658	5160	368	52	22	13	14	101	1.79%	29
<b>State Total</b>	<b>154,440</b>	<b>145,074</b>	<b>7,482</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>1,557</b>	<b>1.01%</b>	<b>327</b>

Data in the table above represent 2012 testing of children, less than 72 months of age, obtained from the Healthy Housing and Lead Poisoning Surveillance System at the Ohio Department of Health. Blood lead levels are the highest confirmed, or highest unconfirmed (if no confirmatory test was obtained) for each child. Blood Lead Levels considered EBLs in 2012 are shown in red.

### At-risk housing



In 1978, the use of lead in residential paint was banned. Even today, lead-based paint is the primary source of exposure for children with elevated blood lead levels. Lead in paint often occurred at higher concentrations prior to 1950 and poses an even greater risk.

Data are 5-year estimates obtained by the 2007-2011 America Community Surveys.

### At-risk children

Lucas County		Children, less than six years of age, have rapidly developing brains and significant turnover in bone tissue placing them at an increased risk to the effects of lead exposure.
Age	#	
<b>Under 1</b>	5,804	
<b>1 year</b>	5,944	
<b>2 years</b>	6,073	
<b>3 years</b>	5,966	
<b>4 years</b>	5,945	
<b>5 years</b>	5,691	
<b>Total Under 6</b>	35,423	

Data were obtained from the 2010 Census Summary File 1. Table QT-P2.

## Who is at risk/Who should be tested?

*Children, less than 6 years of age, are most susceptible to the effects of lead poisoning. Lead is a neurotoxin and children at this age have rapidly developing brains. Children enrolled on Medicaid are required to be tested at ages 1 and 2 and before age six if they have no previous test on record. Additionally, any child living in a zip code deemed to be at high risk for lead exposure and poisoning should be tested (see High Risk Zip Codes on back of the Lead Testing Requirements and Medical Management Guidelines). For all other children, a set of risk assessment questions should be used to determine whether the child should receive a test. Any answers of “yes” or “don’t know” warrant blood lead testing for children, less than six years of age. The questions are listed below:*

### Ask the parent seven key questions to assess risk.

- Does your child live in or regularly visit a house built before 1978 that has peeling, chipping or chalking paint or recent, ongoing, or planned renovation/remodeling? This includes child care centers, preschools, or homes of a baby sitter or relative.
- Does your child live in or regularly visit a home built before 1950?
- Does your child have a sibling or playmate who has or did have lead poisoning?
- Does your child frequently come in contact with an adult who has a hobby or works with lead? Examples are construction, welding, pottery, painting, and casting ammunition.
- Did the child’s mother have known lead exposure during her pregnancy of the child?
- Is the child or his/her mother an immigrant, refugee, or is the child adopted from a foreign country?
- Does your child live near a lead smelter, battery recycling plant, or other industry known to release lead (active/former)?

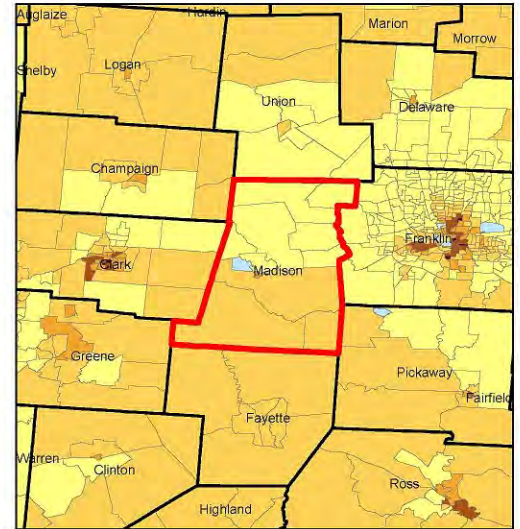
### Resources

- For Medical Management Guidelines and a listing of high risk zip codes, see: ODH [www.odh.ohio.gov](http://www.odh.ohio.gov) Search : Lead
  - EPA Renovation, Repair, and Painting Rule <http://www.epa.gov/lead/pubs/renovation.htm>
  - CDC <http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/>
  - NIOSH <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/lead/>
  - CPSC <http://www.cpsc.gov>
- If you have interest in using the data/maps on the flip side of this sheet to further depict areas of risk, please contact [Tyler.serafini@odh.ohio.gov](mailto:Tyler.serafini@odh.ohio.gov)*

# Childhood Lead Poisoning Fact Sheet for the Madison County-London City Health District



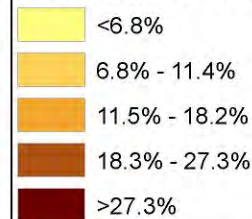
**Figure 1. Madison County-London City Health District.** This choropleth map depicts the predicted probability of blood lead levels  $\geq 5 \mu\text{g/dL}$  by census tract. Darker census tracts indicate greater predicted likelihood of children with blood lead levels  $\geq 5 \mu\text{g/dL}$ .



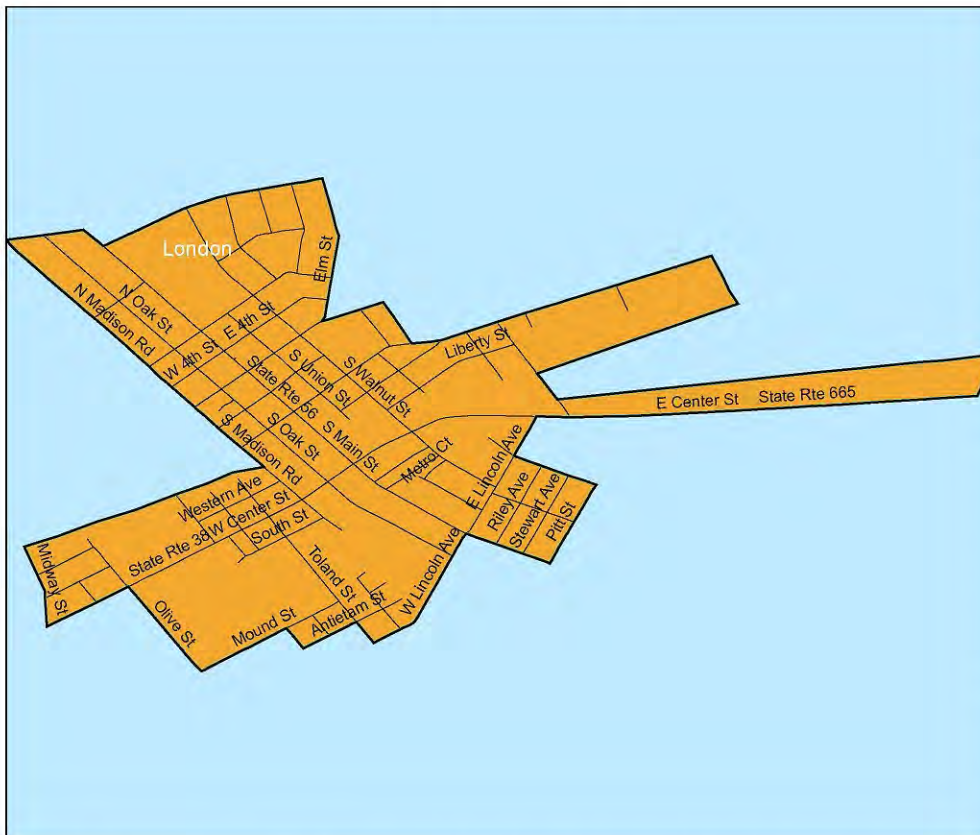
**Figure 2. Madison County-London City Health District and Surrounding Area.** This figure characterizes the predicted probability of blood lead levels  $\geq 5 \mu\text{g/dL}$  by census tract. The extent of the Madison County-London City Health District is outlined in red.

## Legend

### Predicted Probability of BLLs $\geq 5$



All figures depict the predicted proportion of children, less than six years of age, whose blood-lead concentration is equal to or exceeds  $5 \mu\text{g/dL}$ . These estimates were obtained from a lead risk model developed by The Ohio State University Statistical Consulting Service in conjunction with the Ohio Department of Health Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program. 2010 Census and 2011 American Community Survey housing and demographic data were incorporated as potential predictors, and the model was fit to 2007-2011 blood lead testing data for children less than six years of age. In an effort to avoid issues of collinearity, stepwise selection was used to determine the final set of predictors.



**Figure 3. Census Tract 040700:** This census tract has the greatest predicted probability of blood lead levels of  $5 \mu\text{g/dL}$  or greater in the Madison County-London City Health District. The predicted probability of blood lead levels of  $5 \mu\text{g/dL}$  or greater in this census tract is 17.40%.



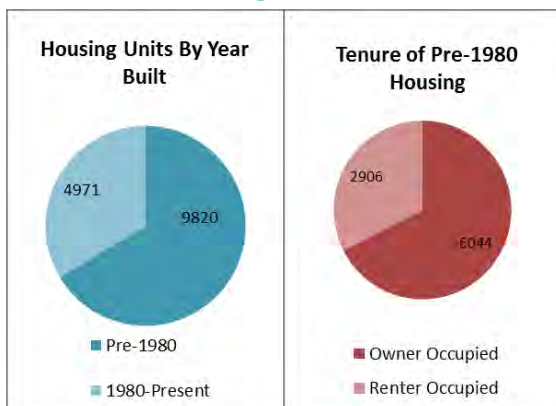


## 2012– Number of Children Tested and Number of Elevated Blood Lead Levels (EBLs)

Result Category	Total Children Screened	< 5 µg/dL	5 - 9 µg/dL	10 - 14 µg/dL	15 - 19 µg/dL	20 - 24 µg/dL	≥25 µg/dL	Total Confirmed EBLs	% EBLs	Unconfirmed EBLs
Madison County	570	565	5	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0
<b>State Total</b>	<b>154,440</b>	<b>145,074</b>	<b>7,482</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>1,557</b>	<b>1.01%</b>	<b>327</b>

Data in the table above represent 2012 testing of children, less than 72 months of age, obtained from the Healthy Housing and Lead Poisoning Surveillance System at the Ohio Department of Health. Blood lead levels are the highest confirmed, or highest unconfirmed (if no confirmatory test was obtained) for each child. Blood Lead Levels considered EBLs in 2012 are shown in red.

### At-risk housing



In 1978, the use of lead in residential paint was banned. Even today, lead-based paint is the primary source of exposure for children with elevated blood lead levels. Lead in paint often occurred at higher concentrations prior to 1950 and poses an even greater risk.

Data are 5-year estimates obtained by the 2007-2011 America Community Surveys.

### At-risk children

Madison County		Children, less than six years of age, have rapidly developing brains and significant turnover in bone tissue placing them at an increased risk to the effects of lead exposure.
Age	#	
<b>Under 1</b>	489	
<b>1 year</b>	502	
<b>2 years</b>	474	
<b>3 years</b>	520	
<b>4 years</b>	553	
<b>5 years</b>	520	
<b>Total Under 6</b>	3,058	

Data were obtained from the 2010 Census Summary File 1. Table QT-P2.

## Who is at risk/Who should be tested?

*Children, less than 6 years of age, are most susceptible to the effects of lead poisoning. Lead is a neurotoxin and children at this age have rapidly developing brains. Children enrolled on Medicaid are required to be tested at ages 1 and 2 and before age six if they have no previous test on record. Additionally, any child living in a zip code deemed to be at high risk for lead exposure and poisoning should be tested (see High Risk Zip Codes on back of the Lead Testing Requirements and Medical Management Guidelines). For all other children, a set of risk assessment questions should be used to determine whether the child should receive a test. Any answers of “yes” or “don’t know” warrant blood lead testing for children, less than six years of age. The questions are listed below:*

### Ask the parent seven key questions to assess risk.

- Does your child live in or regularly visit a house built before 1978 that has peeling, chipping or chalking paint or recent, ongoing, or planned renovation/remodeling? This includes child care centers, preschools, or homes of a baby sitter or relative.
- Does your child live in or regularly visit a home built before 1950?
- Does your child have a sibling or playmate who has or did have lead poisoning?
- Does your child frequently come in contact with an adult who has a hobby or works with lead? Examples are construction, welding, pottery, painting, and casting ammunition.
- Did the child’s mother have known lead exposure during her pregnancy of the child?
- Is the child or his/her mother an immigrant, refugee, or is the child adopted from a foreign country?
- Does your child live near a lead smelter, battery recycling plant, or other industry known to release lead (active/former)?

### Resources

- For Medical Management Guidelines and a listing of high risk zip codes, see: ODH [www.odh.ohio.gov](http://www.odh.ohio.gov) Search : Lead
  - EPA Renovation, Repair, and Painting Rule <http://www.epa.gov/lead/pubs/renovation.htm>
  - CDC <http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/>
  - NIOSH <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/lead/>
  - CPSC <http://www.cpsc.gov>
- If you have interest in using the data/maps on the flip side of this sheet to further depict areas of risk, please contact [Tyler.serafini@odh.ohio.gov](mailto:Tyler.serafini@odh.ohio.gov)*

# Childhood Lead Poisoning Fact Sheet for Mahoning County

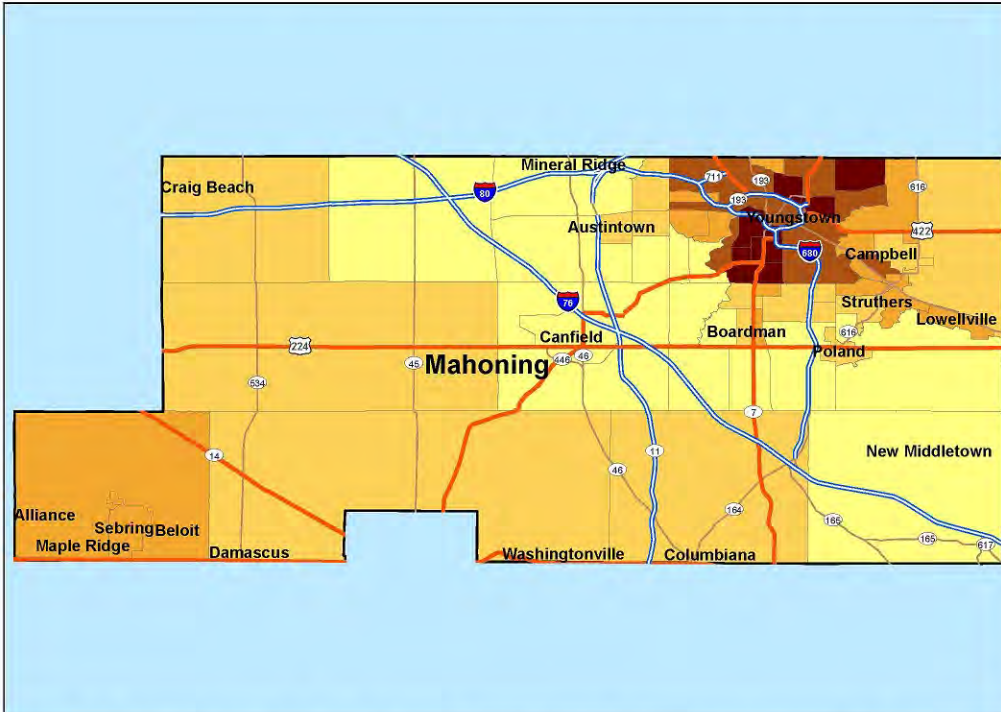


Figure 1. Mahoning County. This choropleth map depicts the predicted probability of blood lead levels  $\geq 5$   $\mu\text{g/dL}$  by census tract. Darker census tracts indicate greater predicted likelihood of children with blood lead levels  $\geq 5$   $\mu\text{g/dL}$ .

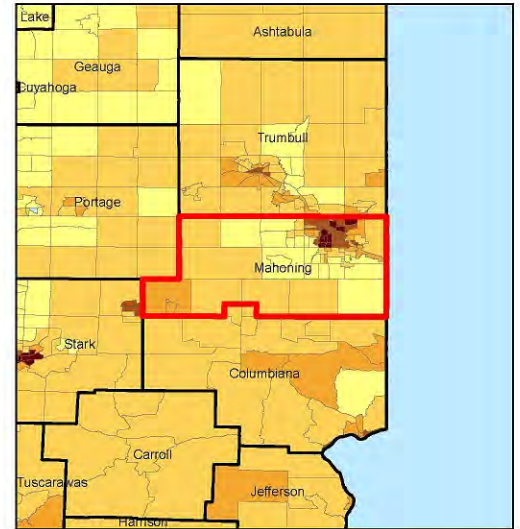
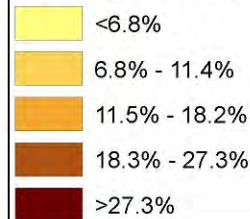


Figure 2. Mahoning County and Surrounding Area. This figure characterizes the predicted probability of blood lead levels  $\geq 5$   $\mu\text{g/dL}$  by census tract. The extent of the Mahoning County area is outlined in red.

## Legend

### Predicted Probability of BLLs $\geq 5$



All figures depict the predicted proportion of children, less than six years of age, whose blood-lead concentration is equal to or exceeds 5  $\mu\text{g/dL}$ . These estimates were obtained from a lead risk model developed by The Ohio State University Statistical Consulting Service in conjunction with the Ohio Department of Health Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program. 2010 Census and 2011 American Community Survey housing and demographic data were incorporated as potential predictors, and the model was fit to 2007-2011 blood lead testing data for children less than six years of age. In an effort to avoid issues of collinearity, stepwise selection was used to determine the final set of predictors.



Figure 3. Census Tract 802300: This census tract has the greatest predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5  $\mu\text{g/dL}$  or greater in the Mahoning County area. The predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5  $\mu\text{g/dL}$  or greater in this census tract is 37.95%.



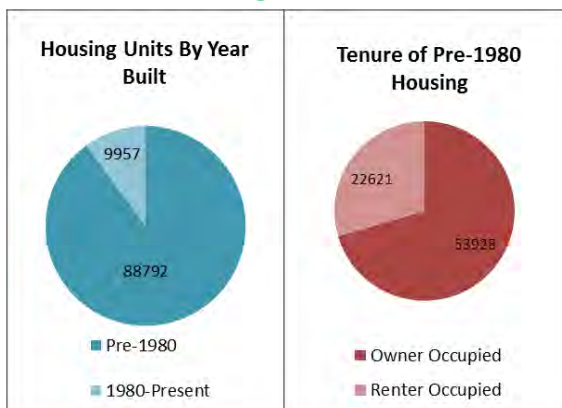


## 2012– Number of Children Tested and Number of Elevated Blood Lead Levels (EBLs)

Result Category	Total Children Screened	< 5 µg/dL	5 - 9 µg/dL	10 - 14 µg/dL	15 - 19 µg/dL	20 - 24 µg/dL	≥25 µg/dL	Total Confirmed EBLs	% EBLs	Unconfirmed EBLs
Mahoning County	2678	2459	177	16	6	0	2	24	0.90%	18
State Total	154,440	145,074	7,482	900	327	165	165	1,557	1.01%	327

Data in the table above represent 2012 testing of children, less than 72 months of age, obtained from the Healthy Housing and Lead Poisoning Surveillance System at the Ohio Department of Health. Blood lead levels are the highest confirmed, or highest unconfirmed (if no confirmatory test was obtained) for each child. Blood Lead Levels considered EBLs in 2012 are shown in red.

### At-risk housing



In 1978, the use of lead in residential paint was banned. Even today, lead-based paint is the primary source of exposure for children with elevated blood lead levels. Lead in paint often occurred at higher concentrations prior to 1950 and poses an even greater risk.

Data are 5-year estimates obtained by the 2007-2011 America Community Surveys.

### At-risk children

Mahoning County		Children, less than six years of age, have rapidly developing brains and significant turnover in bone tissue placing them at an increased risk to the effects of lead exposure.
Age	#	
Under 1	2,417	
1 year	2,465	
2 years	2,549	
3 years	2,612	
4 years	2,767	
5 years	2,509	
Total Under 6	15,319	

Data were obtained from the 2010 Census Summary File 1. Table QT-P2.

## Who is at risk/Who should be tested?

Children, less than 6 years of age, are most susceptible to the effects of lead poisoning. Lead is a neurotoxin and children at this age have rapidly developing brains. Children enrolled on Medicaid are required to be tested at ages 1 and 2 and before age six if they have no previous test on record. Additionally, any child living in a zip code deemed to be at high risk for lead exposure and poisoning should be tested (see High Risk Zip Codes on back of the Lead Testing Requirements and Medical Management Guidelines). For all other children, a set of risk assessment questions should be used to determine whether the child should receive a test. Any answers of “yes” or “don’t know” warrant blood lead testing for children, less than six years of age. The questions are listed below:

### Ask the parent seven key questions to assess risk.

- Does your child live in or regularly visit a house built before 1978 that has peeling, chipping or chalking paint or recent, ongoing, or planned renovation/remodeling? This includes child care centers, preschools, or homes of a baby sitter or relative.
- Does your child live in or regularly visit a home built before 1950?
- Does your child have a sibling or playmate who has or did have lead poisoning?
- Does your child frequently come in contact with an adult who has a hobby or works with lead? Examples are construction, welding, pottery, painting, and casting ammunition.
- Did the child’s mother have known lead exposure during her pregnancy of the child?
- Is the child or his/her mother an immigrant, refugee, or is the child adopted from a foreign country?
- Does your child live near a lead smelter, battery recycling plant, or other industry known to release lead (active/former)?

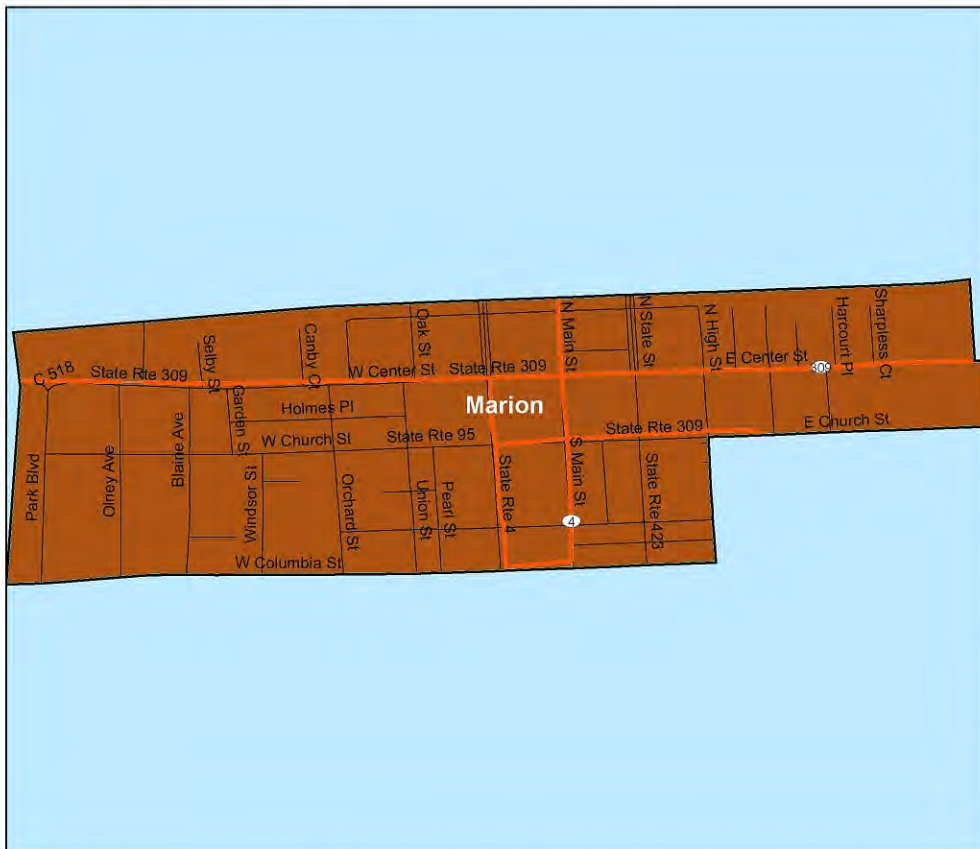
### Resources

- For Medical Management Guidelines and a listing of high risk zip codes, see: ODH [www.odh.ohio.gov](http://www.odh.ohio.gov) Search : Lead
  - EPA Renovation, Repair, and Painting Rule <http://www.epa.gov/lead/pubs/renovation.htm>
  - CDC <http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/>
  - NIOSH <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/lead/>
  - CPSC <http://www.cpsc.gov>
- If you have interest in using the data/maps on the flip side of this sheet to further depict areas of risk, please contact [Tyler.serafini@odh.ohio.gov](mailto:Tyler.serafini@odh.ohio.gov)

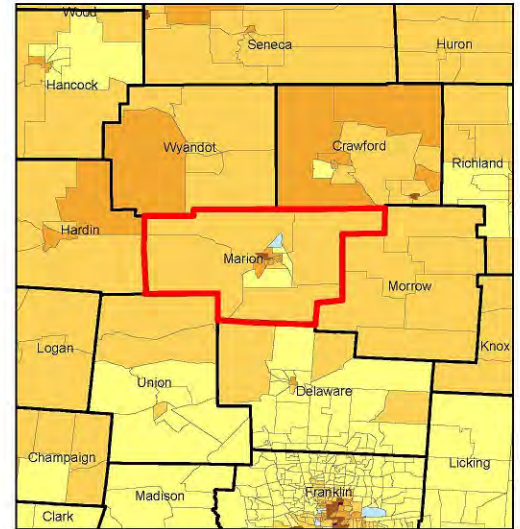
# Childhood Lead Poisoning Fact Sheet for Marion County



**Figure 1. Marion County.** This choropleth map depicts the predicted probability of blood lead levels  $\geq 5$   $\mu\text{g/dL}$  by census tract. Darker census tracts indicate greater predicted likelihood of children with blood lead levels  $\geq 5$   $\mu\text{g/dL}$ .



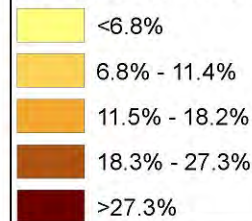
**Figure 3. Census Tract 000100:** This census tract has the greatest predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5  $\mu\text{g/dL}$  or greater in the Marion County area. The predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5  $\mu\text{g/dL}$  or greater in this census tract is 23.99%.



**Figure 2. Marion County and Surrounding Area.** This figure characterizes the predicted probability of blood lead levels  $\geq 5$   $\mu\text{g/dL}$  by census tract. The extent of the Marion County area is outlined in red.

## Legend

### Predicted Probability of BLLs $\geq 5$



All figures depict the predicted proportion of children, less than six years of age, whose blood-lead concentration is equal to or exceeds 5  $\mu\text{g/dL}$ . These estimates were obtained from a lead risk model developed by The Ohio State University Statistical Consulting Service in conjunction with the Ohio Department of Health Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program. 2010 Census and 2011 American Community Survey housing and demographic data were incorporated as potential predictors, and the model was fit to 2007-2011 blood lead testing data for children less than six years of age. In an effort to avoid issues of collinearity, stepwise selection was used to determine the final set of predictors.



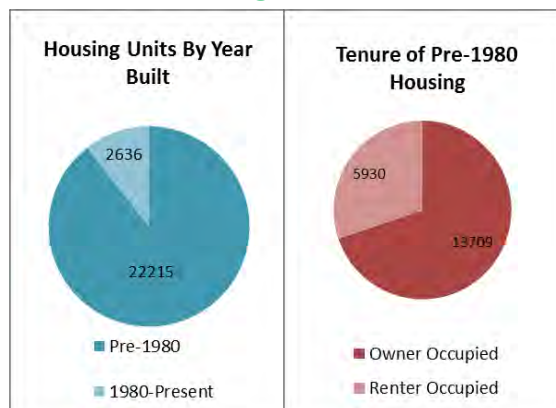


## 2012– Number of Children Tested and Number of Elevated Blood Lead Levels (EBLs)

Result Category	Total Children Screened	< 5 µg/dL	5 - 9 µg/dL	10 - 14 µg/dL	15 - 19 µg/dL	20 - 24 µg/dL	≥25 µg/dL	Total Confirmed EBLs	% EBLs	Unconfirmed EBLs
Marion County	893	867	22	2	1	1	0	4	0.45%	0
<b>State Total</b>	<b>154,440</b>	<b>145,074</b>	<b>7,482</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>1,557</b>	<b>1.01%</b>	<b>327</b>

Data in the table above represent 2012 testing of children, less than 72 months of age, obtained from the Healthy Housing and Lead Poisoning Surveillance System at the Ohio Department of Health. Blood lead levels are the highest confirmed, or highest unconfirmed (if no confirmatory test was obtained) for each child. Blood Lead Levels considered EBLs in 2012 are shown in red.

### At-risk housing



Data are 5-year estimates obtained by the 2007-2011 America Community Surveys.

### At-risk children

Marion County		Children, less than six years of age, have rapidly developing brains and significant turnover in bone tissue placing them at an increased risk to the effects of lead exposure.
Age	#	
<b>Under 1</b>	796	
<b>1 year</b>	754	
<b>2 years</b>	790	
<b>3 years</b>	757	
<b>4 years</b>	765	
<b>5 years</b>	759	
<b>Total Under 6</b>	4,621	

Data were obtained from the 2010 Census Summary File 1. Table QT-P2.

## Who is at risk/Who should be tested?

*Children, less than 6 years of age, are most susceptible to the effects of lead poisoning. Lead is a neurotoxin and children at this age have rapidly developing brains. Children enrolled on Medicaid are required to be tested at ages 1 and 2 and before age six if they have no previous test on record. Additionally, any child living in a zip code deemed to be at high risk for lead exposure and poisoning should be tested (see High Risk Zip Codes on back of the Lead Testing Requirements and Medical Management Guidelines). For all other children, a set of risk assessment questions should be used to determine whether the child should receive a test. Any answers of “yes” or “don’t know” warrant blood lead testing for children, less than six years of age. The questions are listed below:*

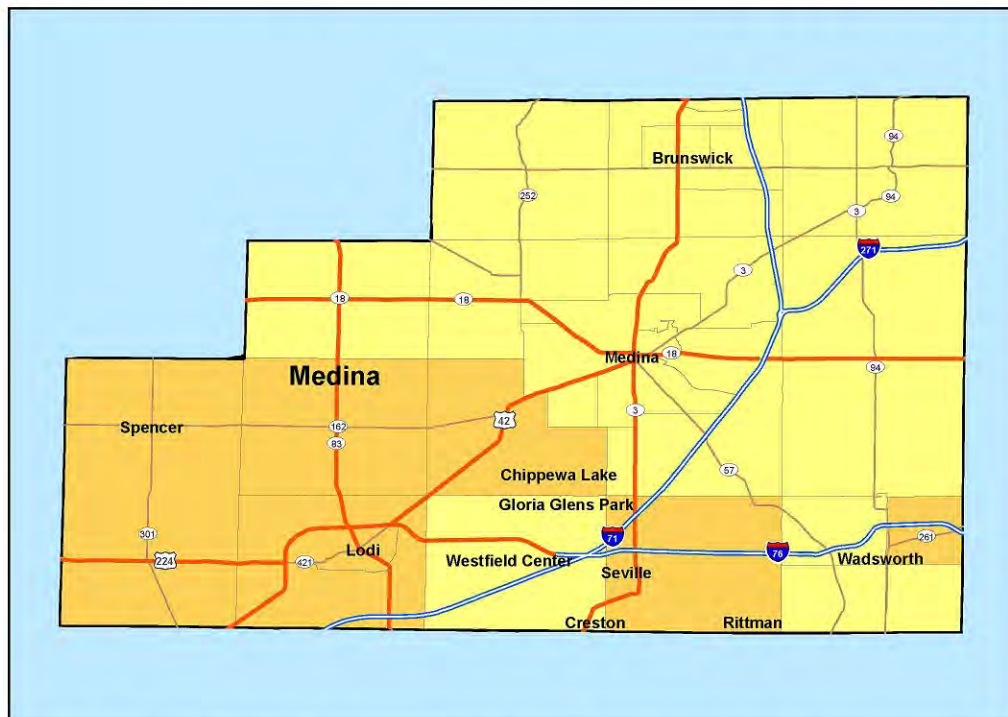
### Ask the parent seven key questions to assess risk.

- Does your child live in or regularly visit a house built before 1978 that has peeling, chipping or chalking paint or recent, ongoing, or planned renovation/remodeling? This includes child care centers, preschools, or homes of a baby sitter or relative.
- Does your child live in or regularly visit a home built before 1950?
- Does your child have a sibling or playmate who has or did have lead poisoning?
- Does your child frequently come in contact with an adult who has a hobby or works with lead? Examples are construction, welding, pottery, painting, and casting ammunition.
- Did the child’s mother have known lead exposure during her pregnancy of the child?
- Is the child or his/her mother an immigrant, refugee, or is the child adopted from a foreign country?
- Does your child live near a lead smelter, battery recycling plant, or other industry known to release lead (active/former)?

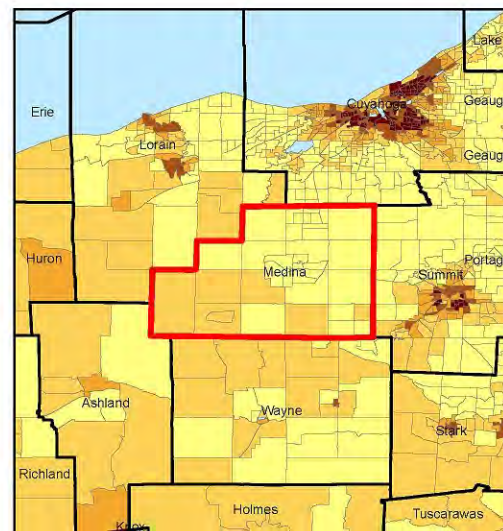
### Resources

- For Medical Management Guidelines and a listing of high risk zip codes, see: ODH [www.odh.ohio.gov](http://www.odh.ohio.gov) Search : Lead
  - EPA Renovation, Repair, and Painting Rule <http://www.epa.gov/lead/pubs/renovation.htm>
  - CDC <http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/>
  - NIOSH <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/lead/>
  - CPSC <http://www.cpsc.gov>
- If you have interest in using the data/maps on the flip side of this sheet to further depict areas of risk, please contact [Tyler.serafini@odh.ohio.gov](mailto:Tyler.serafini@odh.ohio.gov)*

# Childhood Lead Poisoning Fact Sheet for the Medina County Health District



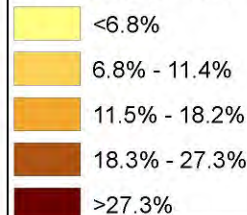
**Figure 1. Medina County Health District.** This choropleth map depicts the predicted probability of blood lead levels  $\geq 5$   $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$  by census tract. Darker census tracts indicate greater predicted likelihood of children with blood lead levels  $\geq 5$   $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ .



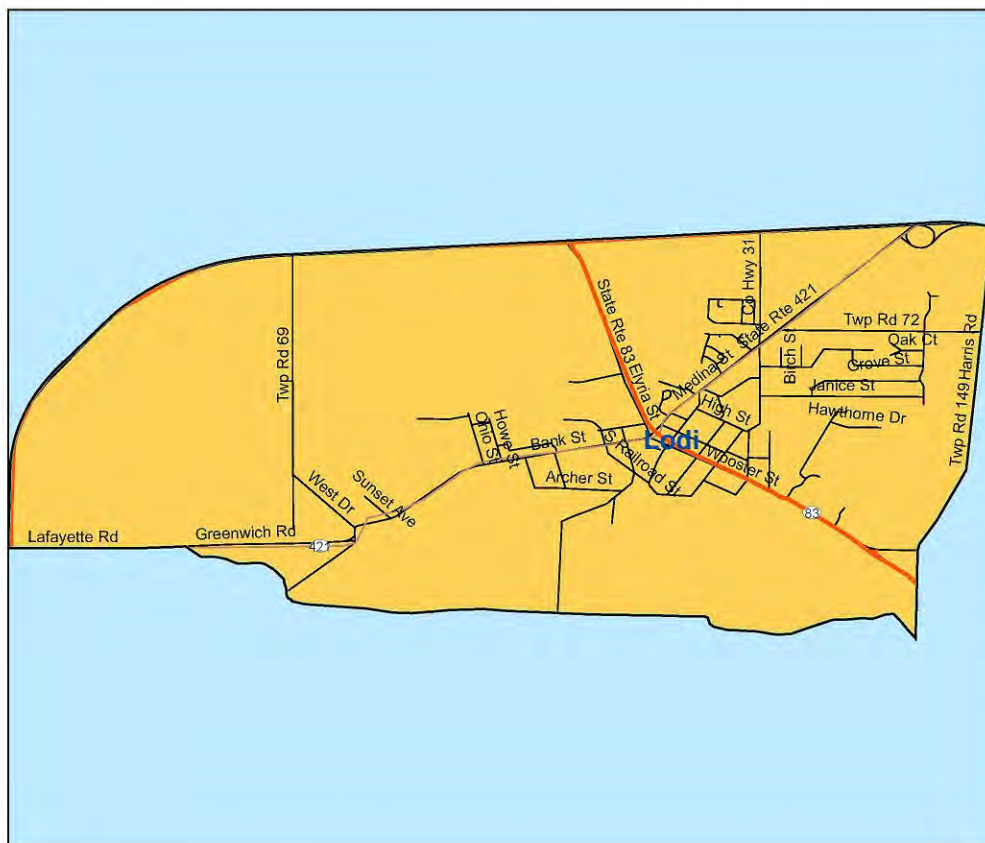
**Figure 2. Medina County Health District and Surrounding Area.** This figure characterizes the predicted probability of blood lead levels  $\geq 5$   $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$  by census tract. The extent of the Medina County Health District is outlined in red.

## Legend

### Predicted Probability of BLLs $\geq 5$



All figures depict the predicted proportion of children, less than six years of age, whose blood-lead concentration is equal to or exceeds 5  $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ . These estimates were obtained from a lead risk model developed by The Ohio State University Statistical Consulting Service in conjunction with the Ohio Department of Health Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program. 2010 Census and 2011 American Community Survey housing and demographic data were incorporated as potential predictors, and the model was fit to 2007-2011 blood lead testing data for children less than six years of age. In an effort to avoid issues of collinearity, stepwise selection was used to determine the final set of predictors.



**Figure 3. Census Tract 411002:** This census tract has the greatest predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5  $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$  or greater in the Medina County Health District. The predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5  $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$  or greater in this census tract is 8.45%.



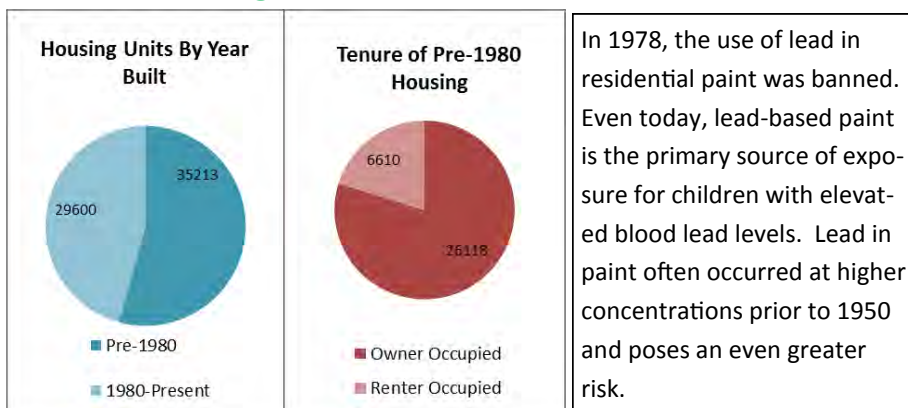


## 2012– Number of Children Tested and Number of Elevated Blood Lead Levels (EBLs)

Result Category	Total Children Screened	< 5 µg/dL	5 - 9 µg/dL	10 - 14 µg/dL	15 - 19 µg/dL	20 - 24 µg/dL	≥25 µg/dL	Total Confirmed EBLs	% EBLs	Unconfirmed EBLs
Medina County	1297	1278	16	2	1	0	0	3	0.23%	0
<b>State Total</b>	<b>154,440</b>	<b>145,074</b>	<b>7,482</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>1,557</b>	<b>1.01%</b>	<b>327</b>

Data in the table above represent 2012 testing of children, less than 72 months of age, obtained from the Healthy Housing and Lead Poisoning Surveillance System at the Ohio Department of Health. Blood lead levels are the highest confirmed, or highest unconfirmed (if no confirmatory test was obtained) for each child. Blood Lead Levels considered EBLs in 2012 are shown in red.

### At-risk housing



Data are 5-year estimates obtained by the 2007-2011 America Community Surveys.

### At-risk children

Medina County		Children, less than six years of age, have rapidly developing brains and significant turnover in bone tissue placing them at an increased risk to the effects of lead exposure.
Age	#	
<b>Under 1</b>	1,830	
<b>1 year</b>	1,940	
<b>2 years</b>	2,087	
<b>3 years</b>	2,152	
<b>4 years</b>	2,318	
<b>5 years</b>	2,283	
<b>Total Under 6</b>	12,610	

Data were obtained from the 2010 Census Summary File 1. Table QT-P2.

## Who is at risk/Who should be tested?

*Children, less than 6 years of age, are most susceptible to the effects of lead poisoning. Lead is a neurotoxin and children at this age have rapidly developing brains. Children enrolled on Medicaid are required to be tested at ages 1 and 2 and before age six if they have no previous test on record. Additionally, any child living in a zip code deemed to be at high risk for lead exposure and poisoning should be tested (see High Risk Zip Codes on back of the Lead Testing Requirements and Medical Management Guidelines). For all other children, a set of risk assessment questions should be used to determine whether the child should receive a test. Any answers of “yes” or “don’t know” warrant blood lead testing for children, less than six years of age. The questions are listed below:*

#### Ask the parent seven key questions to assess risk.

- Does your child live in or regularly visit a house built before 1978 that has peeling, chipping or chalking paint or recent, ongoing, or planned renovation/remodeling? This includes child care centers, preschools, or homes of a baby sitter or relative.
- Does your child live in or regularly visit a home built before 1950?
- Does your child have a sibling or playmate who has or did have lead poisoning?
- Does your child frequently come in contact with an adult who has a hobby or works with lead? Examples are construction, welding, pottery, painting, and casting ammunition.
- Did the child’s mother have known lead exposure during her pregnancy of the child?
- Is the child or his/her mother an immigrant, refugee, or is the child adopted from a foreign country?
- Does your child live near a lead smelter, battery recycling plant, or other industry known to release lead (active/former)?

#### Resources

- For Medical Management Guidelines and a listing of high risk zip codes, see: ODH [www.odh.ohio.gov](http://www.odh.ohio.gov) Search : Lead
  - EPA Renovation, Repair, and Painting Rule <http://www.epa.gov/lead/pubs/renovation.htm>
  - CDC <http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/>
  - NIOSH <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/lead/>
  - CPSC <http://www.cpsc.gov>
- If you have interest in using the data/maps on the flip side of this sheet to further depict areas of risk, please contact*  
[Tyler.serafini@odh.ohio.gov](mailto:Tyler.serafini@odh.ohio.gov)

# Childhood Lead Poisoning Fact Sheet for the Meigs County Health Department

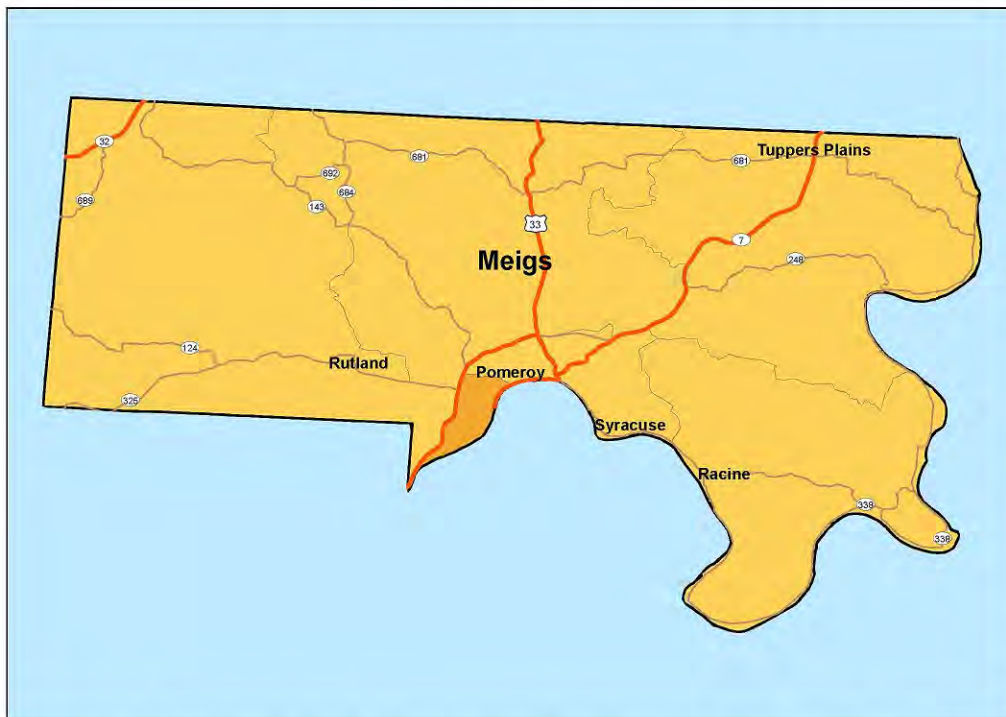


Figure 1. Meigs County Health Department. This choropleth map depicts the predicted probability of blood lead levels  $\geq 5$   $\mu\text{g/dL}$  by census tract. Darker census tracts indicate greater predicted likelihood of children with blood lead levels  $\geq 5$   $\mu\text{g/dL}$ .

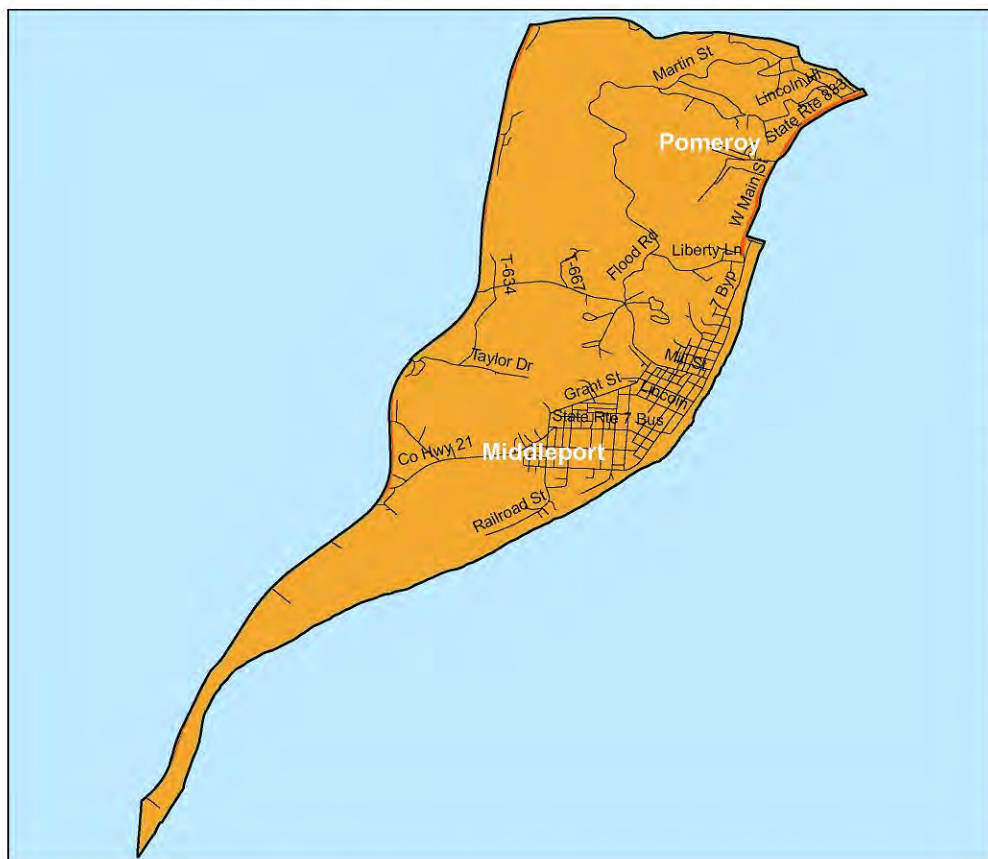


Figure 3. Census Tract 964400: This census tract has the greatest predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5  $\mu\text{g/dL}$  or greater in the Meigs County Health Department. The predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5  $\mu\text{g/dL}$  or greater in this census tract is 15.28%.

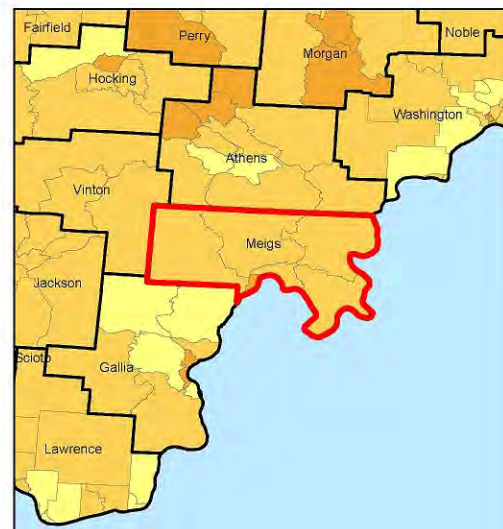
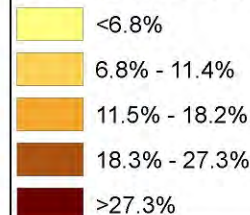


Figure 2. Meigs County Health Department and Surrounding Area. This figure characterizes the predicted probability of blood lead levels  $\geq 5$   $\mu\text{g/dL}$  by census tract. The extent of the Meigs County Health Department is outlined in red.

## Legend

### Predicted Probability of BLLs $\geq 5$



All figures depict the predicted proportion of children, less than six years of age, whose blood-lead concentration is equal to or exceeds 5  $\mu\text{g/dL}$ . These estimates were obtained from a lead risk model developed by The Ohio State University Statistical Consulting Service in conjunction with the Ohio Department of Health Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program. 2010 Census and 2011 American Community Survey housing and demographic data were incorporated as potential predictors, and the model was fit to 2007-2011 blood lead testing data for children less than six years of age. In an effort to avoid issues of collinearity, stepwise selection was used to determine the final set of predictors.



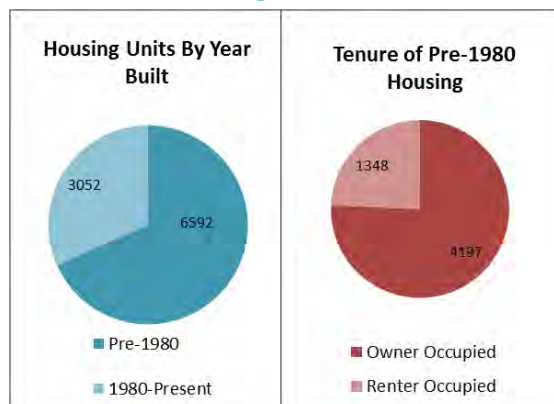


## 2012– Number of Children Tested and Number of Elevated Blood Lead Levels (EBLs)

Result Category	Total Children Screened	< 5 µg/dL	5 - 9 µg/dL	10 - 14 µg/dL	15 - 19 µg/dL	20 - 24 µg/dL	≥25 µg/dL	Total Confirmed EBLs	% EBLs	Unconfirmed EBLs
Meigs County	334	317	15	0	0	0	2	2	0.60%	0
<b>State Total</b>	<b>154,440</b>	<b>145,074</b>	<b>7,482</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>1,557</b>	<b>1.01%</b>	<b>327</b>

Data in the table above represent 2012 testing of children, less than 72 months of age, obtained from the Healthy Housing and Lead Poisoning Surveillance System at the Ohio Department of Health. Blood lead levels are the highest confirmed, or highest unconfirmed (if no confirmatory test was obtained) for each child. Blood Lead Levels considered EBLs in 2012 are shown in red.

### At-risk housing



In 1978, the use of lead in residential paint was banned. Even today, lead-based paint is the primary source of exposure for children with elevated blood lead levels. Lead in paint often occurred at higher concentrations prior to 1950 and poses an even greater risk.

Data are 5-year estimates obtained by the 2007-2011 America Community Surveys.

### At-risk children

Meigs County		Children, less than six years of age, have rapidly developing brains and significant turnover in bone tissue placing them at an increased risk to the effects of lead exposure.
Age	#	
<b>Under 1</b>	244	
<b>1 year</b>	281	
<b>2 years</b>	259	
<b>3 years</b>	302	
<b>4 years</b>	291	
<b>5 years</b>	310	
<b>Total Under 6</b>	1,687	

Data were obtained from the 2010 Census Summary File 1. Table QT-P2.

## Who is at risk/Who should be tested?

*Children, less than 6 years of age, are most susceptible to the effects of lead poisoning. Lead is a neurotoxin and children at this age have rapidly developing brains. Children enrolled on Medicaid are required to be tested at ages 1 and 2 and before age six if they have no previous test on record. Additionally, any child living in a zip code deemed to be at high risk for lead exposure and poisoning should be tested (see High Risk Zip Codes on back of the Lead Testing Requirements and Medical Management Guidelines). For all other children, a set of risk assessment questions should be used to determine whether the child should receive a test. Any answers of "yes" or "don't know" warrant blood lead testing for children, less than six years of age. The questions are listed below:*

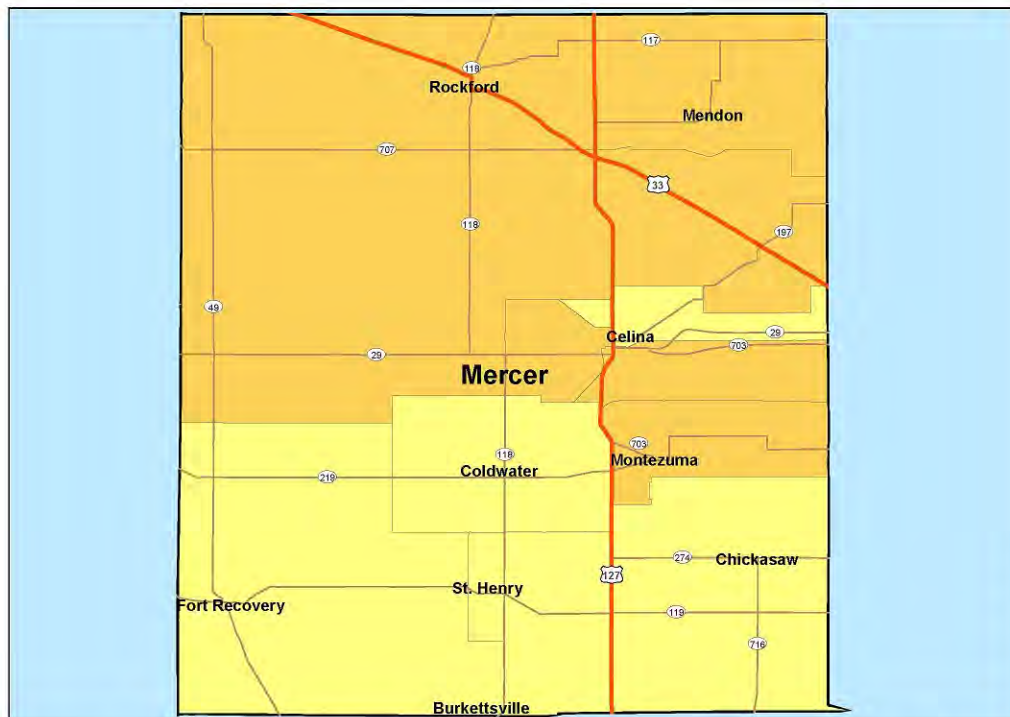
### Ask the parent seven key questions to assess risk.

- Does your child live in or regularly visit a house built before 1978 that has peeling, chipping or chalking paint or recent, ongoing, or planned renovation/remodeling? This includes child care centers, preschools, or homes of a baby sitter or relative.
- Does your child live in or regularly visit a home built before 1950?
- Does your child have a sibling or playmate who has or did have lead poisoning?
- Does your child frequently come in contact with an adult who has a hobby or works with lead? Examples are construction, welding, pottery, painting, and casting ammunition.
- Did the child's mother have known lead exposure during her pregnancy of the child?
- Is the child or his/her mother an immigrant, refugee, or is the child adopted from a foreign country?
- Does your child live near a lead smelter, battery recycling plant, or other industry known to release lead (active/former)?

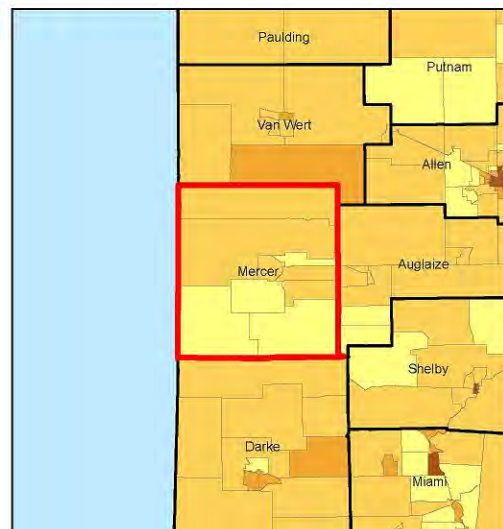
### Resources

- For Medical Management Guidelines and a listing of high risk zip codes, see: ODH [www.odh.ohio.gov](http://www.odh.ohio.gov) Search : Lead
  - EPA Renovation, Repair, and Painting Rule <http://www.epa.gov/lead/pubs/renovation.htm>
  - CDC <http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/>
  - NIOSH <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/lead/>
  - CPSC <http://www.cpsc.gov>
- If you have interest in using the data/maps on the flip side of this sheet to further depict areas of risk, please contact* [Tyler.serafini@odh.ohio.gov](mailto:Tyler.serafini@odh.ohio.gov)

# Childhood Lead Poisoning Fact Sheet for the Mercer County Health Department



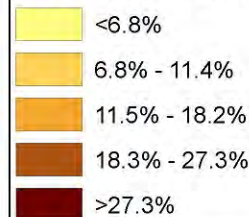
**Figure 1. Mercer County Health Department.** This choropleth map depicts the predicted probability of blood lead levels  $\geq 5$   $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$  by census tract. Darker census tracts indicate greater predicted likelihood of children with blood lead levels  $\geq 5$   $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ .



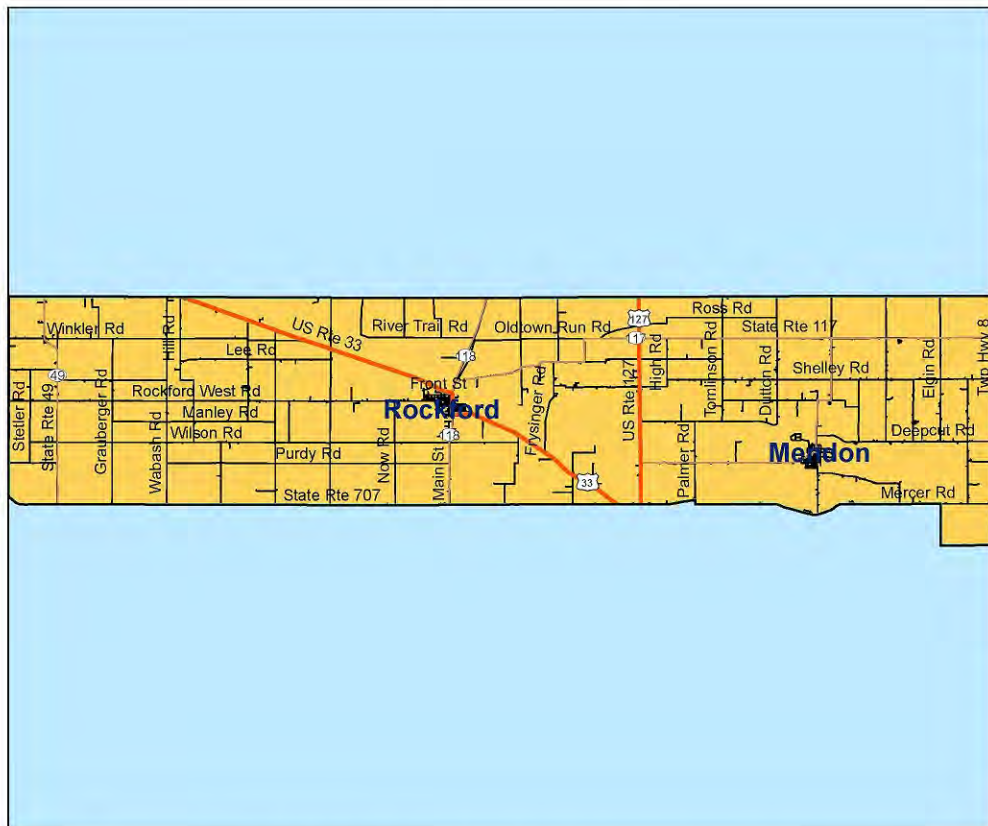
**Figure 2. Mercer County Health Department and Surrounding Area.** This figure characterizes the predicted probability of blood lead levels  $\geq 5$   $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$  by census tract. The extent of the Mercer County Health Department is outlined in red.

## Legend

### Predicted Probability of BLLs $\geq 5$



All figures depict the predicted proportion of children, less than six years of age, whose blood-lead concentration is equal to or exceeds 5  $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ . These estimates were obtained from a lead risk model developed by The Ohio State University Statistical Consulting Service in conjunction with the Ohio Department of Health Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program. 2010 Census and 2011 American Community Survey housing and demographic data were incorporated as potential predictors, and the model was fit to 2007-2011 blood lead testing data for children less than six years of age. In an effort to avoid issues of collinearity, stepwise selection was used to determine the final set of predictors.



**Figure 3. Census Tract 967200:** This census tract has the greatest predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5  $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$  or greater in the Mercer County Health Department. The predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5  $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$  or greater in this census tract is 9.66%.



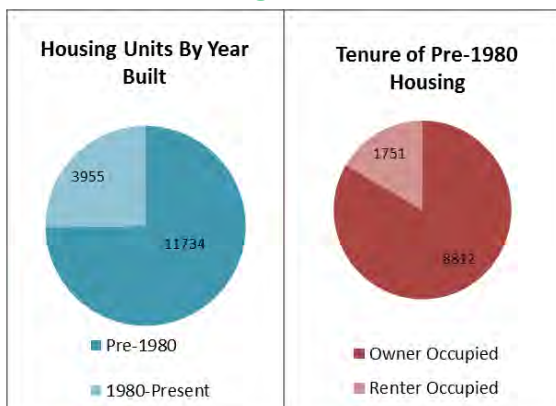


## 2012– Number of Children Tested and Number of Elevated Blood Lead Levels (EBLs)

Result Category	Total Children Screened	< 5 µg/dL	5 - 9 µg/dL	10 - 14 µg/dL	15 - 19 µg/dL	20 - 24 µg/dL	≥25 µg/dL	Total Confirmed EBLs	% EBLs	Unconfirmed EBLs
Mercer County	410	401	8	1	0	0	0	1	0.24%	0
<b>State Total</b>	<b>154,440</b>	<b>145,074</b>	<b>7,482</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>1,557</b>	<b>1.01%</b>	<b>327</b>

Data in the table above represent 2012 testing of children, less than 72 months of age, obtained from the Healthy Housing and Lead Poisoning Surveillance System at the Ohio Department of Health. Blood lead levels are the highest confirmed, or highest unconfirmed (if no confirmatory test was obtained) for each child. Blood Lead Levels considered EBLs in 2012 are shown in red.

### At-risk housing



Data are 5-year estimates obtained by the 2007-2011 America Community Surveys.

### At-risk children

Mercer County		Children, less than six years of age, have rapidly developing brains and significant turnover in bone tissue placing them at an increased risk to the effects of lead exposure.
Age	#	
<b>Under 1</b>	584	
<b>1 year</b>	544	
<b>2 years</b>	582	
<b>3 years</b>	585	
<b>4 years</b>	605	
<b>5 years</b>	596	
<b>Total Under 6</b>	3,496	

Data were obtained from the 2010 Census Summary File 1. Table QT-P2.

## Who is at risk/Who should be tested?

*Children, less than 6 years of age, are most susceptible to the effects of lead poisoning. Lead is a neurotoxin and children at this age have rapidly developing brains. Children enrolled on Medicaid are required to be tested at ages 1 and 2 and before age six if they have no previous test on record. Additionally, any child living in a zip code deemed to be at high risk for lead exposure and poisoning should be tested (see High Risk Zip Codes on back of the Lead Testing Requirements and Medical Management Guidelines). For all other children, a set of risk assessment questions should be used to determine whether the child should receive a test. Any answers of “yes” or “don’t know” warrant blood lead testing for children, less than six years of age. The questions are listed below:*

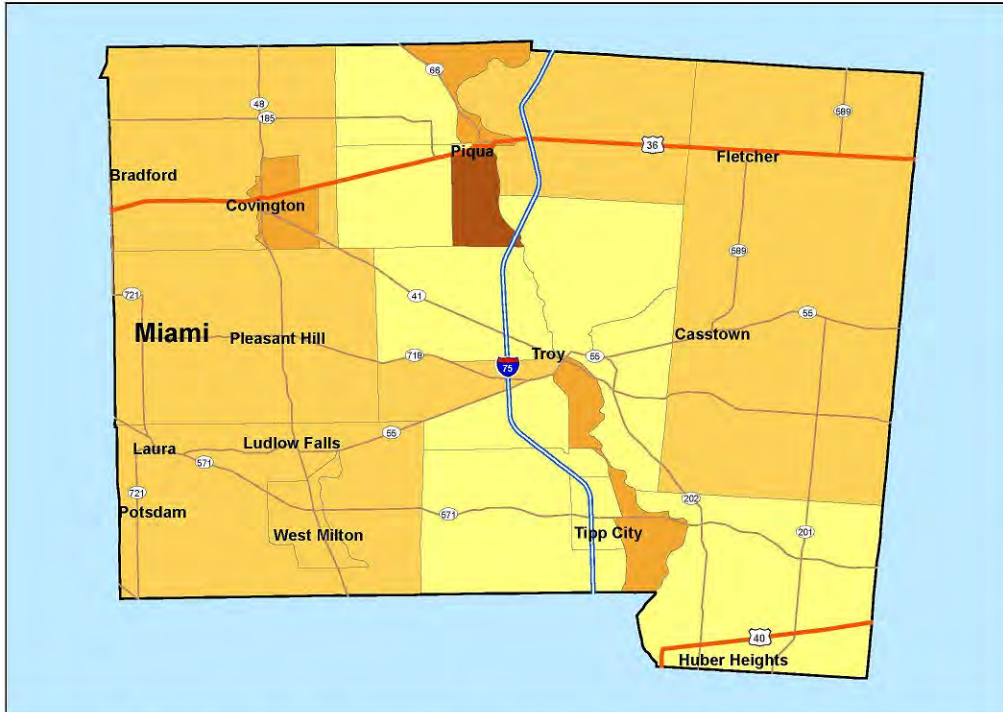
### Ask the parent seven key questions to assess risk.

- Does your child live in or regularly visit a house built before 1978 that has peeling, chipping or chalking paint or recent, ongoing, or planned renovation/remodeling? This includes child care centers, preschools, or homes of a baby sitter or relative.
- Does your child live in or regularly visit a home built before 1950?
- Does your child have a sibling or playmate who has or did have lead poisoning?
- Does your child frequently come in contact with an adult who has a hobby or works with lead? Examples are construction, welding, pottery, painting, and casting ammunition.
- Did the child’s mother have known lead exposure during her pregnancy of the child?
- Is the child or his/her mother an immigrant, refugee, or is the child adopted from a foreign country?
- Does your child live near a lead smelter, battery recycling plant, or other industry known to release lead (active/former)?

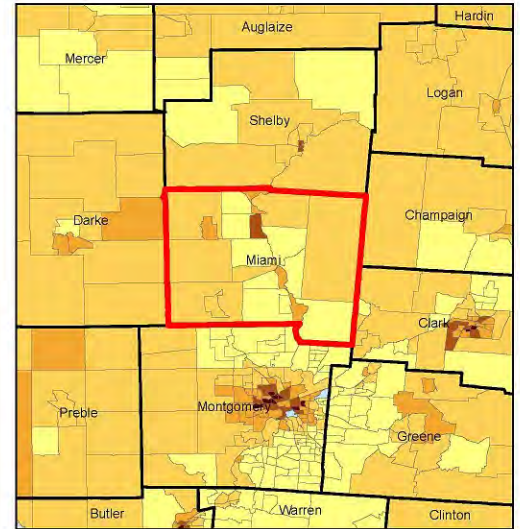
### Resources

- For Medical Management Guidelines and a listing of high risk zip codes, see: ODH [www.odh.ohio.gov](http://www.odh.ohio.gov) Search : Lead
  - EPA Renovation, Repair, and Painting Rule <http://www.epa.gov/lead/pubs/renovation.htm>
  - CDC <http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/>
  - NIOSH <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/lead/>
  - CPSC <http://www.cpsc.gov>
- If you have interest in using the data/maps on the flip side of this sheet to further depict areas of risk, please contact [Tyler.serafini@odh.ohio.gov](mailto:Tyler.serafini@odh.ohio.gov)*

# Childhood Lead Poisoning Fact Sheet for Miami County



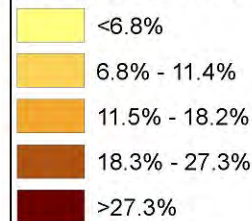
**Figure 1. Miami County.** This choropleth map depicts the predicted probability of blood lead levels  $\geq 5$   $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$  by census tract. Darker census tracts indicate greater predicted likelihood of children with blood lead levels  $\geq 5$   $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ .



**Figure 2. Miami County and Surrounding Area.** This figure characterizes the predicted probability of blood lead levels  $\geq 5$   $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$  by census tract. The extent of the Miami County area is outlined in red.

## Legend

### Predicted Probability of BLLs $\geq 5$



All figures depict the predicted proportion of children, less than six years of age, whose blood-lead concentration is equal to or exceeds 5  $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ . These estimates were obtained from a lead risk model developed by The Ohio State University Statistical Consulting Service in conjunction with the Ohio Department of Health Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program. 2010 Census and 2011 American Community Survey housing and demographic data were incorporated as potential predictors, and the model was fit to 2007-2011 blood lead testing data for children less than six years of age. In an effort to avoid issues of collinearity, stepwise selection was used to determine the final set of predictors.



**Figure 3. Census Tract 315300:** This census tract has the greatest predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5  $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$  or greater in the Miami County area. The predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5  $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$  or greater in this census tract is 19.01%.



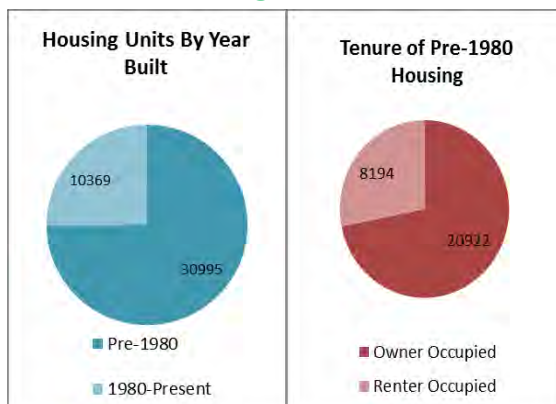


## 2012– Number of Children Tested and Number of Elevated Blood Lead Levels (EBLs)

Result Category	Total Children Screened	< 5 µg/dL	5 - 9 µg/dL	10 - 14 µg/dL	15 - 19 µg/dL	20 - 24 µg/dL	≥25 µg/dL	Total Confirmed EBLs	% EBLs	Unconfirmed EBLs
Miami County	1063	935	115	5	0	0	4	9	0.85%	4
<b>State Total</b>	<b>154,440</b>	<b>145,074</b>	<b>7,482</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>1,557</b>	<b>1.01%</b>	<b>327</b>

Data in the table above represent 2012 testing of children, less than 72 months of age, obtained from the Healthy Housing and Lead Poisoning Surveillance System at the Ohio Department of Health. Blood lead levels are the highest confirmed, or highest unconfirmed (if no confirmatory test was obtained) for each child. Blood Lead Levels considered EBLs in 2012 are shown in red.

### At-risk housing



In 1978, the use of lead in residential paint was banned. Even today, lead-based paint is the primary source of exposure for children with elevated blood lead levels. Lead in paint often occurred at higher concentrations prior to 1950 and poses an even greater risk.

Data are 5-year estimates obtained by the 2007-2011 America Community Surveys.

### At-risk children

Miami County		Children, less than six years of age, have rapidly developing brains and significant turnover in bone tissue placing them at an increased risk to the effects of lead exposure.
Age	#	
<b>Under 1</b>	1,204	
<b>1 year</b>	1,284	
<b>2 years</b>	1,239	
<b>3 years</b>	1,277	
<b>4 years</b>	1,311	
<b>5 years</b>	1,276	
<b>Total Under 6</b>	7,591	

Data were obtained from the 2010 Census Summary File 1. Table QT-P2.

## Who is at risk/Who should be tested?

*Children, less than 6 years of age, are most susceptible to the effects of lead poisoning. Lead is a neurotoxin and children at this age have rapidly developing brains. Children enrolled on Medicaid are required to be tested at ages 1 and 2 and before age six if they have no previous test on record. Additionally, any child living in a zip code deemed to be at high risk for lead exposure and poisoning should be tested (see High Risk Zip Codes on back of the Lead Testing Requirements and Medical Management Guidelines). For all other children, a set of risk assessment questions should be used to determine whether the child should receive a test. Any answers of “yes” or “don’t know” warrant blood lead testing for children, less than six years of age. The questions are listed below:*

### Ask the parent seven key questions to assess risk.

- Does your child live in or regularly visit a house built before 1978 that has peeling, chipping or chalking paint or recent, ongoing, or planned renovation/remodeling? This includes child care centers, preschools, or homes of a baby sitter or relative.
- Does your child live in or regularly visit a home built before 1950?
- Does your child have a sibling or playmate who has or did have lead poisoning?
- Does your child frequently come in contact with an adult who has a hobby or works with lead? Examples are construction, welding, pottery, painting, and casting ammunition.
- Did the child’s mother have known lead exposure during her pregnancy of the child?
- Is the child or his/her mother an immigrant, refugee, or is the child adopted from a foreign country?
- Does your child live near a lead smelter, battery recycling plant, or other industry known to release lead (active/former)?

### Resources

- For Medical Management Guidelines and a listing of high risk zip codes, see: ODH [www.odh.ohio.gov](http://www.odh.ohio.gov) Search : Lead
  - EPA Renovation, Repair, and Painting Rule <http://www.epa.gov/lead/pubs/renovation.htm>
  - CDC <http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/>
  - NIOSH <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/lead/>
  - CPSC <http://www.cpsc.gov>
- If you have interest in using the data/maps on the flip side of this sheet to further depict areas of risk, please contact* [Tyler.serafini@odh.ohio.gov](mailto:Tyler.serafini@odh.ohio.gov)

# Childhood Lead Poisoning Fact Sheet for the Monroe County Health District

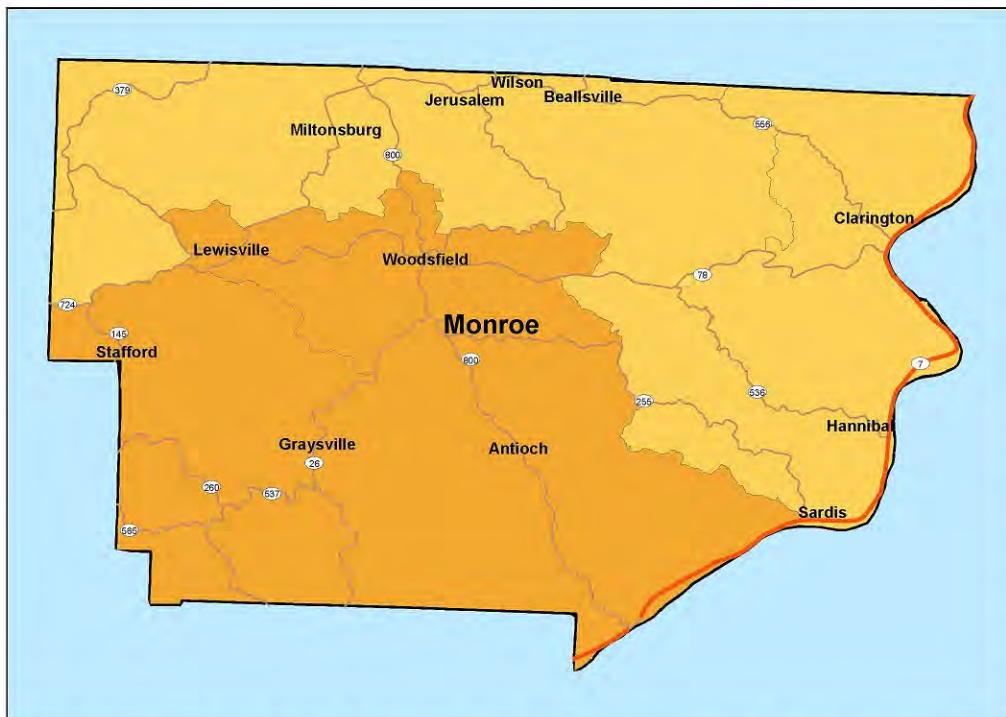


Figure 1. Monroe County Health District. This choropleth map depicts the predicted probability of blood lead levels  $\geq 5$   $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$  by census tract. Darker census tracts indicate greater predicted likelihood of children with blood lead levels  $\geq 5$   $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ .

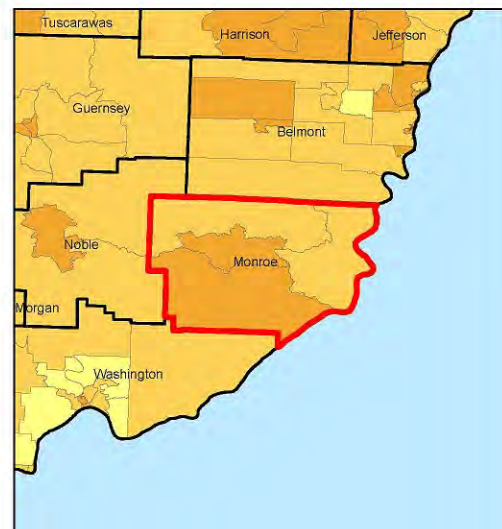
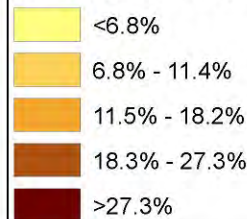


Figure 2. Monroe County Health District and Surrounding Area. This figure characterizes the predicted probability of blood lead levels  $\geq 5$   $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$  by census tract. The extent of the Monroe County Health District is outlined in red.

## Legend

### Predicted Probability of BLLs $\geq 5$



All figures depict the predicted proportion of children, less than six years of age, whose blood-lead concentration is equal to or exceeds 5  $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ . These estimates were obtained from a lead risk model developed by The Ohio State University Statistical Consulting Service in conjunction with the Ohio Department of Health Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program. 2010 Census and 2011 American Community Survey housing and demographic data were incorporated as potential predictors, and the model was fit to 2007-2011 blood lead testing data for children less than six years of age. In an effort to avoid issues of collinearity, stepwise selection was used to determine the final set of predictors.

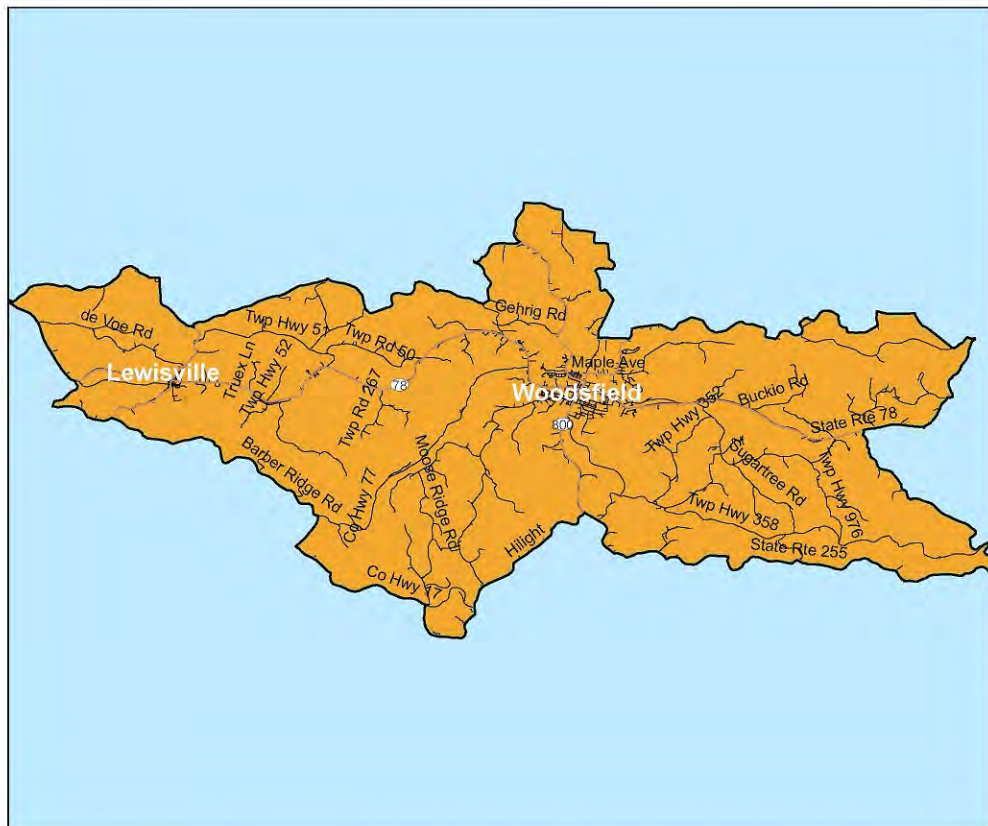


Figure 3. Census Tract 966800: This census tract has the greatest predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5  $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$  or greater in the Monroe County Health District. The predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5  $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$  or greater in this census tract is 13.39%.



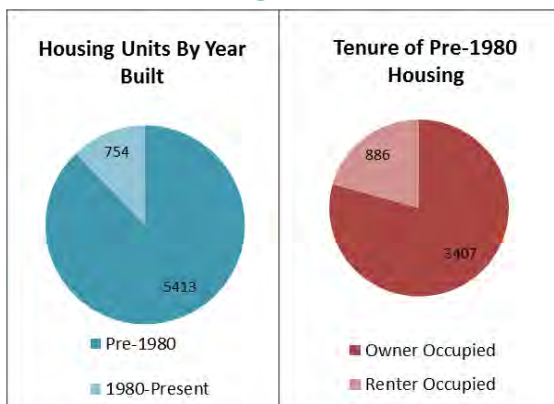


## 2012– Number of Children Tested and Number of Elevated Blood Lead Levels (EBLs)

Result Category	Total Children Screened	< 5 µg/dL	5 - 9 µg/dL	10 - 14 µg/dL	15 - 19 µg/dL	20 - 24 µg/dL	≥25 µg/dL	Total Confirmed EBLs	% EBLs	Unconfirmed EBLs
Monroe County	179	168	7	2	0	0	0	2	1.12%	2
<b>State Total</b>	<b>154,440</b>	<b>145,074</b>	<b>7,482</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>1,557</b>	<b>1.01%</b>	<b>327</b>

Data in the table above represent 2012 testing of children, less than 72 months of age, obtained from the Healthy Housing and Lead Poisoning Surveillance System at the Ohio Department of Health. Blood lead levels are the highest confirmed, or highest unconfirmed (if no confirmatory test was obtained) for each child. Blood Lead Levels considered EBLs in 2012 are shown in red.

### At-risk housing



Data are 5-year estimates obtained by the 2007-2011 America Community Surveys.

### At-risk children

Monroe County		Children, less than six years of age, have rapidly developing brains and significant turnover in bone tissue placing them at an increased risk to the effects of lead exposure.
Age	#	
<b>Under 1</b>	152	
<b>1 year</b>	172	
<b>2 years</b>	178	
<b>3 years</b>	136	
<b>4 years</b>	162	
<b>5 years</b>	152	
<b>Total Under 6</b>	952	

Data were obtained from the 2010 Census Summary File 1. Table QT-P2.

## Who is at risk/Who should be tested?

*Children, less than 6 years of age, are most susceptible to the effects of lead poisoning. Lead is a neurotoxin and children at this age have rapidly developing brains. Children enrolled on Medicaid are required to be tested at ages 1 and 2 and before age six if they have no previous test on record. Additionally, any child living in a zip code deemed to be at high risk for lead exposure and poisoning should be tested (see High Risk Zip Codes on back of the Lead Testing Requirements and Medical Management Guidelines). For all other children, a set of risk assessment questions should be used to determine whether the child should receive a test. Any answers of “yes” or “don’t know” warrant blood lead testing for children, less than six years of age. The questions are listed below:*

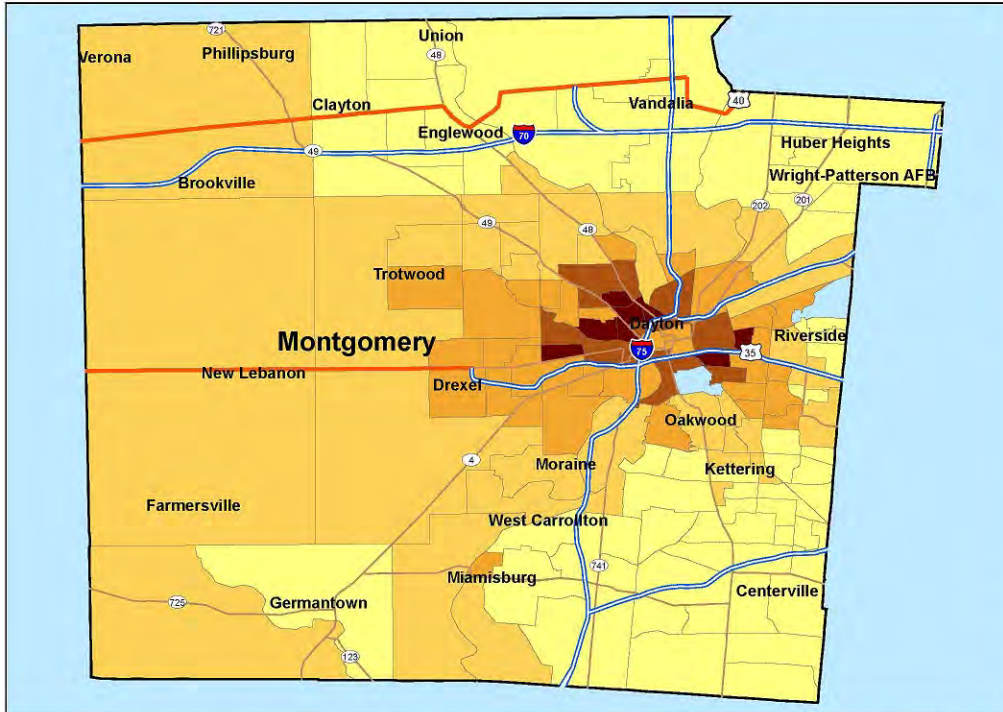
### Ask the parent seven key questions to assess risk.

- Does your child live in or regularly visit a house built before 1978 that has peeling, chipping or chalking paint or recent, ongoing, or planned renovation/remodeling? This includes child care centers, preschools, or homes of a baby sitter or relative.
- Does your child live in or regularly visit a home built before 1950?
- Does your child have a sibling or playmate who has or did have lead poisoning?
- Does your child frequently come in contact with an adult who has a hobby or works with lead? Examples are construction, welding, pottery, painting, and casting ammunition.
- Did the child’s mother have known lead exposure during her pregnancy of the child?
- Is the child or his/her mother an immigrant, refugee, or is the child adopted from a foreign country?
- Does your child live near a lead smelter, battery recycling plant, or other industry known to release lead (active/former)?

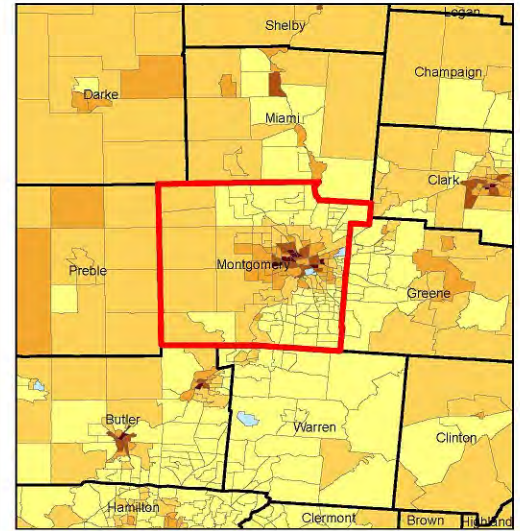
### Resources

- For Medical Management Guidelines and a listing of high risk zip codes, see: ODH [www.odh.ohio.gov](http://www.odh.ohio.gov) Search : Lead
  - EPA Renovation, Repair, and Painting Rule <http://www.epa.gov/lead/pubs/renovation.htm>
  - CDC <http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/>
  - NIOSH <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/lead/>
  - CPSC <http://www.cpsc.gov>
- If you have interest in using the data/maps on the flip side of this sheet to further depict areas of risk, please contact* [Tyler.serafini@odh.ohio.gov](mailto:Tyler.serafini@odh.ohio.gov)

# Childhood Lead Poisoning Fact Sheet for Montgomery County



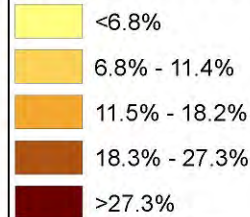
**Figure 1. Montgomery County.** This choropleth map depicts the predicted probability of blood lead levels  $\geq 5 \mu\text{g/dL}$  by census tract. Darker census tracts indicate greater predicted likelihood of children with blood lead levels  $\geq 5 \mu\text{g/dL}$ .



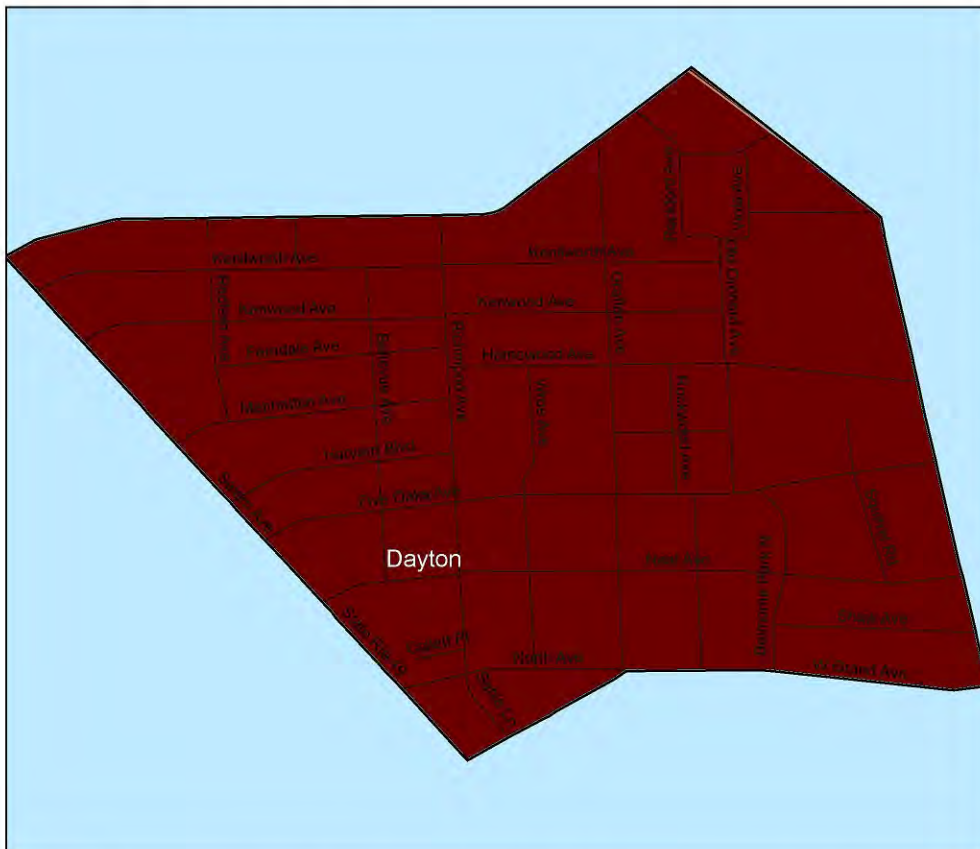
**Figure 2. Montgomery County and Surrounding Area.** This figure characterizes the predicted probability of blood lead levels  $\geq 5 \mu\text{g/dL}$  by census tract. The extent of the Montgomery County area is outlined in red.

## Legend

### Predicted Probability of BLLs $\geq 5$



All figures depict the predicted proportion of children, less than six years of age, whose blood-lead concentration is equal to or exceeds  $5 \mu\text{g/dL}$ . These estimates were obtained from a lead risk model developed by The Ohio State University Statistical Consulting Service in conjunction with the Ohio Department of Health Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program. 2010 Census and 2011 American Community Survey housing and demographic data were incorporated as potential predictors, and the model was fit to 2007-2011 blood lead testing data for children less than six years of age. In an effort to avoid issues of collinearity, stepwise selection was used to determine the final set of predictors.



**Figure 3. Census Tract 000900:** This census tract has the greatest predicted probability of blood lead levels of  $5 \mu\text{g/dL}$  or greater in the Montgomery County area. The predicted probability of blood lead levels of  $5 \mu\text{g/dL}$  or greater in this census tract is 34.44%.

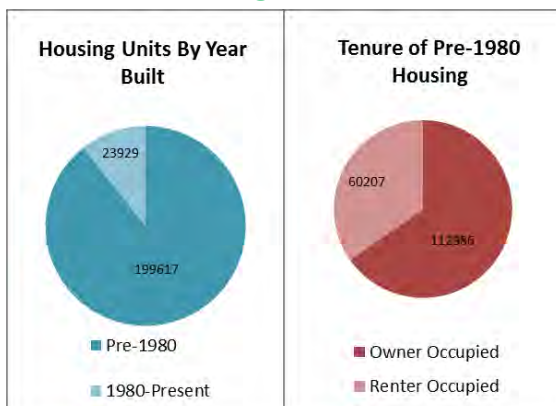


## 2012– Number of Children Tested and Number of Elevated Blood Lead Levels (EBLs)

Result Category	Total Children Screened	< 5 µg/dL	5 - 9 µg/dL	10 - 14 µg/dL	15 - 19 µg/dL	20 - 24 µg/dL	≥25 µg/dL	Total Confirmed EBLs	% EBLs	Unconfirmed EBLs
Montgomery County	6797	6537	209	23	7	4	8	42	0.62%	9
<b>State Total</b>	<b>154,440</b>	<b>145,074</b>	<b>7,482</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>1,557</b>	<b>1.01%</b>	<b>327</b>

Data in the table above represent 2012 testing of children, less than 72 months of age, obtained from the Healthy Housing and Lead Poisoning Surveillance System at the Ohio Department of Health. Blood lead levels are the highest confirmed, or highest unconfirmed (if no confirmatory test was obtained) for each child. Blood Lead Levels considered EBLs in 2012 are shown in red.

### At-risk housing



In 1978, the use of lead in residential paint was banned. Even today, lead-based paint is the primary source of exposure for children with elevated blood lead levels. Lead in paint often occurred at higher concentrations prior to 1950 and poses an even greater risk.

Data are 5-year estimates obtained by the 2007-2011 America Community Surveys.

### At-risk children

Montgomery County		Children, less than six years of age, have rapidly developing brains and significant turnover in bone tissue placing them at an increased risk to the effects of lead exposure.
Age	#	
<b>Under 1</b>	6,700	
<b>1 year</b>	6,603	
<b>2 years</b>	6,715	
<b>3 years</b>	6,832	
<b>4 years</b>	6,596	
<b>5 years</b>	6,631	
<b>Total Under 6</b>	40,077	

Data were obtained from the 2010 Census Summary File 1. Table QT-P2.

## Who is at risk/Who should be tested?

Children, less than 6 years of age, are most susceptible to the effects of lead poisoning. Lead is a neurotoxin and children at this age have rapidly developing brains. Children enrolled on Medicaid are required to be tested at ages 1 and 2 and before age six if they have no previous test on record. Additionally, any child living in a zip code deemed to be at high risk for lead exposure and poisoning should be tested (see High Risk Zip Codes on back of the Lead Testing Requirements and Medical Management Guidelines). For all other children, a set of risk assessment questions should be used to determine whether the child should receive a test. Any answers of “yes” or “don’t know” warrant blood lead testing for children, less than six years of age. The questions are listed below:

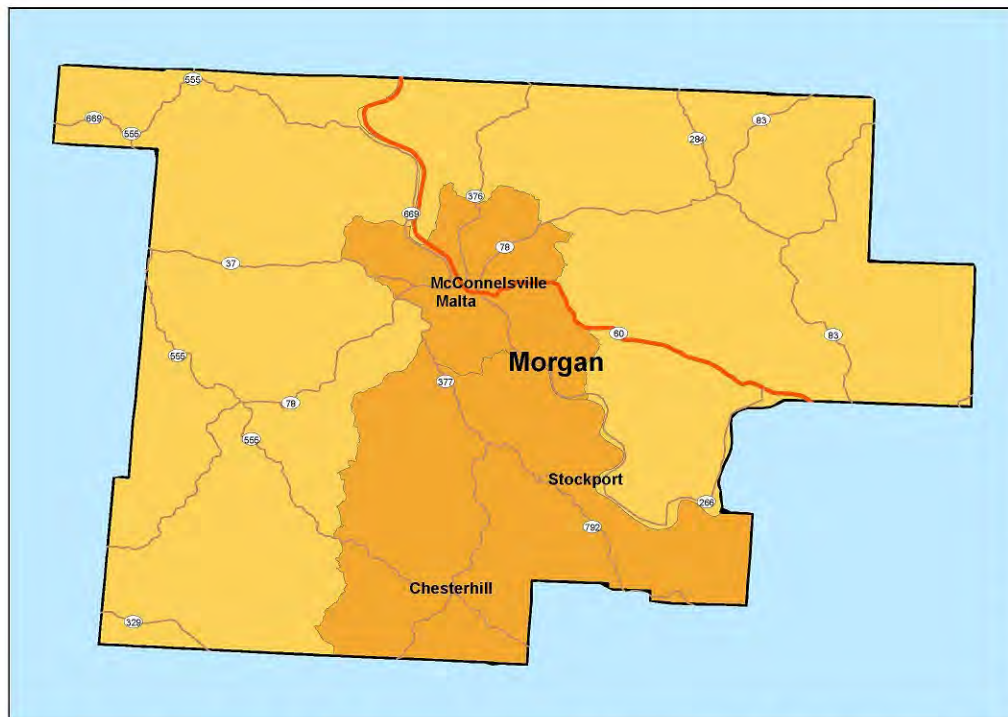
### Ask the parent seven key questions to assess risk.

- Does your child live in or regularly visit a house built before 1978 that has peeling, chipping or chalking paint or recent, ongoing, or planned renovation/remodeling? This includes child care centers, preschools, or homes of a baby sitter or relative.
- Does your child live in or regularly visit a home built before 1950?
- Does your child have a sibling or playmate who has or did have lead poisoning?
- Does your child frequently come in contact with an adult who has a hobby or works with lead? Examples are construction, welding, pottery, painting, and casting ammunition.
- Did the child’s mother have known lead exposure during her pregnancy of the child?
- Is the child or his/her mother an immigrant, refugee, or is the child adopted from a foreign country?
- Does your child live near a lead smelter, battery recycling plant, or other industry known to release lead (active/former)?

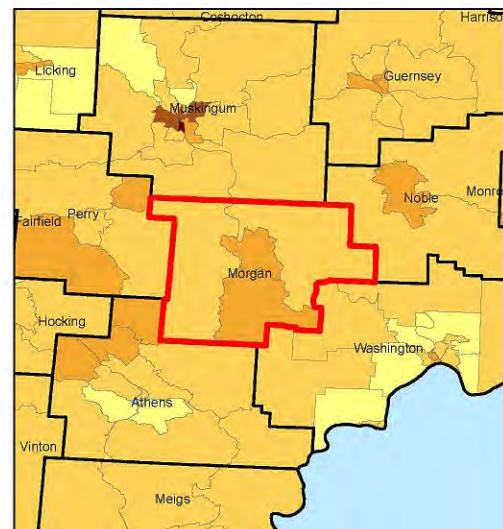
### Resources

- For Medical Management Guidelines and a listing of high risk zip codes, see: ODH [www.odh.ohio.gov](http://www.odh.ohio.gov) Search : Lead
  - EPA Renovation, Repair, and Painting Rule <http://www.epa.gov/lead/pubs/renovation.htm>
  - CDC <http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/>
  - NIOSH <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/lead/>
  - CPSC <http://www.cpsc.gov>
- If you have interest in using the data/maps on the flip side of this sheet to further depict areas of risk, please contact [Tyler.serafini@odh.ohio.gov](mailto:Tyler.serafini@odh.ohio.gov)

# Childhood Lead Poisoning Fact Sheet for the Morgan County Health District



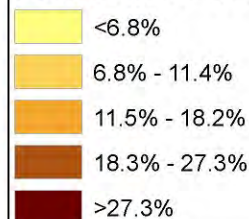
**Figure 1. Morgan County Health District.** This choropleth map depicts the predicted probability of blood lead levels  $\geq 5$   $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$  by census tract. Darker census tracts indicate greater predicted likelihood of children with blood lead levels  $\geq 5$   $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ .



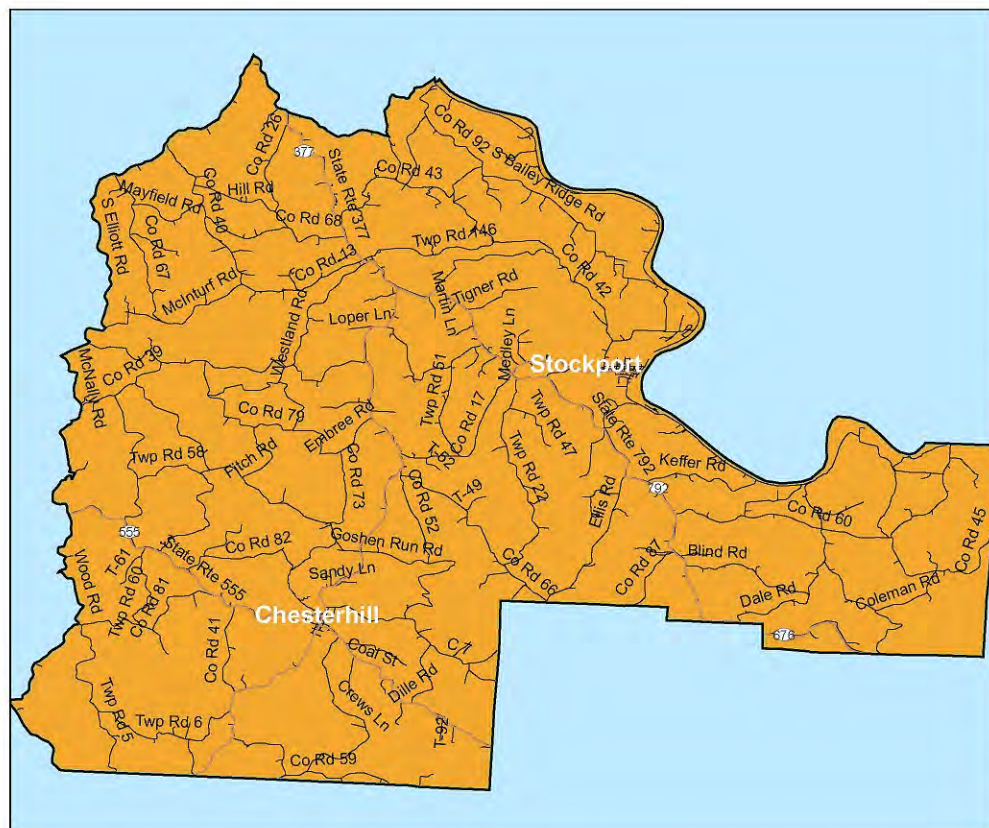
**Figure 2. Morgan County Health District and Surrounding Area.** This figure characterizes the predicted probability of blood lead levels  $\geq 5$   $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$  by census tract. The extent of the Morgan County Health District is outlined in red.

## Legend

### Predicted Probability of BLLs $\geq 5$



All figures depict the predicted proportion of children, less than six years of age, whose blood-lead concentration is equal to or exceeds 5  $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ . These estimates were obtained from a lead risk model developed by The Ohio State University Statistical Consulting Service in conjunction with the Ohio Department of Health Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program. 2010 Census and 2011 American Community Survey housing and demographic data were incorporated as potential predictors, and the model was fit to 2007-2011 blood lead testing data for children less than six years of age. In an effort to avoid issues of collinearity, stepwise selection was used to determine the final set of predictors.



**Figure 3. Census Tract 969100:** This census tract has the greatest predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5  $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$  or greater in the Morgan County Health District. The predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5  $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$  or greater in this census tract is 14.12%.



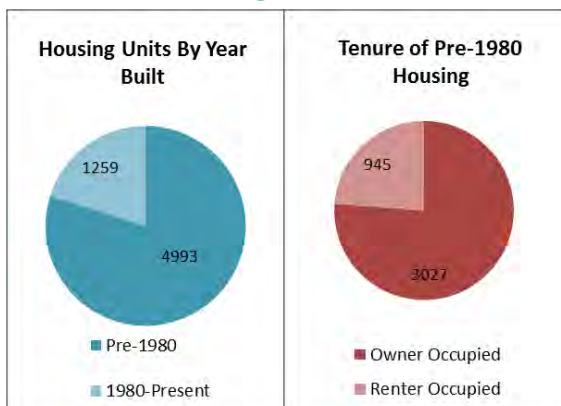


## 2012– Number of Children Tested and Number of Elevated Blood Lead Levels (EBLs)

Result Category	Total Children Screened	< 5 µg/dL	5 - 9 µg/dL	10 - 14 µg/dL	15 - 19 µg/dL	20 - 24 µg/dL	≥25 µg/dL	Total Confirmed EBLs	% EBLs	Unconfirmed EBLs
Morgan County	236	219	16	0	1	0	0	1	0.42%	0
<b>State Total</b>	<b>154,440</b>	<b>145,074</b>	<b>7,482</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>1,557</b>	<b>1.01%</b>	<b>327</b>

Data in the table above represent 2012 testing of children, less than 72 months of age, obtained from the Healthy Housing and Lead Poisoning Surveillance System at the Ohio Department of Health. Blood lead levels are the highest confirmed, or highest unconfirmed (if no confirmatory test was obtained) for each child. Blood Lead Levels considered EBLs in 2012 are shown in red.

### At-risk housing



In 1978, the use of lead in residential paint was banned. Even today, lead-based paint is the primary source of exposure for children with elevated blood lead levels. Lead in paint often occurred at higher concentrations prior to 1950 and poses an even greater risk.

Data are 5-year estimates obtained by the 2007-2011 America Community Surveys.

### At-risk children

Morgan County		Children, less than six years of age, have rapidly developing brains and significant turnover in bone tissue placing them at an increased risk to the effects of lead exposure.
Age	#	
<b>Under 1</b>	156	
<b>1 year</b>	176	
<b>2 years</b>	166	
<b>3 years</b>	183	
<b>4 years</b>	211	
<b>5 years</b>	174	
<b>Total Under 6</b>	1,066	

Data were obtained from the 2010 Census Summary File 1. Table QT-P2.

## Who is at risk/Who should be tested?

*Children, less than 6 years of age, are most susceptible to the effects of lead poisoning. Lead is a neurotoxin and children at this age have rapidly developing brains. Children enrolled on Medicaid are required to be tested at ages 1 and 2 and before age six if they have no previous test on record. Additionally, any child living in a zip code deemed to be at high risk for lead exposure and poisoning should be tested (see High Risk Zip Codes on back of the Lead Testing Requirements and Medical Management Guidelines). For all other children, a set of risk assessment questions should be used to determine whether the child should receive a test. Any answers of "yes" or "don't know" warrant blood lead testing for children, less than six years of age. The questions are listed below:*

### Ask the parent seven key questions to assess risk.

- Does your child live in or regularly visit a house built before 1978 that has peeling, chipping or chalking paint or recent, ongoing, or planned renovation/remodeling? This includes child care centers, preschools, or homes of a baby sitter or relative.
- Does your child live in or regularly visit a home built before 1950?
- Does your child have a sibling or playmate who has or did have lead poisoning?
- Does your child frequently come in contact with an adult who has a hobby or works with lead? Examples are construction, welding, pottery, painting, and casting ammunition.
- Did the child's mother have known lead exposure during her pregnancy of the child?
- Is the child or his/her mother an immigrant, refugee, or is the child adopted from a foreign country?
- Does your child live near a lead smelter, battery recycling plant, or other industry known to release lead (active/former)?

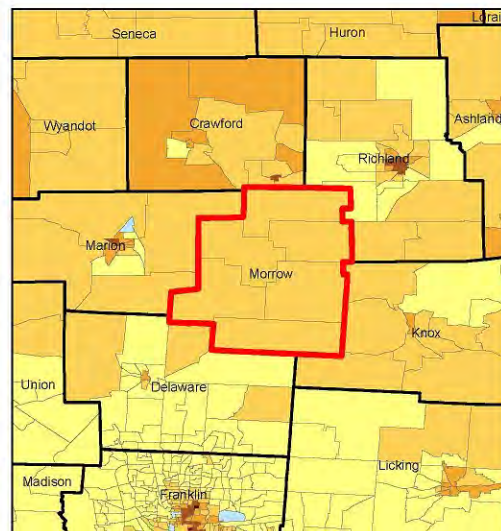
### Resources

- For Medical Management Guidelines and a listing of high risk zip codes, see: ODH [www.odh.ohio.gov](http://www.odh.ohio.gov) Search : Lead
  - EPA Renovation, Repair, and Painting Rule <http://www.epa.gov/lead/pubs/renovation.htm>
  - CDC <http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/>
  - NIOSH <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/lead/>
  - CPSC <http://www.cpsc.gov>
- If you have interest in using the data/maps on the flip side of this sheet to further depict areas of risk, please contact* [Tyler.serafini@odh.ohio.gov](mailto:Tyler.serafini@odh.ohio.gov)

# Childhood Lead Poisoning Fact Sheet for the Morrow County Health Department



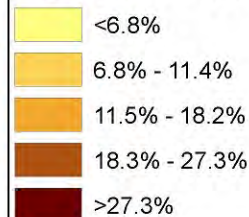
**Figure 1. Morrow County Health Department.** This choropleth map depicts the predicted probability of blood lead levels  $\geq 5$   $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$  by census tract. Darker census tracts indicate greater predicted likelihood of children with blood lead levels  $\geq 5$   $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ .



**Figure 2. Morrow County Health Department and Surrounding Area.** This figure characterizes the predicted probability of blood lead levels  $\geq 5$   $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$  by census tract. The extent of the Morrow County Health Department is outlined in red.

## Legend

### Predicted Probability of BLLs $\geq 5$



All figures depict the predicted proportion of children, less than six years of age, whose blood-lead concentration is equal to or exceeds 5  $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ . These estimates were obtained from a lead risk model developed by The Ohio State University Statistical Consulting Service in conjunction with the Ohio Department of Health Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program. 2010 Census and 2011 American Community Survey housing and demographic data were incorporated as potential predictors, and the model was fit to 2007-2011 blood lead testing data for children less than six years of age. In an effort to avoid issues of collinearity, stepwise selection was used to determine the final set of predictors.



**Figure 3. Census Tract 965300:** This census tract has the greatest predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5  $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$  or greater in the Morrow County Health Department. The predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5  $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$  or greater in this census tract is 8.76%.



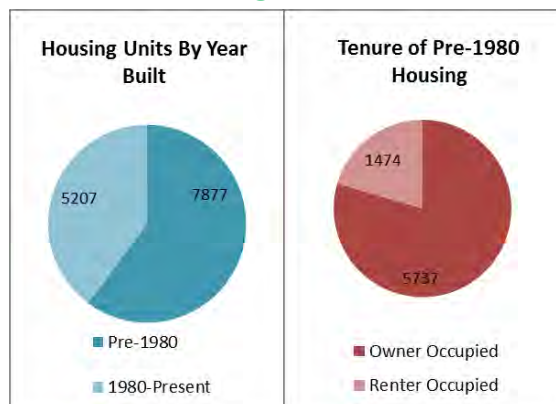


## 2012– Number of Children Tested and Number of Elevated Blood Lead Levels (EBLs)

Result Category	Total Children Screened	< 5 µg/dL	5 - 9 µg/dL	10 - 14 µg/dL	15 - 19 µg/dL	20 - 24 µg/dL	≥25 µg/dL	Total Confirmed EBLs	% EBLs	Unconfirmed EBLs
Morrow County	359	352	5	1	0	0	1	2	0.56%	0
<b>State Total</b>	<b>154,440</b>	<b>145,074</b>	<b>7,482</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>1,557</b>	<b>1.01%</b>	<b>327</b>

Data in the table above represent 2012 testing of children, less than 72 months of age, obtained from the Healthy Housing and Lead Poisoning Surveillance System at the Ohio Department of Health. Blood lead levels are the highest confirmed, or highest unconfirmed (if no confirmatory test was obtained) for each child. Blood Lead Levels considered EBLs in 2012 are shown in red.

### At-risk housing



In 1978, the use of lead in residential paint was banned. Even today, lead-based paint is the primary source of exposure for children with elevated blood lead levels. Lead in paint often occurred at higher concentrations prior to 1950 and poses an even greater risk.

Data are 5-year estimates obtained by the 2007-2011 America Community Surveys.

### At-risk children

Morrow County		Children, less than six years of age, have rapidly developing brains and significant turnover in bone tissue placing them at an increased risk to the effects of lead exposure.
Age	#	
<b>Under 1</b>	441	
<b>1 year</b>	401	
<b>2 years</b>	446	
<b>3 years</b>	451	
<b>4 years</b>	480	
<b>5 years</b>	490	
<b>Total Under 6</b>	2,709	

Data were obtained from the 2010 Census Summary File 1. Table QT-P2.

## Who is at risk/Who should be tested?

*Children, less than 6 years of age, are most susceptible to the effects of lead poisoning. Lead is a neurotoxin and children at this age have rapidly developing brains. Children enrolled on Medicaid are required to be tested at ages 1 and 2 and before age six if they have no previous test on record. Additionally, any child living in a zip code deemed to be at high risk for lead exposure and poisoning should be tested (see High Risk Zip Codes on back of the Lead Testing Requirements and Medical Management Guidelines). For all other children, a set of risk assessment questions should be used to determine whether the child should receive a test. Any answers of “yes” or “don’t know” warrant blood lead testing for children, less than six years of age. The questions are listed below:*

### Ask the parent seven key questions to assess risk.

- Does your child live in or regularly visit a house built before 1978 that has peeling, chipping or chalking paint or recent, ongoing, or planned renovation/remodeling? This includes child care centers, preschools, or homes of a baby sitter or relative.
- Does your child live in or regularly visit a home built before 1950?
- Does your child have a sibling or playmate who has or did have lead poisoning?
- Does your child frequently come in contact with an adult who has a hobby or works with lead? Examples are construction, welding, pottery, painting, and casting ammunition.
- Did the child’s mother have known lead exposure during her pregnancy of the child?
- Is the child or his/her mother an immigrant, refugee, or is the child adopted from a foreign country?
- Does your child live near a lead smelter, battery recycling plant, or other industry known to release lead (active/former)?

### Resources

- For Medical Management Guidelines and a listing of high risk zip codes, see: ODH [www.odh.ohio.gov](http://www.odh.ohio.gov) Search : Lead
  - EPA Renovation, Repair, and Painting Rule <http://www.epa.gov/lead/pubs/renovation.htm>
  - CDC <http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/>
  - NIOSH <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/lead/>
  - CPSC <http://www.cpsc.gov>
- If you have interest in using the data/maps on the flip side of this sheet to further depict areas of risk, please contact* [Tyler.serafini@odh.ohio.gov](mailto:Tyler.serafini@odh.ohio.gov)

# Childhood Lead Poisoning Fact Sheet for the Zanesville-Muskingum County Health Department



Figure 1. Zanesville-Muskingum County Health Department. This choropleth map depicts the predicted probability of blood lead levels  $\geq 5 \mu\text{g/dL}$  by census tract. Darker census tracts indicate greater predicted likelihood of children with blood lead levels  $\geq 5 \mu\text{g/dL}$ .

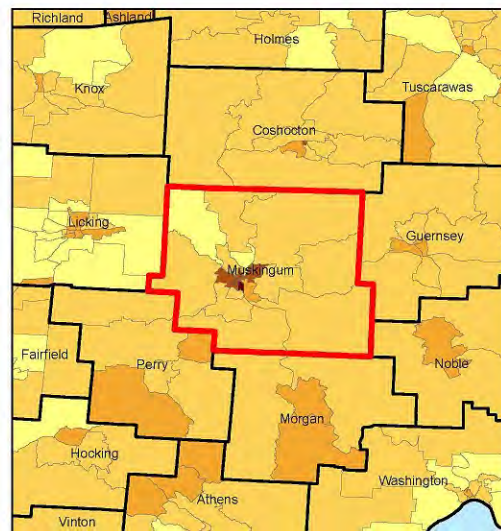
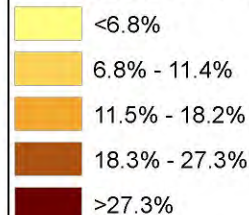


Figure 2. Zanesville-Muskingum County Health Department and Surrounding Area. This figure characterizes the predicted probability of blood lead levels  $\geq 5 \mu\text{g/dL}$  by census tract. The extent of the Zanesville-Muskingum County Health Department is outlined in red.

## Legend

### Predicted Probability of BLLs $\geq 5$



All figures depict the predicted proportion of children, less than six years of age, whose blood-lead concentration is equal to or exceeds  $5 \mu\text{g/dL}$ . These estimates were obtained from a lead risk model developed by The Ohio State University Statistical Consulting Service in conjunction with the Ohio Department of Health Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program. 2010 Census and 2011 American Community Survey housing and demographic data were incorporated as potential predictors, and the model was fit to 2007-2011 blood lead testing data for children less than six years of age. In an effort to avoid issues of collinearity, stepwise selection was used to determine the final set of predictors.



Figure 3. Census Tract 912100: This census tract has the greatest predicted probability of blood lead levels of  $5 \mu\text{g/dL}$  or greater in the Zanesville-Muskingum County Health Department. The predicted probability of blood lead levels of  $5 \mu\text{g/dL}$  or greater in this census tract is 27.89%.



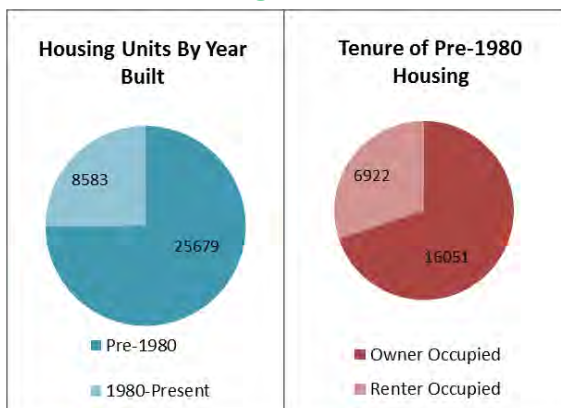


## 2012– Number of Children Tested and Number of Elevated Blood Lead Levels (EBLs)

Result Category	Total Children Screened	< 5 µg/dL	5 - 9 µg/dL	10 - 14 µg/dL	15 - 19 µg/dL	20 - 24 µg/dL	≥25 µg/dL	Total Confirmed EBLs	% EBLs	Unconfirmed EBLs
Muskingum County	1671	1631	31	4	2	1	1	8	0.48%	1
<b>State Total</b>	<b>154,440</b>	<b>145,074</b>	<b>7,482</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>1,557</b>	<b>1.01%</b>	<b>327</b>

Data in the table above represent 2012 testing of children, less than 72 months of age, obtained from the Healthy Housing and Lead Poisoning Surveillance System at the Ohio Department of Health. Blood lead levels are the highest confirmed, or highest unconfirmed (if no confirmatory test was obtained) for each child. Blood Lead Levels considered EBLs in 2012 are shown in red.

### At-risk housing



In 1978, the use of lead in residential paint was banned. Even today, lead-based paint is the primary source of exposure for children with elevated blood lead levels. Lead in paint often occurred at higher concentrations prior to 1950 and poses an even greater risk.

Data are 5-year estimates obtained by the 2007-2011 America Community Surveys.

### At-risk children

Muskingum County		Children, less than six years of age, have rapidly developing brains and significant turnover in bone tissue placing them at an increased risk to the effects of lead exposure.
Age	#	
<b>Under 1</b>	1,022	
<b>1 year</b>	1,043	
<b>2 years</b>	1,047	
<b>3 years</b>	1,089	
<b>4 years</b>	1,083	
<b>5 years</b>	1,091	
<b>Total Under 6</b>	6,375	

Data were obtained from the 2010 Census Summary File 1. Table QT-P2.

## Who is at risk/Who should be tested?

*Children, less than 6 years of age, are most susceptible to the effects of lead poisoning. Lead is a neurotoxin and children at this age have rapidly developing brains. Children enrolled on Medicaid are required to be tested at ages 1 and 2 and before age six if they have no previous test on record. Additionally, any child living in a zip code deemed to be at high risk for lead exposure and poisoning should be tested (see High Risk Zip Codes on back of the Lead Testing Requirements and Medical Management Guidelines). For all other children, a set of risk assessment questions should be used to determine whether the child should receive a test. Any answers of “yes” or “don’t know” warrant blood lead testing for children, less than six years of age. The questions are listed below:*

### Ask the parent seven key questions to assess risk.

- Does your child live in or regularly visit a house built before 1978 that has peeling, chipping or chalking paint or recent, ongoing, or planned renovation/remodeling? This includes child care centers, preschools, or homes of a baby sitter or relative.
- Does your child live in or regularly visit a home built before 1950?
- Does your child have a sibling or playmate who has or did have lead poisoning?
- Does your child frequently come in contact with an adult who has a hobby or works with lead? Examples are construction, welding, pottery, painting, and casting ammunition.
- Did the child’s mother have known lead exposure during her pregnancy of the child?
- Is the child or his/her mother an immigrant, refugee, or is the child adopted from a foreign country?
- Does your child live near a lead smelter, battery recycling plant, or other industry known to release lead (active/former)?

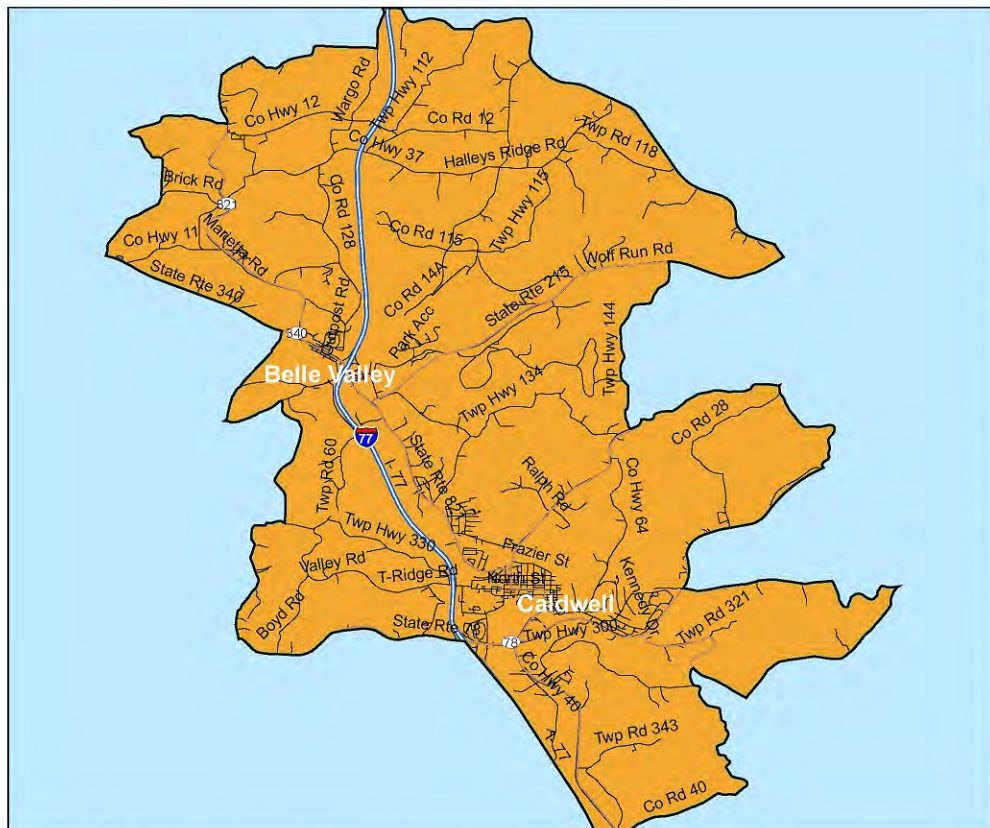
### Resources

- For Medical Management Guidelines and a listing of high risk zip codes, see: ODH [www.odh.ohio.gov](http://www.odh.ohio.gov) Search : Lead
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  - CDC <http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/>
  - NIOSH <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/lead/>
  - CPSC <http://www.cpsc.gov>
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Childhood Lead Poisoning Fact Sheet for the Noble County Health Department



**Figure 1. Noble County Health Department.** This choropleth map depicts the predicted probability of blood lead levels  $\geq 5$   $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$  by census tract. Darker census tracts indicate greater predicted likelihood of children with blood lead levels  $\geq 5$   $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ .



**Figure 3. Census Tract 968400: This census tract has the greatest predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5 µg/dL or greater in the Noble County Health Department. The predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5 µg/dL or greater in this census tract is 12.28%.**

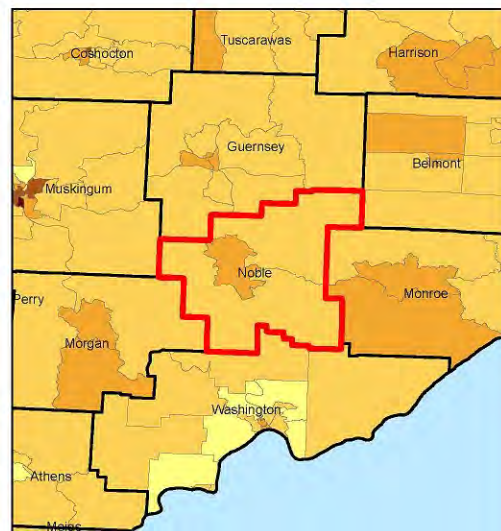
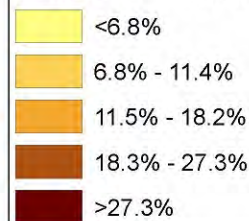


Figure 2. Noble County Health Department and Surrounding Area. This figure characterizes the predicted probability of blood lead levels  $\geq 5$   $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$  by census tract. The extent of the Noble County Health Department is outlined in red.

### Legend

### Predicted Probability of BLLs $\geq 5$



All figures depict the predicted proportion of children, less than six years of age, whose blood-lead concentration is equal to or exceeds 5  $\mu\text{g/dL}$ . These estimates were obtained from a lead risk model developed by The Ohio State University Statistical Consulting Service in conjunction with the Ohio Department of Health Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program 2010 Census and 2011 American Community Survey housing and demographic data were incorporated as potential predictors, and the model was fit to 2007-2011 blood lead testing data for children less than six years of age. In an effort to avoid issues of collinearity, stepwise selection was used to determine the final set of predictors.



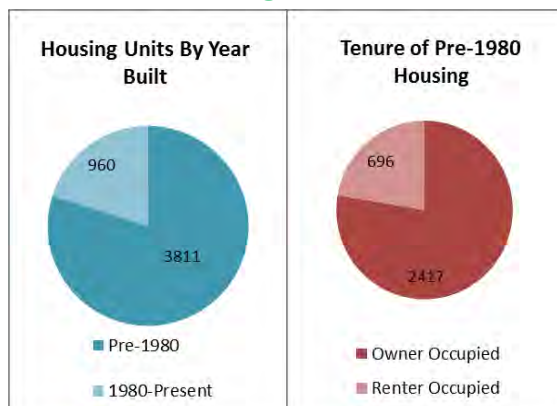


## 2012– Number of Children Tested and Number of Elevated Blood Lead Levels (EBLs)

Result Category	Total Children Screened	< 5 µg/dL	5 - 9 µg/dL	10 - 14 µg/dL	15 - 19 µg/dL	20 - 24 µg/dL	≥25 µg/dL	Total Confirmed EBLs	% EBLs	Unconfirmed EBLs
Noble County	235	222	10	1	1	0	0	2	0.85%	1
<b>State Total</b>	<b>154,440</b>	<b>145,074</b>	<b>7,482</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>1,557</b>	<b>1.01%</b>	<b>327</b>

Data in the table above represent 2012 testing of children, less than 72 months of age, obtained from the Healthy Housing and Lead Poisoning Surveillance System at the Ohio Department of Health. Blood lead levels are the highest confirmed, or highest unconfirmed (if no confirmatory test was obtained) for each child. Blood Lead Levels considered EBLs in 2012 are shown in red.

### At-risk housing



Data are 5-year estimates obtained by the 2007-2011 America Community Surveys.

### At-risk children

Noble County		Children, less than six years of age, have rapidly developing brains and significant turnover in bone tissue placing them at an increased risk to the effects of lead exposure.
Age	#	
Under 1	140	
1 year	150	
2 years	165	
3 years	150	
4 years	142	
5 years	122	
<b>Total Under 6</b>	<b>869</b>	

Data were obtained from the 2010 Census Summary File 1. Table QT-P2.

## Who is at risk/Who should be tested?

*Children, less than 6 years of age, are most susceptible to the effects of lead poisoning. Lead is a neurotoxin and children at this age have rapidly developing brains. Children enrolled on Medicaid are required to be tested at ages 1 and 2 and before age six if they have no previous test on record. Additionally, any child living in a zip code deemed to be at high risk for lead exposure and poisoning should be tested (see High Risk Zip Codes on back of the Lead Testing Requirements and Medical Management Guidelines). For all other children, a set of risk assessment questions should be used to determine whether the child should receive a test. Any answers of “yes” or “don’t know” warrant blood lead testing for children, less than six years of age. The questions are listed below:*

### Ask the parent seven key questions to assess risk.

- Does your child live in or regularly visit a house built before 1978 that has peeling, chipping or chalking paint or recent, ongoing, or planned renovation/remodeling? This includes child care centers, preschools, or homes of a baby sitter or relative.
- Does your child live in or regularly visit a home built before 1950?
- Does your child have a sibling or playmate who has or did have lead poisoning?
- Does your child frequently come in contact with an adult who has a hobby or works with lead? Examples are construction, welding, pottery, painting, and casting ammunition.
- Did the child’s mother have known lead exposure during her pregnancy of the child?
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- Does your child live near a lead smelter, battery recycling plant, or other industry known to release lead (active/former)?

### Resources

- For Medical Management Guidelines and a listing of high risk zip codes, see: ODH [www.odh.ohio.gov](http://www.odh.ohio.gov) Search : Lead
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  - CDC <http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/>
  - NIOSH <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/lead/>
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Childhood Lead Poisoning Fact Sheet for the Ottawa County Health Department

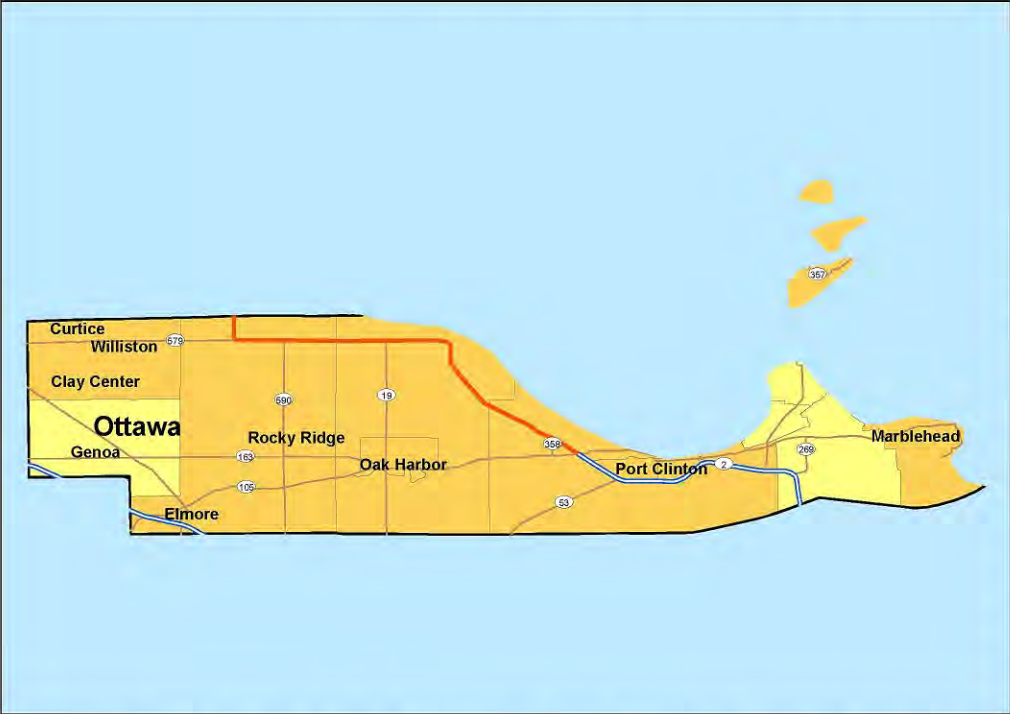


Figure 1. Ottawa County Health Department. This choropleth map depicts the predicted probability of blood lead levels  $\geq 5$   $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$  by census tract. Darker census tracts indicate greater predicted likelihood of children with blood lead levels  $\geq 5$   $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ .

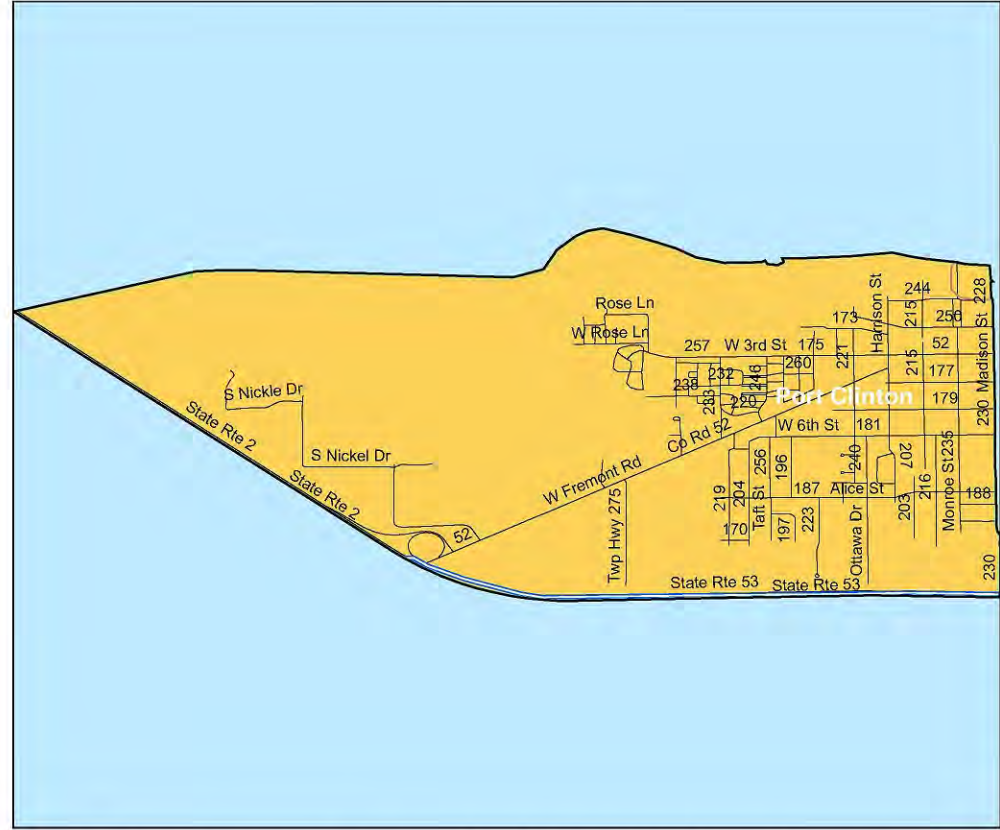


Figure 3. Census Tract 050600: This census tract has the greatest predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5 µg/dL or greater in the Ottawa County Health Department. The predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5 µg/dL or greater in this census tract is 10.24%.

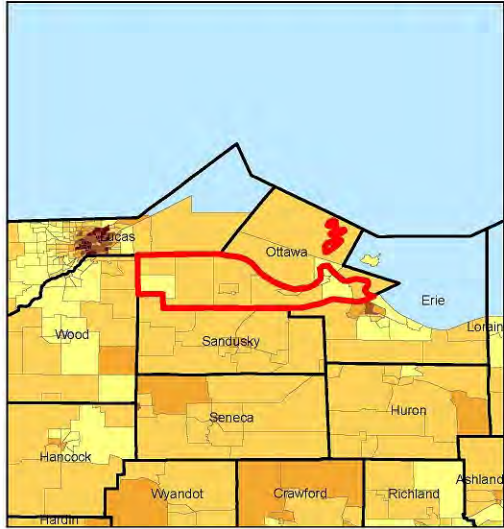


Figure 2. Ottawa County Health Department and Surrounding Area. This figure characterizes the predicted probability of blood lead levels  $\geq 5 \mu\text{g/dL}$  by census tract. The extent of the Ottawa County Health Department is outlined in red. Note: Counties and census tracts bordering Lake Erie may extend into areas of the lake.

### Legend

### Predicted Probability of BLLs $\geq 5$



All figures depict the predicted proportion of children, less than six years of age, whose blood-lead concentration is equal to or exceeds 5  $\mu\text{g/dL}$ . These estimates were obtained from a lead risk model developed by The Ohio State University Statistical Consulting Service in conjunction with the Ohio Department of Health Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program. 2010 Census and 2011 American Community Survey housing and demographic data were incorporated as potential predictors, and the model was fit to 2007-2011 blood lead testing data for children less than six years of age. In an effort to avoid issues of collinearity, stepwise selection was used to determine the final set of predictors.



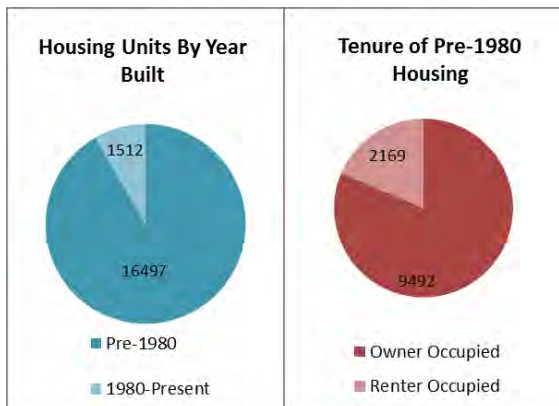


## 2012– Number of Children Tested and Number of Elevated Blood Lead Levels (EBLs)

Result Category	Total Children Screened	< 5 µg/dL	5 - 9 µg/dL	10 - 14 µg/dL	15 - 19 µg/dL	20 - 24 µg/dL	≥25 µg/dL	Total Confirmed EBLs	% EBLs	Unconfirmed EBLs
Ottawa County	327	317	10	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0
<b>State Total</b>	<b>154,440</b>	<b>145,074</b>	<b>7,482</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>1,557</b>	<b>1.01%</b>	<b>327</b>

Data in the table above represent 2012 testing of children, less than 72 months of age, obtained from the Healthy Housing and Lead Poisoning Surveillance System at the Ohio Department of Health. Blood lead levels are the highest confirmed, or highest unconfirmed (if no confirmatory test was obtained) for each child. Blood Lead Levels considered EBLs in 2012 are shown in red.

### At-risk housing



In 1978, the use of lead in residential paint was banned. Even today, lead-based paint is the primary source of exposure for children with elevated blood lead levels. Lead in paint often occurred at higher concentrations prior to 1950 and poses an even greater risk.

Data are 5-year estimates obtained by the 2007-2011 America Community Surveys.

### At-risk children

Ottawa County		Children, less than six years of age, have rapidly developing brains and significant turnover in bone tissue placing them at an increased risk to the effects of lead exposure.
Age	#	
Under 1	373	
1 year	423	
2 years	402	
3 years	415	
4 years	420	
5 years	449	
<b>Total Under 6</b>	<b>2,482</b>	

Data were obtained from the 2010 Census Summary File 1. Table QT-P2.

## Who is at risk/Who should be tested?

*Children, less than 6 years of age, are most susceptible to the effects of lead poisoning. Lead is a neurotoxin and children at this age have rapidly developing brains. Children enrolled on Medicaid are required to be tested at ages 1 and 2 and before age six if they have no previous test on record. Additionally, any child living in a zip code deemed to be at high risk for lead exposure and poisoning should be tested (see High Risk Zip Codes on back of the Lead Testing Requirements and Medical Management Guidelines). For all other children, a set of risk assessment questions should be used to determine whether the child should receive a test. Any answers of “yes” or “don’t know” warrant blood lead testing for children, less than six years of age. The questions are listed below:*

### Ask the parent seven key questions to assess risk.

- Does your child live in or regularly visit a house built before 1978 that has peeling, chipping or chalking paint or recent, ongoing, or planned renovation/remodeling? This includes child care centers, preschools, or homes of a baby sitter or relative.
- Does your child live in or regularly visit a home built before 1950?
- Does your child have a sibling or playmate who has or did have lead poisoning?
- Does your child frequently come in contact with an adult who has a hobby or works with lead? Examples are construction, welding, pottery, painting, and casting ammunition.
- Did the child’s mother have known lead exposure during her pregnancy of the child?
- Is the child or his/her mother an immigrant, refugee, or is the child adopted from a foreign country?
- Does your child live near a lead smelter, battery recycling plant, or other industry known to release lead (active/former)?

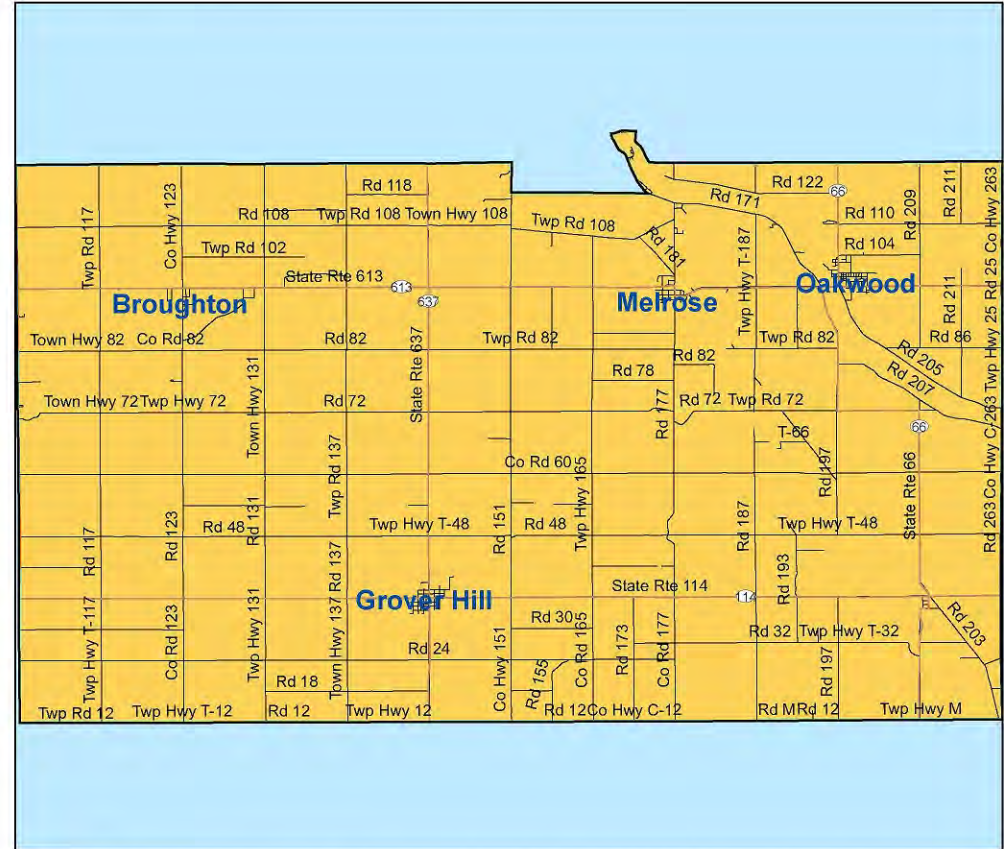
### Resources

- For Medical Management Guidelines and a listing of high risk zip codes, see: ODH [www.odh.ohio.gov](http://www.odh.ohio.gov) Search : Lead
  - EPA Renovation, Repair, and Painting Rule <http://www.epa.gov/lead/pubs/renovation.htm>
  - CDC <http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/>
  - NIOSH <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/lead/>
  - CPSC <http://www.cpsc.gov>
- If you have interest in using the data/maps on the flip side of this sheet to further depict areas of risk, please contact [Tyler.serafini@odh.ohio.gov](mailto:Tyler.serafini@odh.ohio.gov)*

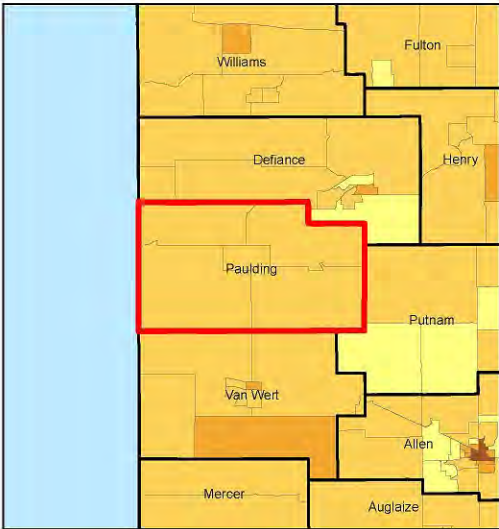
Childhood Lead Poisoning Fact Sheet for the Paulding County Health District



**Figure 1. Paulding County Health District.** This choropleth map depicts the predicted probability of blood lead levels  $\geq 5 \mu\text{g/dL}$  by census tract. Darker census tracts indicate greater predicted likelihood of children with blood lead levels  $\geq 5 \mu\text{g/dL}$ .



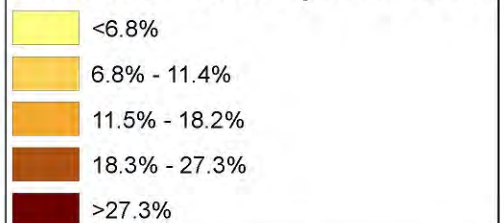
**Figure 3. Census Tract 960500:** This census tract has the greatest predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5 µg/dL or greater in the Paulding County Health District. The predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5 µg/dL or greater in this census tract is 8.73%.



**Figure 2. Paulding County Health District and Surrounding Area.** This figure characterizes the predicted probability of blood lead levels  $\geq 5 \mu\text{g/dL}$  by census tract. The extent of the Paulding County Health District is outlined in red.

### Legend

### Predicted Probability of BLLs $\geq 5$



All figures depict the predicted proportion of children, less than six years of age, whose blood-lead concentration is equal to or exceeds 5  $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ . These estimates were obtained from a lead risk model developed by The Ohio State University Statistical Consulting Service in conjunction with the Ohio Department of Health Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program. 2010 Census and 2011 American Community Survey housing and demographic data were incorporated as potential predictors, and the model was fit to 2007-2011 blood lead testing data for children less than six years of age. In an effort to avoid issues of collinearity, stepwise selection was used to determine the final set of predictors.



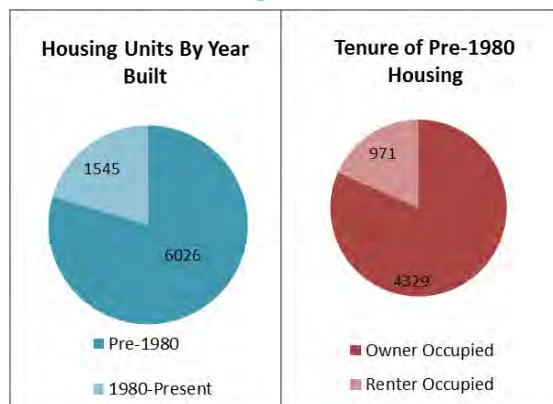


## 2012– Number of Children Tested and Number of Elevated Blood Lead Levels (EBLs)

Result Category	Total Children Screened	< 5 µg/dL	5 - 9 µg/dL	10 - 14 µg/dL	15 - 19 µg/dL	20 - 24 µg/dL	≥25 µg/dL	Total Confirmed EBLs	% EBLs	Unconfirmed EBLs
Paulding County	161	157	4	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0
<b>State Total</b>	<b>154,440</b>	<b>145,074</b>	<b>7,482</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>1,557</b>	<b>1.01%</b>	<b>327</b>

Data in the table above represent 2012 testing of children, less than 72 months of age, obtained from the Healthy Housing and Lead Poisoning Surveillance System at the Ohio Department of Health. Blood lead levels are the highest confirmed, or highest unconfirmed (if no confirmatory test was obtained) for each child. Blood Lead Levels considered EBLs in 2012 are shown in red.

### At-risk housing



In 1978, the use of lead in residential paint was banned. Even today, lead-based paint is the primary source of exposure for children with elevated blood lead levels. Lead in paint often occurred at higher concentrations prior to 1950 and poses an even greater risk.

Data are 5-year estimates obtained by the 2007-2011 America Community Surveys.

### At-risk children

Paulding County		Children, less than six years of age, have rapidly developing brains and significant turnover in bone tissue placing them at an increased risk to the effects of lead exposure.
Age	#	
Under 1	265	
1 year	242	
2 years	287	
3 years	286	
4 years	281	
5 years	254	
<b>Total Under 6</b>	<b>1,615</b>	

Data were obtained from the 2010 Census Summary File 1. Table QT-P2.

## Who is at risk/Who should be tested?

*Children, less than 6 years of age, are most susceptible to the effects of lead poisoning. Lead is a neurotoxin and children at this age have rapidly developing brains. Children enrolled on Medicaid are required to be tested at ages 1 and 2 and before age six if they have no previous test on record. Additionally, any child living in a zip code deemed to be at high risk for lead exposure and poisoning should be tested (see High Risk Zip Codes on back of the Lead Testing Requirements and Medical Management Guidelines). For all other children, a set of risk assessment questions should be used to determine whether the child should receive a test. Any answers of “yes” or “don’t know” warrant blood lead testing for children, less than six years of age. The questions are listed below:*

### Ask the parent seven key questions to assess risk.

- Does your child live in or regularly visit a house built before 1978 that has peeling, chipping or chalking paint or recent, ongoing, or planned renovation/remodeling? This includes child care centers, preschools, or homes of a baby sitter or relative.
- Does your child live in or regularly visit a home built before 1950?
- Does your child have a sibling or playmate who has or did have lead poisoning?
- Does your child frequently come in contact with an adult who has a hobby or works with lead? Examples are construction, welding, pottery, painting, and casting ammunition.
- Did the child’s mother have known lead exposure during her pregnancy of the child?
- Is the child or his/her mother an immigrant, refugee, or is the child adopted from a foreign country?
- Does your child live near a lead smelter, battery recycling plant, or other industry known to release lead (active/former)?

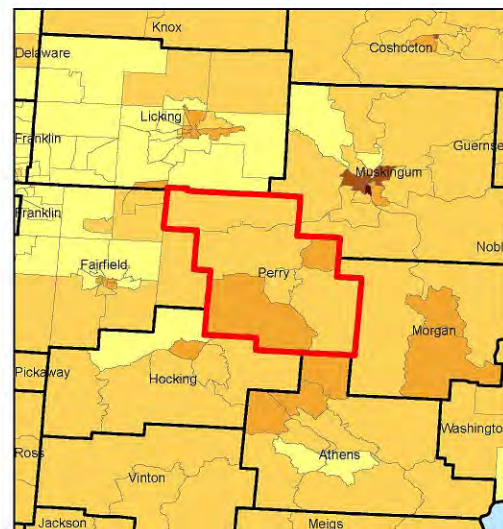
### Resources

- For Medical Management Guidelines and a listing of high risk zip codes, see: ODH [www.odh.ohio.gov](http://www.odh.ohio.gov) Search : Lead
  - EPA Renovation, Repair, and Painting Rule <http://www.epa.gov/lead/pubs/renovation.htm>
  - CDC <http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/>
  - NIOSH <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/lead/>
  - CPSC <http://www.cpsc.gov>
- If you have interest in using the data/maps on the flip side of this sheet to further depict areas of risk, please contact* [Tyler.serafini@odh.ohio.gov](mailto:Tyler.serafini@odh.ohio.gov)

# Childhood Lead Poisoning Fact Sheet for the Perry County Health District



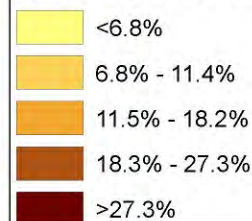
**Figure 1. Perry County Health District.** This choropleth map depicts the predicted probability of blood lead levels  $\geq 5$   $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$  by census tract. Darker census tracts indicate greater predicted likelihood of children with blood lead levels  $\geq 5$   $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ .



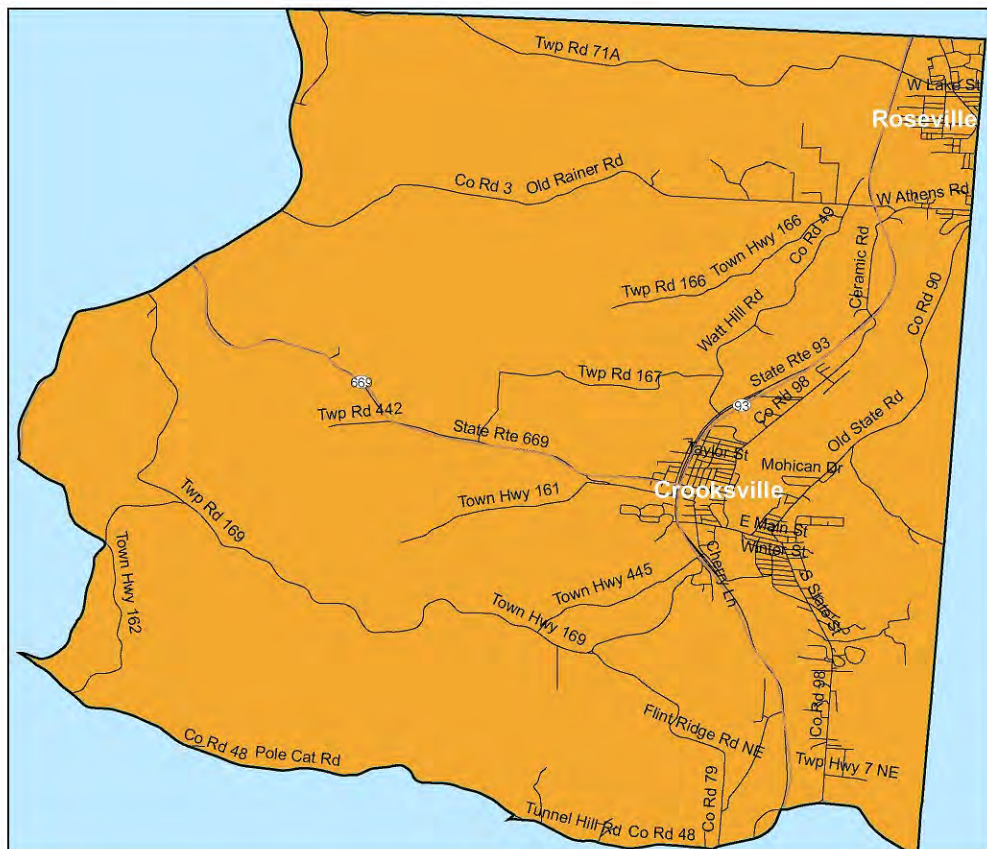
**Figure 2. Perry County Health District and Surrounding Area.** This figure characterizes the predicted probability of blood lead levels  $\geq 5$   $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$  by census tract. The extent of the Perry County Health District is outlined in red.

## Legend

### Predicted Probability of BLLs $\geq 5$



All figures depict the predicted proportion of children, less than six years of age, whose blood-lead concentration is equal to or exceeds 5  $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ . These estimates were obtained from a lead risk model developed by The Ohio State University Statistical Consulting Service in conjunction with the Ohio Department of Health Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program. 2010 Census and 2011 American Community Survey housing and demographic data were incorporated as potential predictors, and the model was fit to 2007-2011 blood lead testing data for children less than six years of age. In an effort to avoid issues of collinearity, stepwise selection was used to determine the final set of predictors.



**Figure 3. Census Tract 966000:** This census tract has the greatest predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5  $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$  or greater in the Perry County Health District. The predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5  $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$  or greater in this census tract is 12.19%.



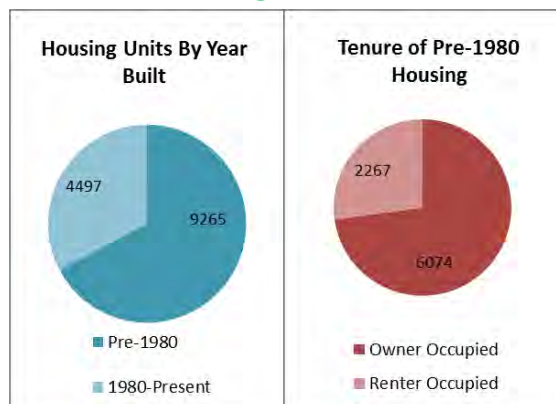


## 2012– Number of Children Tested and Number of Elevated Blood Lead Levels (EBLs)

Result Category	Total Children Screened	< 5 µg/dL	5 - 9 µg/dL	10 - 14 µg/dL	15 - 19 µg/dL	20 - 24 µg/dL	≥25 µg/dL	Total Confirmed EBLs	% EBLs	Unconfirmed EBLs
Perry County	563	549	14	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0
<b>State Total</b>	<b>154,440</b>	<b>145,074</b>	<b>7,482</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>1,557</b>	<b>1.01%</b>	<b>327</b>

Data in the table above represent 2012 testing of children, less than 72 months of age, obtained from the Healthy Housing and Lead Poisoning Surveillance System at the Ohio Department of Health. Blood lead levels are the highest confirmed, or highest unconfirmed (if no confirmatory test was obtained) for each child. Blood Lead Levels considered EBLs in 2012 are shown in red.

### At-risk housing



Data are 5-year estimates obtained by the 2007-2011 America Community Surveys.

### At-risk children

Perry County		Children, less than six years of age, have rapidly developing brains and significant turnover in bone tissue placing them at an increased risk to the effects of lead exposure.
Age	#	
Under 1	440	
1 year	464	
2 years	470	
3 years	508	
4 years	509	
5 years	467	
<b>Total Under 6</b>	<b>2,858</b>	

Data were obtained from the 2010 Census Summary File 1. Table QT-P2.

## Who is at risk/Who should be tested?

*Children, less than 6 years of age, are most susceptible to the effects of lead poisoning. Lead is a neurotoxin and children at this age have rapidly developing brains. Children enrolled on Medicaid are required to be tested at ages 1 and 2 and before age six if they have no previous test on record. Additionally, any child living in a zip code deemed to be at high risk for lead exposure and poisoning should be tested (see High Risk Zip Codes on back of the Lead Testing Requirements and Medical Management Guidelines). For all other children, a set of risk assessment questions should be used to determine whether the child should receive a test. Any answers of “yes” or “don’t know” warrant blood lead testing for children, less than six years of age. The questions are listed below:*

### Ask the parent seven key questions to assess risk.

- Does your child live in or regularly visit a house built before 1978 that has peeling, chipping or chalking paint or recent, ongoing, or planned renovation/remodeling? This includes child care centers, preschools, or homes of a baby sitter or relative.
- Does your child live in or regularly visit a home built before 1950?
- Does your child have a sibling or playmate who has or did have lead poisoning?
- Does your child frequently come in contact with an adult who has a hobby or works with lead? Examples are construction, welding, pottery, painting, and casting ammunition.
- Did the child’s mother have known lead exposure during her pregnancy of the child?
- Is the child or his/her mother an immigrant, refugee, or is the child adopted from a foreign country?
- Does your child live near a lead smelter, battery recycling plant, or other industry known to release lead (active/former)?

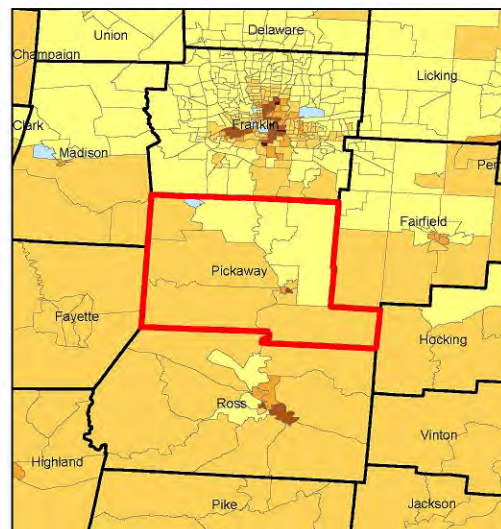
### Resources

- For Medical Management Guidelines and a listing of high risk zip codes, see: ODH [www.odh.ohio.gov](http://www.odh.ohio.gov) Search : Lead
  - EPA Renovation, Repair, and Painting Rule <http://www.epa.gov/lead/pubs/renovation.htm>
  - CDC <http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/>
  - NIOSH <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/lead/>
  - CPSC <http://www.cpsc.gov>
- If you have interest in using the data/maps on the flip side of this sheet to further depict areas of risk, please contact* [Tyler.serafini@odh.ohio.gov](mailto:Tyler.serafini@odh.ohio.gov)

# Childhood Lead Poisoning Fact Sheet for the Pickaway County Health District



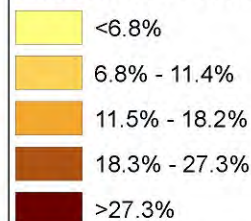
**Figure 1. Pickaway County Health District.** This choropleth map depicts the predicted probability of blood lead levels  $\geq 5 \mu\text{g/dL}$  by census tract. Darker census tracts indicate greater predicted likelihood of children with blood lead levels  $\geq 5 \mu\text{g/dL}$ .



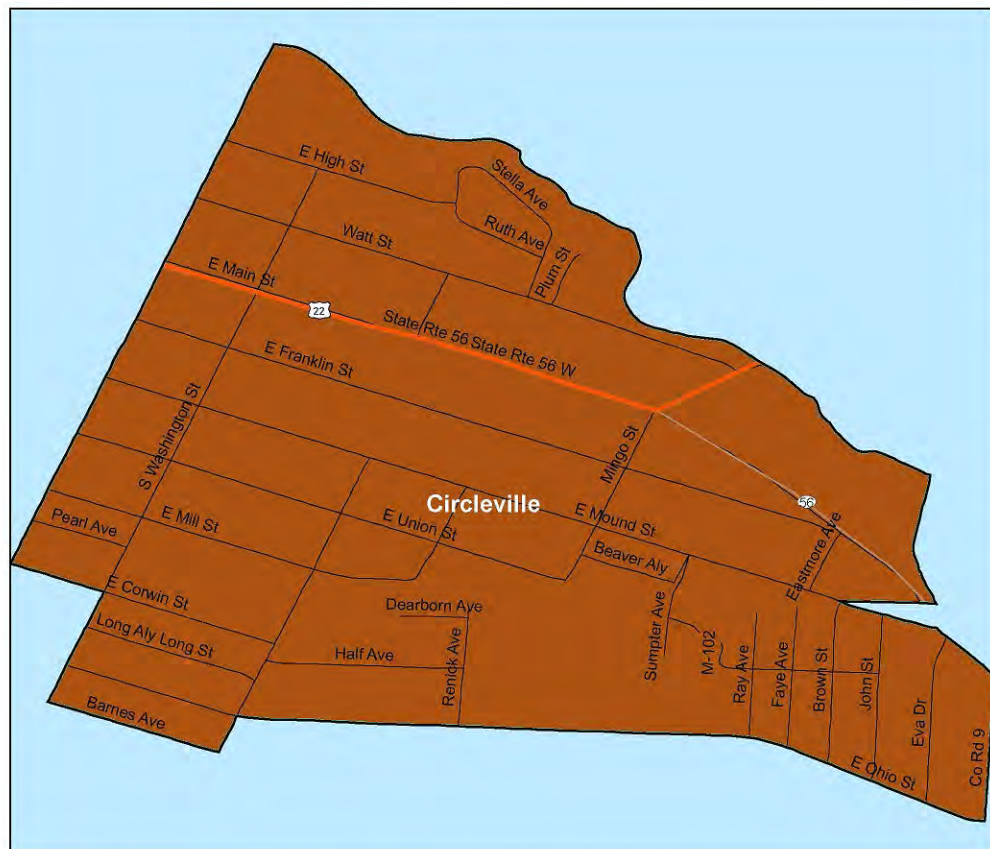
**Figure 2. Pickaway County Health District and Surrounding Area.** This figure characterizes the predicted probability of blood lead levels  $\geq 5 \mu\text{g/dL}$  by census tract. The extent of the Pickaway County Health District is outlined in red.

## Legend

### Predicted Probability of BLLs $\geq 5$



All figures depict the predicted proportion of children, less than six years of age, whose blood-lead concentration is equal to or exceeds  $5 \mu\text{g/dL}$ . These estimates were obtained from a lead risk model developed by The Ohio State University Statistical Consulting Service in conjunction with the Ohio Department of Health Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program. 2010 Census and 2011 American Community Survey housing and demographic data were incorporated as potential predictors, and the model was fit to 2007-2011 blood lead testing data for children less than six years of age. In an effort to avoid issues of collinearity, stepwise selection was used to determine the final set of predictors.



**Figure 3. Census Tract 020200:** This census tract has the greatest predicted probability of blood lead levels of  $5 \mu\text{g/dL}$  or greater in the Pickaway County Health District. The predicted probability of blood lead levels of  $5 \mu\text{g/dL}$  or greater in this census tract is 18.35%.



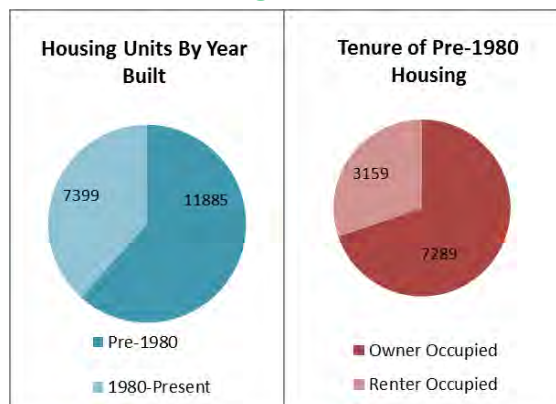


## 2012– Number of Children Tested and Number of Elevated Blood Lead Levels (EBLs)

Result Category	Total Children Screened	< 5 µg/dL	5 - 9 µg/dL	10 - 14 µg/dL	15 - 19 µg/dL	20 - 24 µg/dL	≥25 µg/dL	Total Confirmed EBLs	% EBLs	Unconfirmed EBLs
Pickaway County	1037	1006	29	2	0	0	0	2	0.19%	0
<b>State Total</b>	<b>154,440</b>	<b>145,074</b>	<b>7,482</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>1,557</b>	<b>1.01%</b>	<b>327</b>

Data in the table above represent 2012 testing of children, less than 72 months of age, obtained from the Healthy Housing and Lead Poisoning Surveillance System at the Ohio Department of Health. Blood lead levels are the highest confirmed, or highest unconfirmed (if no confirmatory test was obtained) for each child. Blood Lead Levels considered EBLs in 2012 are shown in red.

### At-risk housing



In 1978, the use of lead in residential paint was banned. Even today, lead-based paint is the primary source of exposure for children with elevated blood lead levels. Lead in paint often occurred at higher concentrations prior to 1950 and poses an even greater risk.

Data are 5-year estimates obtained by the 2007-2011 America Community Surveys.

### At-risk children

Pickaway County		Children, less than six years of age, have rapidly developing brains and significant turnover in bone tissue placing them at an increased risk to the effects of lead exposure.
Age	#	
Under 1	588	
1 year	644	
2 years	633	
3 years	688	
4 years	674	
5 years	680	
<b>Total Under 6</b>	<b>3,907</b>	

Data were obtained from the 2010 Census Summary File 1. Table QT-P2.

### Who is at risk/Who should be tested?

*Children, less than 6 years of age, are most susceptible to the effects of lead poisoning. Lead is a neurotoxin and children at this age have rapidly developing brains. Children enrolled on Medicaid are required to be tested at ages 1 and 2 and before age six if they have no previous test on record. Additionally, any child living in a zip code deemed to be at high risk for lead exposure and poisoning should be tested (see High Risk Zip Codes on back of the Lead Testing Requirements and Medical Management Guidelines). For all other children, a set of risk assessment questions should be used to determine whether the child should receive a test. Any answers of “yes” or “don’t know” warrant blood lead testing for children, less than six years of age. The questions are listed below:*

#### Ask the parent seven key questions to assess risk.

- Does your child live in or regularly visit a house built before 1978 that has peeling, chipping or chalking paint or recent, ongoing, or planned renovation/remodeling? This includes child care centers, preschools, or homes of a baby sitter or relative.
- Does your child live in or regularly visit a home built before 1950?
- Does your child have a sibling or playmate who has or did have lead poisoning?
- Does your child frequently come in contact with an adult who has a hobby or works with lead? Examples are construction, welding, pottery, painting, and casting ammunition.
- Did the child’s mother have known lead exposure during her pregnancy of the child?
- Is the child or his/her mother an immigrant, refugee, or is the child adopted from a foreign country?
- Does your child live near a lead smelter, battery recycling plant, or other industry known to release lead (active/former)?

#### Resources

- For Medical Management Guidelines and a listing of high risk zip codes, see: ODH [www.odh.ohio.gov](http://www.odh.ohio.gov) Search : Lead
  - EPA Renovation, Repair, and Painting Rule <http://www.epa.gov/lead/pubs/renovation.htm>
  - CDC <http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/>
  - NIOSH <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/lead/>
  - CPSC <http://www.cpsc.gov>
- If you have interest in using the data/maps on the flip side of this sheet to further depict areas of risk, please contact* [Tyler.serafini@odh.ohio.gov](mailto:Tyler.serafini@odh.ohio.gov)

# Childhood Lead Poisoning Fact Sheet for the Pike County Health District



Figure 1. Pike County Health District. This choropleth map depicts the predicted probability of blood lead levels  $\geq 5 \mu\text{g/dL}$  by census tract. Darker census tracts indicate greater predicted likelihood of children with blood lead levels  $\geq 5 \mu\text{g/dL}$ .

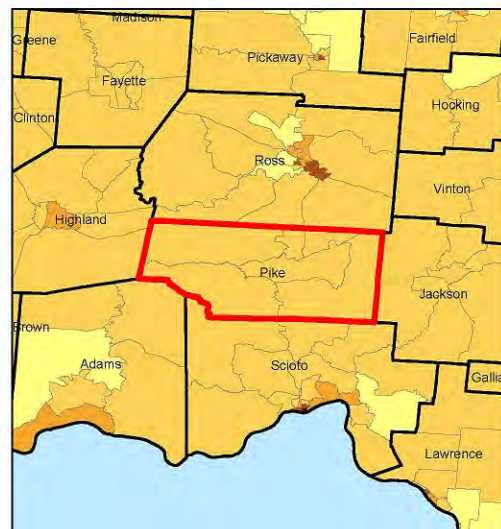


Figure 2. Pike County Health District and Surrounding Area. This figure characterizes the predicted probability of blood lead levels  $\geq 5 \mu\text{g/dL}$  by census tract. The extent of the Pike County Health District is outlined in red.

## Legend

### Predicted Probability of BLLs $\geq 5$

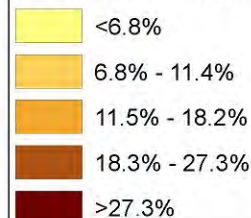


Figure 3. Census Tract 952700: This census tract has the greatest predicted probability of blood lead levels of  $5 \mu\text{g/dL}$  or greater in the Pike County Health District. The predicted probability of blood lead levels of  $5 \mu\text{g/dL}$  or greater in this census tract is 8.75%.

All figures depict the predicted proportion of children, less than six years of age, whose blood-lead concentration is equal to or exceeds  $5 \mu\text{g/dL}$ . These estimates were obtained from a lead risk model developed by The Ohio State University Statistical Consulting Service in conjunction with the Ohio Department of Health Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program. 2010 Census and 2011 American Community Survey housing and demographic data were incorporated as potential predictors, and the model was fit to 2007-2011 blood lead testing data for children less than six years of age. In an effort to avoid issues of collinearity, stepwise selection was used to determine the final set of predictors.



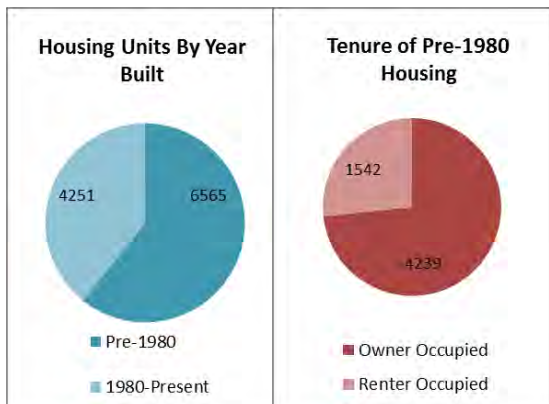


## 2012– Number of Children Tested and Number of Elevated Blood Lead Levels (EBLs)

Result Category	Total Children Screened	< 5 µg/dL	5 - 9 µg/dL	10 - 14 µg/dL	15 - 19 µg/dL	20 - 24 µg/dL	≥25 µg/dL	Total Confirmed EBLs	% EBLs	Unconfirmed EBLs
Pike County	173	164	8	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	1
<b>State Total</b>	<b>154,440</b>	<b>145,074</b>	<b>7,482</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>1,557</b>	<b>1.01%</b>	<b>327</b>

Data in the table above represent 2012 testing of children, less than 72 months of age, obtained from the Healthy Housing and Lead Poisoning Surveillance System at the Ohio Department of Health. Blood lead levels are the highest confirmed, or highest unconfirmed (if no confirmatory test was obtained) for each child. Blood Lead Levels considered EBLs in 2012 are shown in red.

### At-risk housing



Data are 5-year estimates obtained by the 2007-2011 America Community Surveys.

### At-risk children

Pike County		Children, less than six years of age, have rapidly developing brains and significant turnover in bone tissue placing them at an increased risk to the effects of lead exposure.
Age	#	
Under 1	349	
1 year	345	
2 years	369	
3 years	406	
4 years	402	
5 years	361	
<b>Total Under 6</b>	<b>2,232</b>	

Data were obtained from the 2010 Census Summary File 1. Table QT-P2.

## Who is at risk/Who should be tested?

*Children, less than 6 years of age, are most susceptible to the effects of lead poisoning. Lead is a neurotoxin and children at this age have rapidly developing brains. Children enrolled on Medicaid are required to be tested at ages 1 and 2 and before age six if they have no previous test on record. Additionally, any child living in a zip code deemed to be at high risk for lead exposure and poisoning should be tested (see High Risk Zip Codes on back of the Lead Testing Requirements and Medical Management Guidelines). For all other children, a set of risk assessment questions should be used to determine whether the child should receive a test. Any answers of “yes” or “don’t know” warrant blood lead testing for children, less than six years of age. The questions are listed below:*

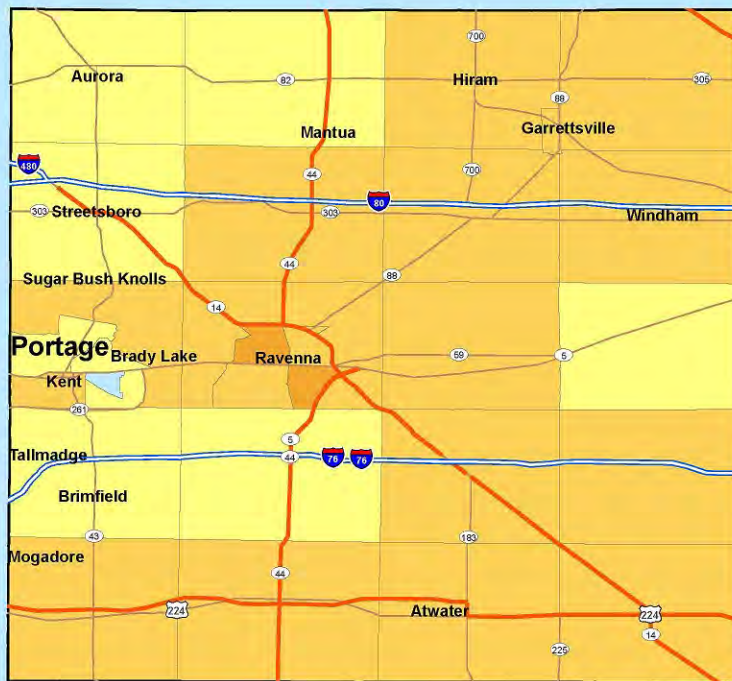
### Ask the parent seven key questions to assess risk.

- Does your child live in or regularly visit a house built before 1978 that has peeling, chipping or chalking paint or recent, ongoing, or planned renovation/remodeling? This includes child care centers, preschools, or homes of a baby sitter or relative.
- Does your child live in or regularly visit a home built before 1950?
- Does your child have a sibling or playmate who has or did have lead poisoning?
- Does your child frequently come in contact with an adult who has a hobby or works with lead? Examples are construction, welding, pottery, painting, and casting ammunition.
- Did the child’s mother have known lead exposure during her pregnancy of the child?
- Is the child or his/her mother an immigrant, refugee, or is the child adopted from a foreign country?
- Does your child live near a lead smelter, battery recycling plant, or other industry known to release lead (active/former)?

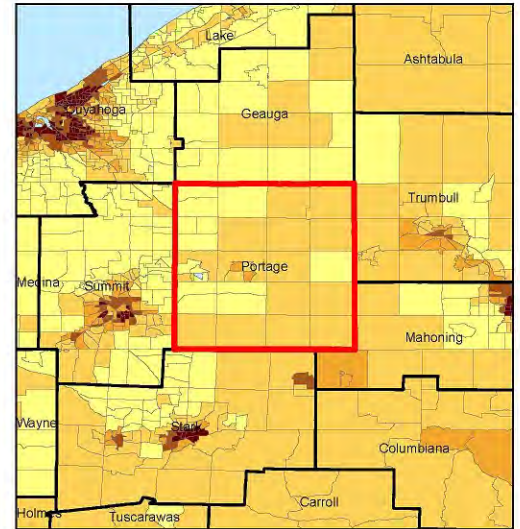
### Resources

- For Medical Management Guidelines and a listing of high risk zip codes, see: ODH [www.odh.ohio.gov](http://www.odh.ohio.gov) Search : Lead
  - EPA Renovation, Repair, and Painting Rule <http://www.epa.gov/lead/pubs/renovation.htm>
  - CDC <http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/>
  - NIOSH <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/lead/>
  - CPSC <http://www.cpsc.gov>
- If you have interest in using the data/maps on the flip side of this sheet to further depict areas of risk, please contact* [Tyler.serafini@odh.ohio.gov](mailto:Tyler.serafini@odh.ohio.gov)

# Childhood Lead Poisoning Fact Sheet for Portage County



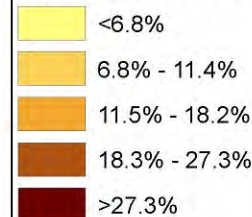
**Figure 1. Portage County.** This choropleth map depicts the predicted probability of blood lead levels  $\geq 5$   $\mu\text{g/dL}$  by census tract. Darker census tracts indicate greater predicted likelihood of children with blood lead levels  $\geq 5$   $\mu\text{g/dL}$ .



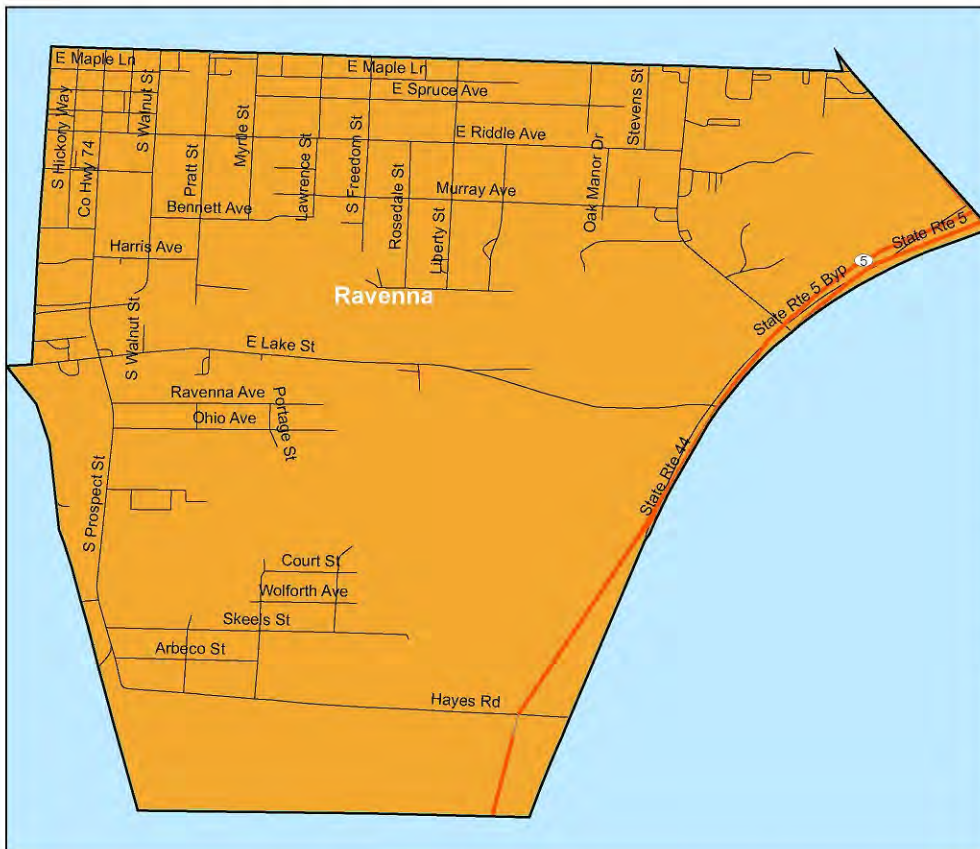
**Figure 2. Portage County and Surrounding Area.** This figure characterizes the predicted probability of blood lead levels  $\geq 5$   $\mu\text{g/dL}$  by census tract. The extent of the Portage County area is outlined in red.

## Legend

### Predicted Probability of BLLs $\geq 5$



All figures depict the predicted proportion of children, less than six years of age, whose blood-lead concentration is equal to or exceeds 5  $\mu\text{g/dL}$ . These estimates were obtained from a lead risk model developed by The Ohio State University Statistical Consulting Service in conjunction with the Ohio Department of Health Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program. 2010 Census and 2011 American Community Survey housing and demographic data were incorporated as potential predictors, and the model was fit to 2007-2011 blood lead testing data for children less than six years of age. In an effort to avoid issues of collinearity, stepwise selection was used to determine the final set of predictors.



**Figure 3. Census Tract 601000:** This census tract has the greatest predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5  $\mu\text{g/dL}$  or greater in the Portage County area. The predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5  $\mu\text{g/dL}$  or greater in this census tract is 13.65%.



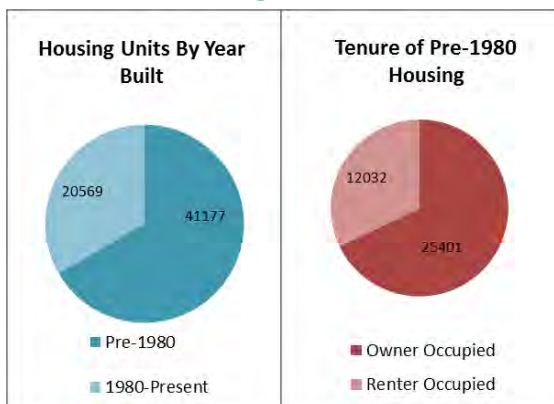


## 2012– Number of Children Tested and Number of Elevated Blood Lead Levels (EBLs)

Result Category	Total Children Screened	< 5 µg/dL	5 - 9 µg/dL	10 - 14 µg/dL	15 - 19 µg/dL	20 - 24 µg/dL	≥25 µg/dL	Total Confirmed EBLs	% EBLs	Unconfirmed EBLs
Portage County	1429	1402	20	4	2	0	0	6	0.42%	1
<b>State Total</b>	<b>154,440</b>	<b>145,074</b>	<b>7,482</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>1,557</b>	<b>1.01%</b>	<b>327</b>

Data in the table above represent 2012 testing of children, less than 72 months of age, obtained from the Healthy Housing and Lead Poisoning Surveillance System at the Ohio Department of Health. Blood lead levels are the highest confirmed, or highest unconfirmed (if no confirmatory test was obtained) for each child. Blood Lead Levels considered EBLs in 2012 are shown in red.

### At-risk housing



In 1978, the use of lead in residential paint was banned. Even today, lead-based paint is the primary source of exposure for children with elevated blood lead levels. Lead in paint often occurred at higher concentrations prior to 1950 and poses an even greater risk.

Data are 5-year estimates obtained by the 2007-2011 America Community Surveys.

### At-risk children

Portage County		Children, less than six years of age, have rapidly developing brains and significant turnover in bone tissue placing them at an increased risk to the effects of lead exposure.
Age	#	
Under 1	1,474	
1 year	1,586	
2 years	1,703	
3 years	1,735	
4 years	1,692	
5 years	1,714	
<b>Total Under 6</b>	<b>9,904</b>	

Data were obtained from the 2010 Census Summary File 1. Table QT-P2.

## Who is at risk/Who should be tested?

*Children, less than 6 years of age, are most susceptible to the effects of lead poisoning. Lead is a neurotoxin and children at this age have rapidly developing brains. Children enrolled on Medicaid are required to be tested at ages 1 and 2 and before age six if they have no previous test on record. Additionally, any child living in a zip code deemed to be at high risk for lead exposure and poisoning should be tested (see High Risk Zip Codes on back of the Lead Testing Requirements and Medical Management Guidelines). For all other children, a set of risk assessment questions should be used to determine whether the child should receive a test. Any answers of "yes" or "don't know" warrant blood lead testing for children, less than six years of age. The questions are listed below:*

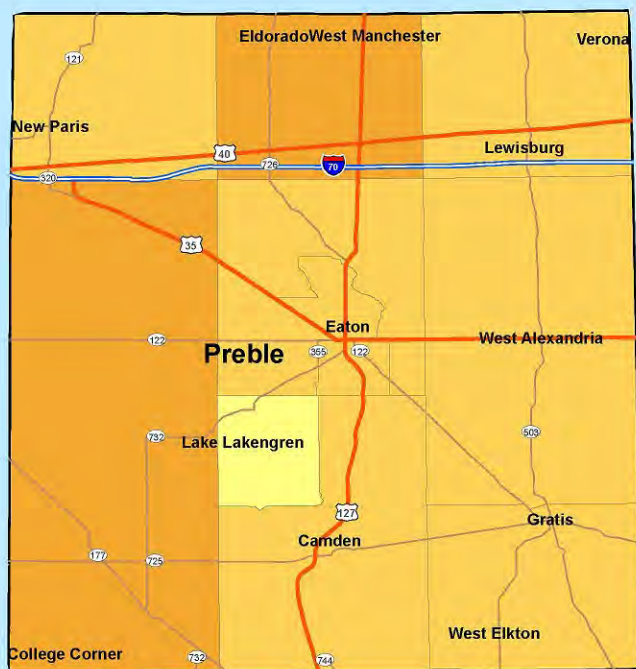
### Ask the parent seven key questions to assess risk.

- Does your child live in or regularly visit a house built before 1978 that has peeling, chipping or chalking paint or recent, ongoing, or planned renovation/remodeling? This includes child care centers, preschools, or homes of a baby sitter or relative.
- Does your child live in or regularly visit a home built before 1950?
- Does your child have a sibling or playmate who has or did have lead poisoning?
- Does your child frequently come in contact with an adult who has a hobby or works with lead? Examples are construction, welding, pottery, painting, and casting ammunition.
- Did the child's mother have known lead exposure during her pregnancy of the child?
- Is the child or his/her mother an immigrant, refugee, or is the child adopted from a foreign country?
- Does your child live near a lead smelter, battery recycling plant, or other industry known to release lead (active/former)?

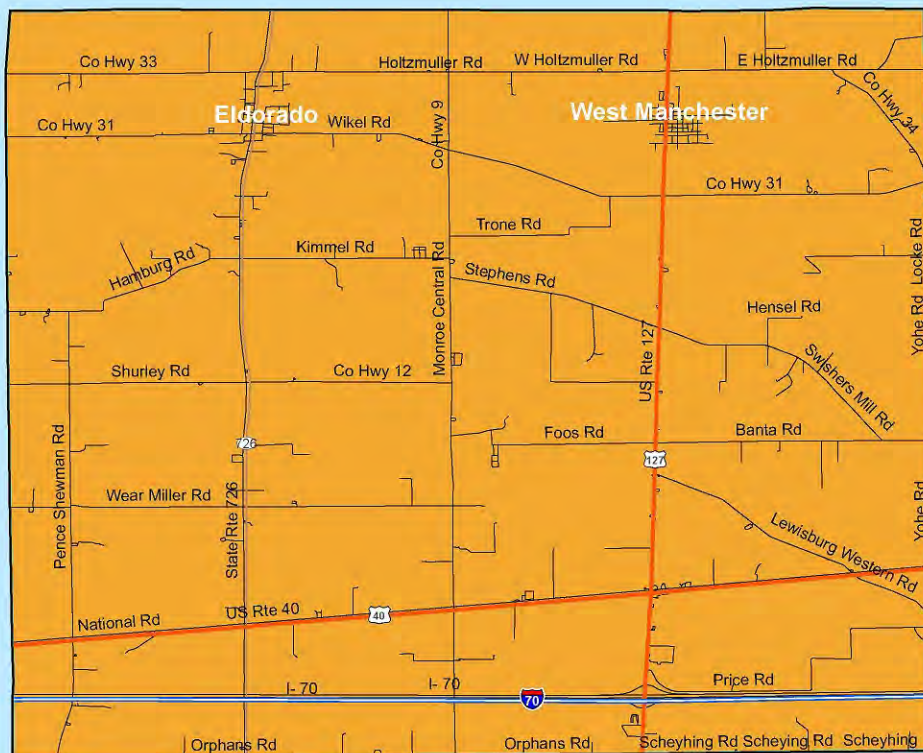
### Resources

- For Medical Management Guidelines and a listing of high risk zip codes, see: ODH [www.odh.ohio.gov](http://www.odh.ohio.gov) Search : Lead
  - EPA Renovation, Repair, and Painting Rule <http://www.epa.gov/lead/pubs/renovation.htm>
  - CDC <http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/>
  - NIOSH <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/lead/>
  - CPSC <http://www.cpsc.gov>
- If you have interest in using the data/maps on the flip side of this sheet to further depict areas of risk, please contact* [Tyler.serafini@odh.ohio.gov](mailto:Tyler.serafini@odh.ohio.gov)

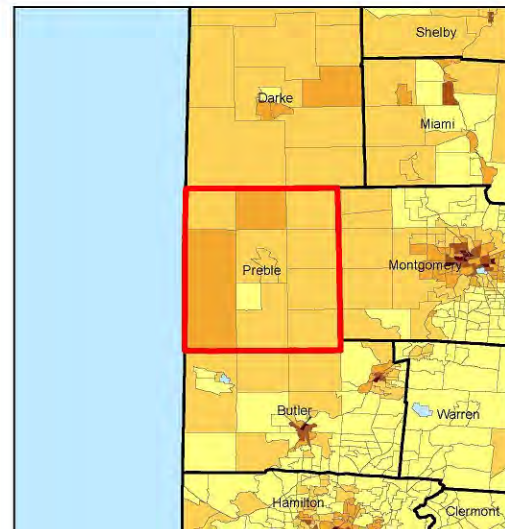
# Childhood Lead Poisoning Fact Sheet for the Preble County Health District



**Figure 1. Preble County Health District.** This choropleth map depicts the predicted probability of blood lead levels  $\geq 5 \mu\text{g/dL}$  by census tract. Darker census tracts indicate greater predicted likelihood of children with blood lead levels  $\geq 5 \mu\text{g/dL}$ .



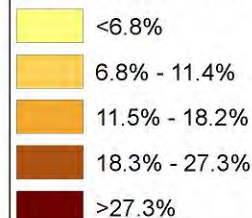
**Figure 3. Census Tract 410100:** This census tract has the greatest predicted probability of blood lead levels of  $5 \mu\text{g/dL}$  or greater in the Preble County Health District. The predicted probability of blood lead levels of  $5 \mu\text{g/dL}$  or greater in this census tract is 14.23%.



**Figure 2. Preble County Health District and Surrounding Area.** This figure characterizes the predicted probability of blood lead levels  $\geq 5 \mu\text{g/dL}$  by census tract. The extent of the Preble County Health District is outlined in red.

## Legend

### Predicted Probability of BLLs $\geq 5$



All figures depict the predicted proportion of children, less than six years of age, whose blood-lead concentration is equal to or exceeds  $5 \mu\text{g/dL}$ . These estimates were obtained from a lead risk model developed by The Ohio State University Statistical Consulting Service in conjunction with the Ohio Department of Health Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program. 2010 Census and 2011 American Community Survey housing and demographic data were incorporated as potential predictors, and the model was fit to 2007-2011 blood lead testing data for children less than six years of age. In an effort to avoid issues of collinearity, stepwise selection was used to determine the final set of predictors.



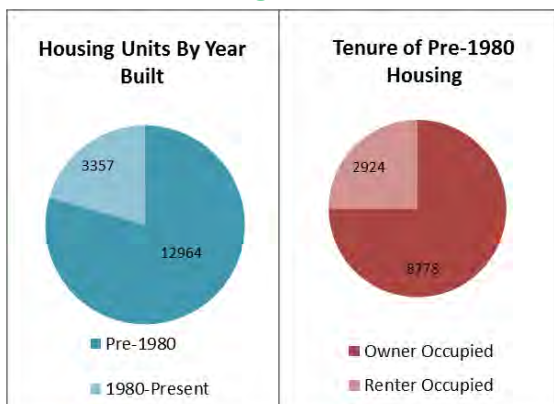


## 2012– Number of Children Tested and Number of Elevated Blood Lead Levels (EBLs)

Result Category	Total Children Screened	< 5 µg/dL	5 - 9 µg/dL	10 - 14 µg/dL	15 - 19 µg/dL	20 - 24 µg/dL	≥25 µg/dL	Total Confirmed EBLs	% EBLs	Unconfirmed EBLs
Preble County	369	356	10	3	0	0	0	3	0.81%	0
<b>State Total</b>	<b>154,440</b>	<b>145,074</b>	<b>7,482</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>1,557</b>	<b>1.01%</b>	<b>327</b>

Data in the table above represent 2012 testing of children, less than 72 months of age, obtained from the Healthy Housing and Lead Poisoning Surveillance System at the Ohio Department of Health. Blood lead levels are the highest confirmed, or highest unconfirmed (if no confirmatory test was obtained) for each child. Blood Lead Levels considered EBLs in 2012 are shown in red.

### At-risk housing



In 1978, the use of lead in residential paint was banned. Even today, lead-based paint is the primary source of exposure for children with elevated blood lead levels. Lead in paint often occurred at higher concentrations prior to 1950 and poses an even greater risk.

Data are 5-year estimates obtained by the 2007-2011 America Community Surveys.

### At-risk children

Preble County		Children, less than six years of age, have rapidly developing brains and significant turnover in bone tissue placing them at an increased risk to the effects of lead exposure.
Age	#	
Under 1	488	
1 year	497	
2 years	531	
3 years	550	
4 years	542	
5 years	554	
<b>Total Under 6</b>	<b>3,162</b>	

Data were obtained from the 2010 Census Summary File 1. Table QT-P2.

## Who is at risk/Who should be tested?

*Children, less than 6 years of age, are most susceptible to the effects of lead poisoning. Lead is a neurotoxin and children at this age have rapidly developing brains. Children enrolled on Medicaid are required to be tested at ages 1 and 2 and before age six if they have no previous test on record. Additionally, any child living in a zip code deemed to be at high risk for lead exposure and poisoning should be tested (see High Risk Zip Codes on back of the Lead Testing Requirements and Medical Management Guidelines). For all other children, a set of risk assessment questions should be used to determine whether the child should receive a test. Any answers of “yes” or “don’t know” warrant blood lead testing for children, less than six years of age. The questions are listed below:*

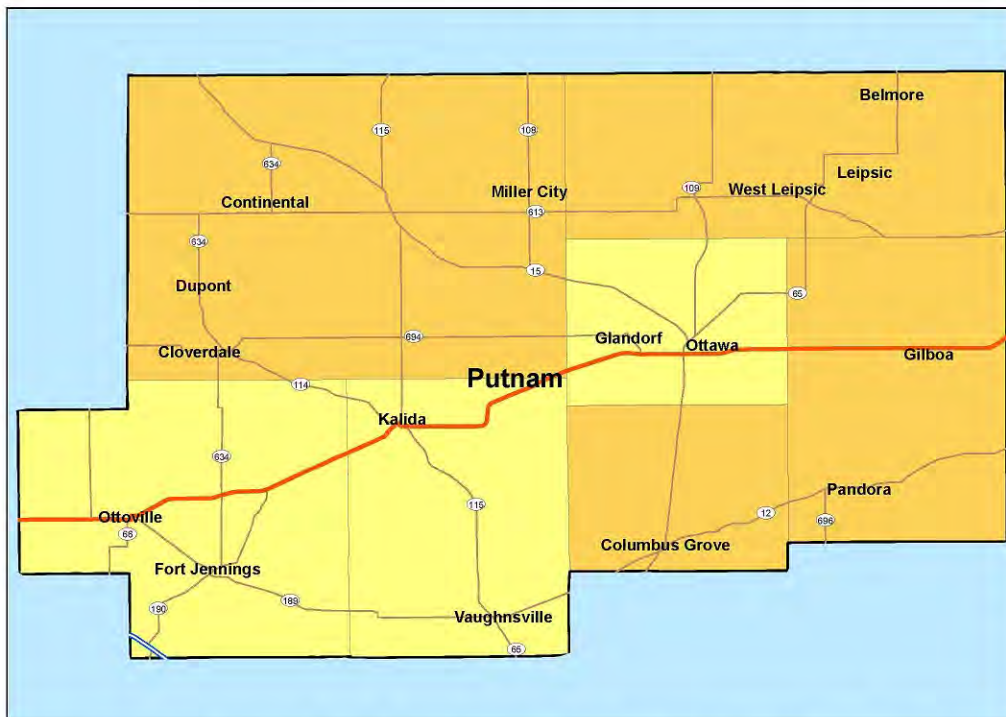
### Ask the parent seven key questions to assess risk.

- Does your child live in or regularly visit a house built before 1978 that has peeling, chipping or chalking paint or recent, ongoing, or planned renovation/remodeling? This includes child care centers, preschools, or homes of a baby sitter or relative.
- Does your child live in or regularly visit a home built before 1950?
- Does your child have a sibling or playmate who has or did have lead poisoning?
- Does your child frequently come in contact with an adult who has a hobby or works with lead? Examples are construction, welding, pottery, painting, and casting ammunition.
- Did the child’s mother have known lead exposure during her pregnancy of the child?
- Is the child or his/her mother an immigrant, refugee, or is the child adopted from a foreign country?
- Does your child live near a lead smelter, battery recycling plant, or other industry known to release lead (active/former)?

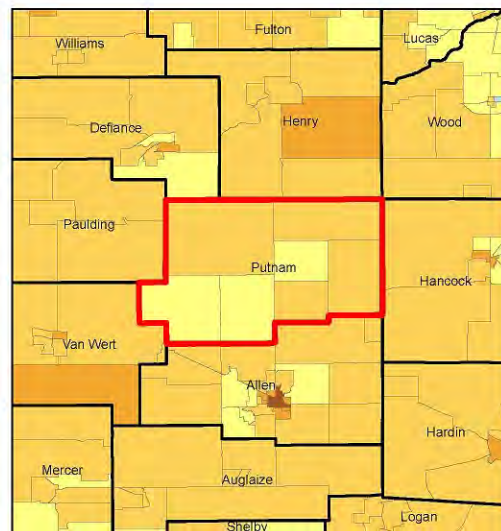
### Resources

- For Medical Management Guidelines and a listing of high risk zip codes, see: ODH [www.odh.ohio.gov](http://www.odh.ohio.gov) Search : Lead
  - EPA Renovation, Repair, and Painting Rule <http://www.epa.gov/lead/pubs/renovation.htm>
  - CDC <http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/>
  - NIOSH <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/lead/>
  - CPSC <http://www.cpsc.gov>
- If you have interest in using the data/maps on the flip side of this sheet to further depict areas of risk, please contact [Tyler.serafini@odh.ohio.gov](mailto:Tyler.serafini@odh.ohio.gov)*

# Childhood Lead Poisoning Fact Sheet for the Putnam County Health Department



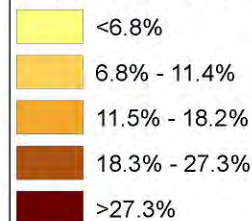
**Figure 1. Putnam County Health Department.** This choropleth map depicts the predicted probability of blood lead levels  $\geq 5 \mu\text{g/dL}$  by census tract. Darker census tracts indicate greater predicted likelihood of children with blood lead levels  $\geq 5 \mu\text{g/dL}$ .



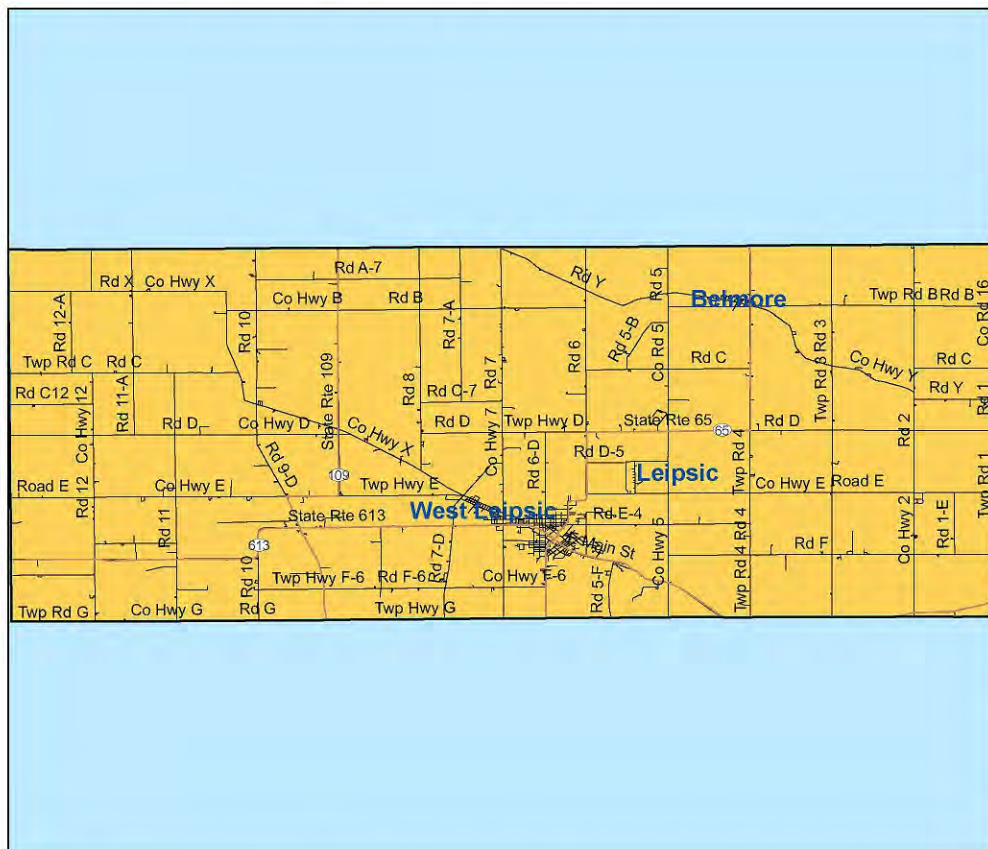
**Figure 2. Putnam County Health Department and Surrounding Area.** This figure characterizes the predicted probability of blood lead levels  $\geq 5 \mu\text{g/dL}$  by census tract. The extent of the Putnam County Health Department is outlined in red.

## Legend

### Predicted Probability of BLLs $\geq 5$



All figures depict the predicted proportion of children, less than six years of age, whose blood-lead concentration is equal to or exceeds  $5 \mu\text{g/dL}$ . These estimates were obtained from a lead risk model developed by The Ohio State University Statistical Consulting Service in conjunction with the Ohio Department of Health Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program. 2010 Census and 2011 American Community Survey housing and demographic data were incorporated as potential predictors, and the model was fit to 2007-2011 blood lead testing data for children less than six years of age. In an effort to avoid issues of collinearity, stepwise selection was used to determine the final set of predictors.



**Figure 3. Census Tract 030100:** This census tract has the greatest predicted probability of blood lead levels of  $5 \mu\text{g/dL}$  or greater in the Putnam County Health Department. The predicted probability of blood lead levels of  $5 \mu\text{g/dL}$  or greater in this census tract is 9.40%.



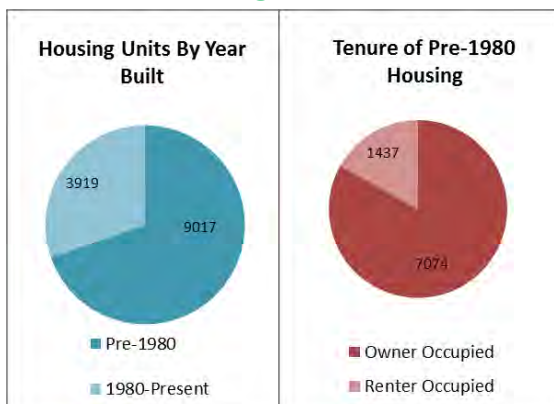


## 2012– Number of Children Tested and Number of Elevated Blood Lead Levels (EBLs)

Result Category	Total Children Screened	< 5 µg/dL	5 - 9 µg/dL	10 - 14 µg/dL	15 - 19 µg/dL	20 - 24 µg/dL	≥25 µg/dL	Total Confirmed EBLs	% EBLs	Unconfirmed EBLs
Putnam County	300	298	2	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0
<b>State Total</b>	<b>154,440</b>	<b>145,074</b>	<b>7,482</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>1,557</b>	<b>1.01%</b>	<b>327</b>

Data in the table above represent 2012 testing of children, less than 72 months of age, obtained from the Healthy Housing and Lead Poisoning Surveillance System at the Ohio Department of Health. Blood lead levels are the highest confirmed, or highest unconfirmed (if no confirmatory test was obtained) for each child. Blood Lead Levels considered EBLs in 2012 are shown in red.

### At-risk housing



In 1978, the use of lead in residential paint was banned. Even today, lead-based paint is the primary source of exposure for children with elevated blood lead levels. Lead in paint often occurred at higher concentrations prior to 1950 and poses an even greater risk.

Data are 5-year estimates obtained by the 2007-2011 America Community Surveys.

### At-risk children

Putnam County		Children, less than six years of age, have rapidly developing brains and significant turnover in bone tissue placing them at an increased risk to the effects of lead exposure.
Age	#	
Under 1	535	
1 year	491	
2 years	497	
3 years	515	
4 years	528	
5 years	447	
<b>Total Under 6</b>	<b>3,013</b>	

Data were obtained from the 2010 Census Summary File 1. Table QT-P2.

### Who is at risk/Who should be tested?

*Children, less than 6 years of age, are most susceptible to the effects of lead poisoning. Lead is a neurotoxin and children at this age have rapidly developing brains. Children enrolled on Medicaid are required to be tested at ages 1 and 2 and before age six if they have no previous test on record. Additionally, any child living in a zip code deemed to be at high risk for lead exposure and poisoning should be tested (see High Risk Zip Codes on back of the Lead Testing Requirements and Medical Management Guidelines). For all other children, a set of risk assessment questions should be used to determine whether the child should receive a test. Any answers of “yes” or “don’t know” warrant blood lead testing for children, less than six years of age. The questions are listed below:*

#### Ask the parent seven key questions to assess risk.

- Does your child live in or regularly visit a house built before 1978 that has peeling, chipping or chalking paint or recent, ongoing, or planned renovation/remodeling? This includes child care centers, preschools, or homes of a baby sitter or relative.
- Does your child live in or regularly visit a home built before 1950?
- Does your child have a sibling or playmate who has or did have lead poisoning?
- Does your child frequently come in contact with an adult who has a hobby or works with lead? Examples are construction, welding, pottery, painting, and casting ammunition.
- Did the child’s mother have known lead exposure during her pregnancy of the child?
- Is the child or his/her mother an immigrant, refugee, or is the child adopted from a foreign country?
- Does your child live near a lead smelter, battery recycling plant, or other industry known to release lead (active/former)?

#### Resources

- For Medical Management Guidelines and a listing of high risk zip codes, see: ODH [www.odh.ohio.gov](http://www.odh.ohio.gov) Search : Lead
  - EPA Renovation, Repair, and Painting Rule <http://www.epa.gov/lead/pubs/renovation.htm>
  - CDC <http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/>
  - NIOSH <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/lead/>
  - CPSC <http://www.cpsc.gov>
- If you have interest in using the data/maps on the flip side of this sheet to further depict areas of risk, please contact* [Tyler.serafini@odh.ohio.gov](mailto:Tyler.serafini@odh.ohio.gov)

# Childhood Lead Poisoning Fact Sheet for Richland County



Figure 1. Richland County. This choropleth map depicts the predicted probability of blood lead levels  $\geq 5$   $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$  by census tract. Darker census tracts indicate greater predicted likelihood of children with blood lead levels  $\geq 5$   $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ .

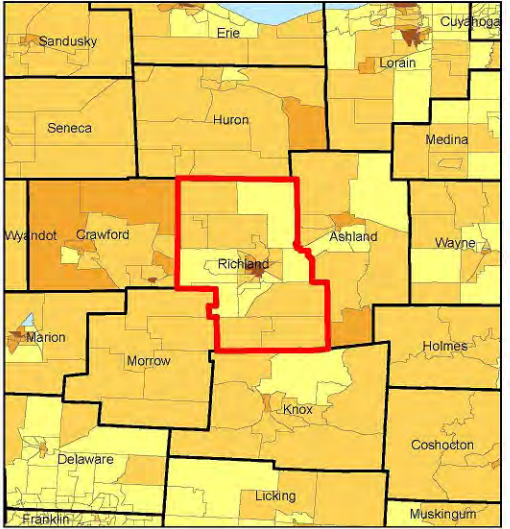
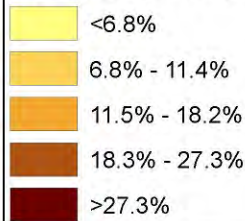


Figure 2. Richland County and Surrounding Area. This figure characterizes the predicted probability of blood lead levels  $\geq 5 \mu\text{g/dL}$  by census tract. The extent of the Richland County area is outlined in red.

### Legend

### Predicted Probability of BLLs $\geq 5$



All figures depict the predicted proportion of children, less than six years of age, whose blood-lead concentration is equal to or exceeds 5  $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ . These estimates were obtained from a lead risk model developed by The Ohio State University Statistical Consulting Service in conjunction with the Ohio Department of Health Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program. 2010 Census and 2011 American Community Survey housing and demographic data were incorporated as potential predictors, and the model was fit to 2007-2011 blood lead testing data for children less than six years of age. In an effort to avoid issues of collinearity, stepwise selection was used to determine the final set of predictors.

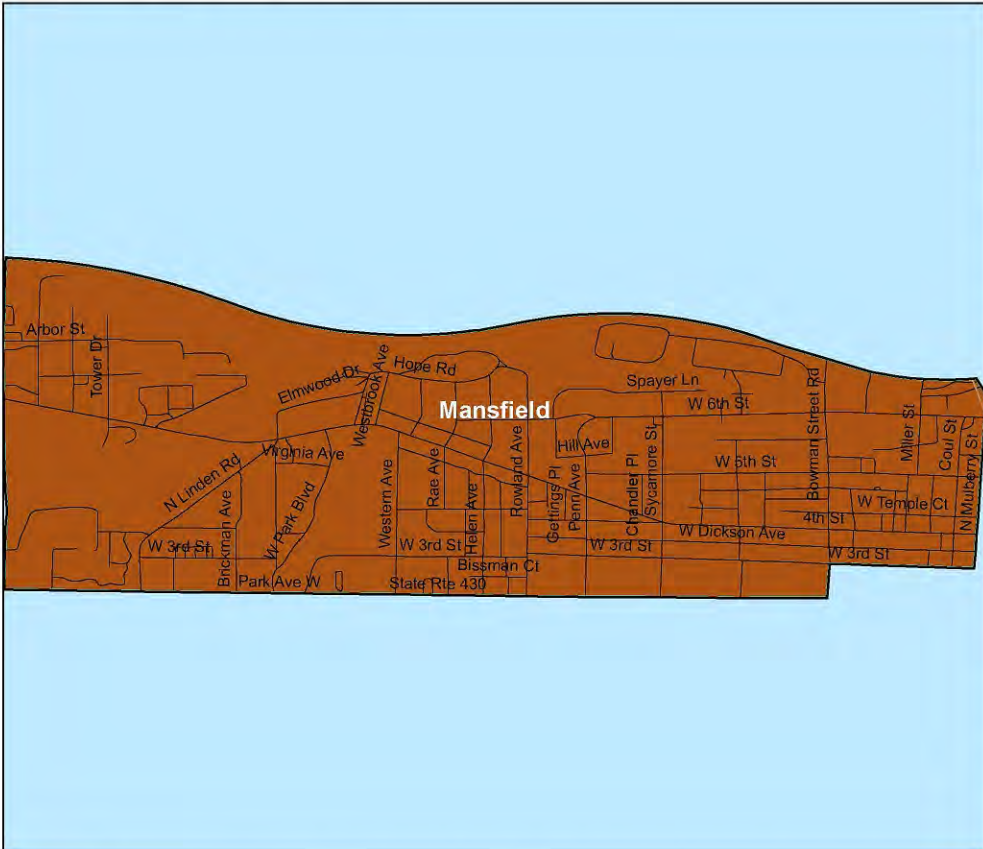


Figure 3. Census Tract 000600: This census tract has the greatest predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5 µg/dL or greater in the Richland County area. The predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5 µg/dL or greater in this census tract is 26.20%.



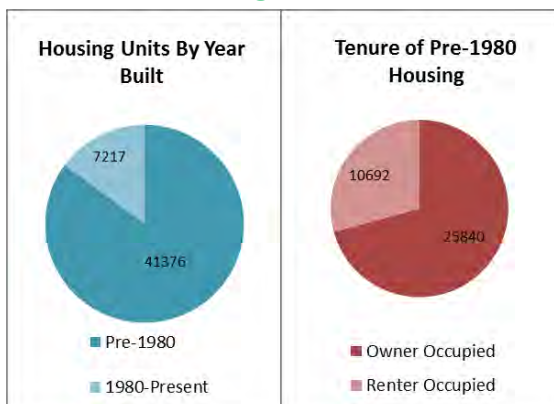


## 2012– Number of Children Tested and Number of Elevated Blood Lead Levels (EBLs)

Result Category	Total Children Screened	< 5 µg/dL	5 - 9 µg/dL	10 - 14 µg/dL	15 - 19 µg/dL	20 - 24 µg/dL	≥25 µg/dL	Total Confirmed EBLs	% EBLs	Unconfirmed EBLs
Richland County	1751	1657	78	8	2	0	1	11	0.63%	5
<b>State Total</b>	<b>154,440</b>	<b>145,074</b>	<b>7,482</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>1,557</b>	<b>1.01%</b>	<b>327</b>

Data in the table above represent 2012 testing of children, less than 72 months of age, obtained from the Healthy Housing and Lead Poisoning Surveillance System at the Ohio Department of Health. Blood lead levels are the highest confirmed, or highest unconfirmed (if no confirmatory test was obtained) for each child. Blood Lead Levels considered EBLs in 2012 are shown in red.

### At-risk housing



In 1978, the use of lead in residential paint was banned. Even today, lead-based paint is the primary source of exposure for children with elevated blood lead levels. Lead in paint often occurred at higher concentrations prior to 1950 and poses an even greater risk.

Data are 5-year estimates obtained by the 2007-2011 America Community Surveys.

### At-risk children

Richland County		Children, less than six years of age, have rapidly developing brains and significant turnover in bone tissue placing them at an increased risk to the effects of lead exposure.
Age	#	
Under 1	1,426	
1 year	1,404	
2 years	1,549	
3 years	1,536	
4 years	1,543	
5 years	1,465	
<b>Total Under 6</b>	<b>8,923</b>	

Data were obtained from the 2010 Census Summary File 1. Table QT-P2.

## Who is at risk/Who should be tested?

*Children, less than 6 years of age, are most susceptible to the effects of lead poisoning. Lead is a neurotoxin and children at this age have rapidly developing brains. Children enrolled on Medicaid are required to be tested at ages 1 and 2 and before age six if they have no previous test on record. Additionally, any child living in a zip code deemed to be at high risk for lead exposure and poisoning should be tested (see High Risk Zip Codes on back of the Lead Testing Requirements and Medical Management Guidelines). For all other children, a set of risk assessment questions should be used to determine whether the child should receive a test. Any answers of “yes” or “don’t know” warrant blood lead testing for children, less than six years of age. The questions are listed below:*

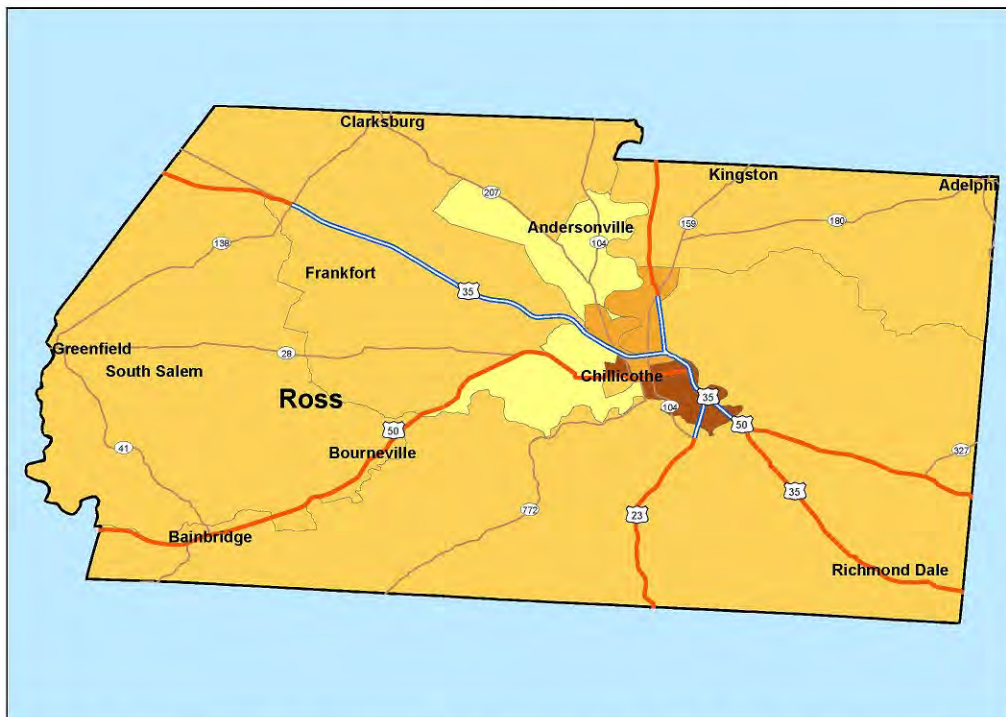
### Ask the parent seven key questions to assess risk.

- Does your child live in or regularly visit a house built before 1978 that has peeling, chipping or chalking paint or recent, ongoing, or planned renovation/remodeling? This includes child care centers, preschools, or homes of a baby sitter or relative.
- Does your child live in or regularly visit a home built before 1950?
- Does your child have a sibling or playmate who has or did have lead poisoning?
- Does your child frequently come in contact with an adult who has a hobby or works with lead? Examples are construction, welding, pottery, painting, and casting ammunition.
- Did the child’s mother have known lead exposure during her pregnancy of the child?
- Is the child or his/her mother an immigrant, refugee, or is the child adopted from a foreign country?
- Does your child live near a lead smelter, battery recycling plant, or other industry known to release lead (active/former)?

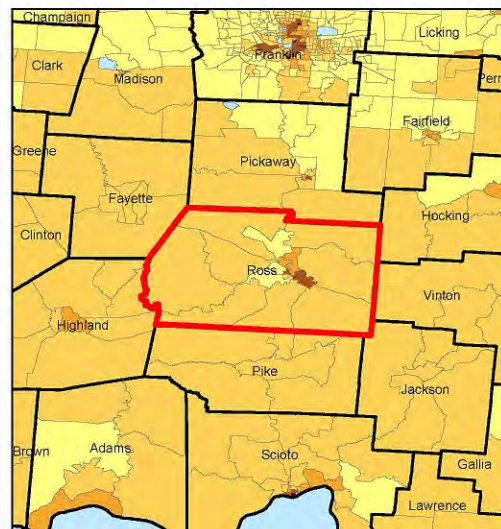
### Resources

- For Medical Management Guidelines and a listing of high risk zip codes, see: ODH [www.odh.ohio.gov](http://www.odh.ohio.gov) Search : Lead
  - EPA Renovation, Repair, and Painting Rule <http://www.epa.gov/lead/pubs/renovation.htm>
  - CDC <http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/>
  - NIOSH <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/lead/>
  - CPSC <http://www.cpsc.gov>
- If you have interest in using the data/maps on the flip side of this sheet to further depict areas of risk, please contact* [Tyler.serafini@odh.ohio.gov](mailto:Tyler.serafini@odh.ohio.gov)

# Childhood Lead Poisoning Fact Sheet for the Ross County Health District



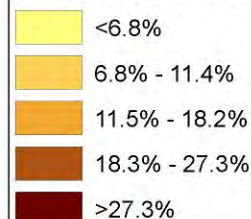
**Figure 1. Ross County Health District.** This choropleth map depicts the predicted probability of blood lead levels  $\geq 5 \mu\text{g/dL}$  by census tract. Darker census tracts indicate greater predicted likelihood of children with blood lead levels  $\geq 5 \mu\text{g/dL}$ .



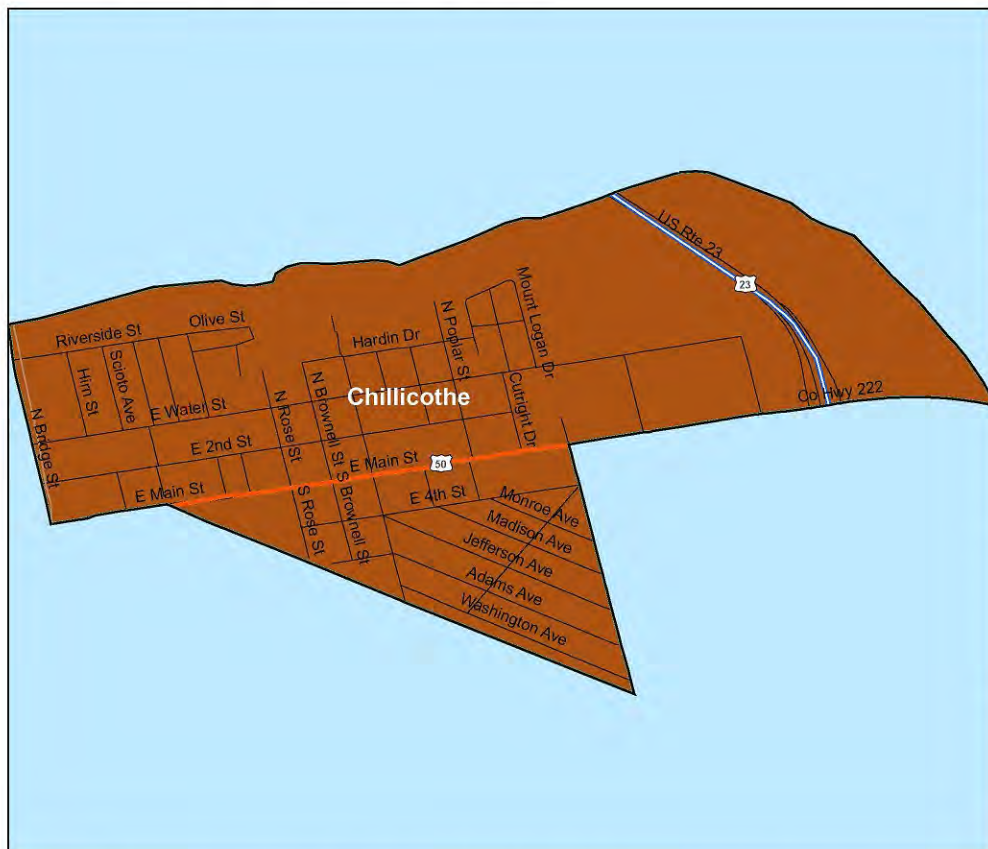
**Figure 2. Ross County Health District and Surrounding Area.** This figure characterizes the predicted probability of blood lead levels  $\geq 5 \mu\text{g/dL}$  by census tract. The extent of the Ross County Health District is outlined in red.

## Legend

### Predicted Probability of BLLs $\geq 5$



All figures depict the predicted proportion of children, less than six years of age, whose blood-lead concentration is equal to or exceeds  $5 \mu\text{g/dL}$ . These estimates were obtained from a lead risk model developed by The Ohio State University Statistical Consulting Service in conjunction with the Ohio Department of Health Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program. 2010 Census and 2011 American Community Survey housing and demographic data were incorporated as potential predictors, and the model was fit to 2007-2011 blood lead testing data for children less than six years of age. In an effort to avoid issues of collinearity, stepwise selection was used to determine the final set of predictors.



**Figure 3. Census Tract 956400:** This census tract has the greatest predicted probability of blood lead levels of  $5 \mu\text{g/dL}$  or greater in the Ross County Health District. The predicted probability of blood lead levels of  $5 \mu\text{g/dL}$  or greater in this census tract is 23.81%.



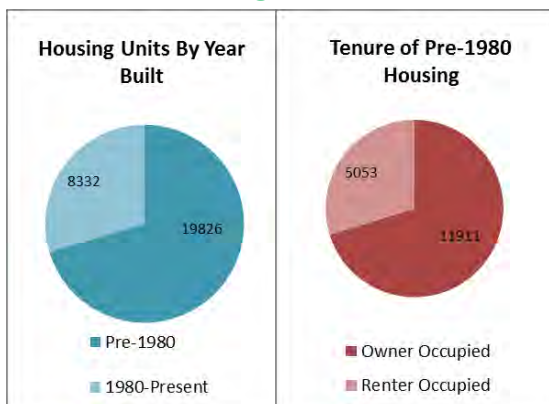


## 2012– Number of Children Tested and Number of Elevated Blood Lead Levels (EBLs)

Result Category	Total Children Screened	< 5 µg/dL	5 - 9 µg/dL	10 - 14 µg/dL	15 - 19 µg/dL	20 - 24 µg/dL	≥25 µg/dL	Total Confirmed EBLs	% EBLs	Unconfirmed EBLs
Ross County	802	776	26	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0
<b>State Total</b>	<b>154,440</b>	<b>145,074</b>	<b>7,482</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>1,557</b>	<b>1.01%</b>	<b>327</b>

Data in the table above represent 2012 testing of children, less than 72 months of age, obtained from the Healthy Housing and Lead Poisoning Surveillance System at the Ohio Department of Health. Blood lead levels are the highest confirmed, or highest unconfirmed (if no confirmatory test was obtained) for each child. Blood Lead Levels considered EBLs in 2012 are shown in red.

### At-risk housing



In 1978, the use of lead in residential paint was banned. Even today, lead-based paint is the primary source of exposure for children with elevated blood lead levels. Lead in paint often occurred at higher concentrations prior to 1950 and poses an even greater risk.

Data are 5-year estimates obtained by the 2007-2011 America Community Surveys.

### At-risk children

Ross County		Children, less than six years of age, have rapidly developing brains and significant turnover in bone tissue placing them at an increased risk to the effects of lead exposure.
Age	#	
Under 1	904	
1 year	897	
2 years	889	
3 years	963	
4 years	971	
5 years	911	
<b>Total Under 6</b>	<b>5,535</b>	

Data were obtained from the 2010 Census Summary File 1. Table QT-P2.

## Who is at risk/Who should be tested?

*Children, less than 6 years of age, are most susceptible to the effects of lead poisoning. Lead is a neurotoxin and children at this age have rapidly developing brains. Children enrolled on Medicaid are required to be tested at ages 1 and 2 and before age six if they have no previous test on record. Additionally, any child living in a zip code deemed to be at high risk for lead exposure and poisoning should be tested (see High Risk Zip Codes on back of the Lead Testing Requirements and Medical Management Guidelines). For all other children, a set of risk assessment questions should be used to determine whether the child should receive a test. Any answers of “yes” or “don’t know” warrant blood lead testing for children, less than six years of age. The questions are listed below:*

### Ask the parent seven key questions to assess risk.

- Does your child live in or regularly visit a house built before 1978 that has peeling, chipping or chalking paint or recent, ongoing, or planned renovation/remodeling? This includes child care centers, preschools, or homes of a baby sitter or relative.
- Does your child live in or regularly visit a home built before 1950?
- Does your child have a sibling or playmate who has or did have lead poisoning?
- Does your child frequently come in contact with an adult who has a hobby or works with lead? Examples are construction, welding, pottery, painting, and casting ammunition.
- Did the child’s mother have known lead exposure during her pregnancy of the child?
- Is the child or his/her mother an immigrant, refugee, or is the child adopted from a foreign country?
- Does your child live near a lead smelter, battery recycling plant, or other industry known to release lead (active/former)?

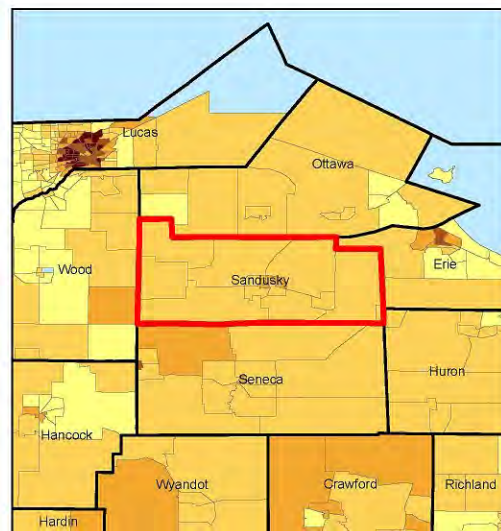
### Resources

- For Medical Management Guidelines and a listing of high risk zip codes, see: ODH [www.odh.ohio.gov](http://www.odh.ohio.gov) Search : Lead
  - EPA Renovation, Repair, and Painting Rule <http://www.epa.gov/lead/pubs/renovation.htm>
  - CDC <http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/>
  - NIOSH <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/lead/>
  - CPSC <http://www.cpsc.gov>
- If you have interest in using the data/maps on the flip side of this sheet to further depict areas of risk, please contact* [Tyler.serafini@odh.ohio.gov](mailto:Tyler.serafini@odh.ohio.gov)

# Childhood Lead Poisoning Fact Sheet for the Sandusky County Health District



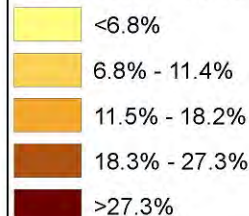
**Figure 1. Sandusky County Health District.** This choropleth map depicts the predicted probability of blood lead levels  $\geq 5$  µg/dL by census tract. Darker census tracts indicate greater predicted likelihood of children with blood lead levels  $\geq 5$  µg/dL.



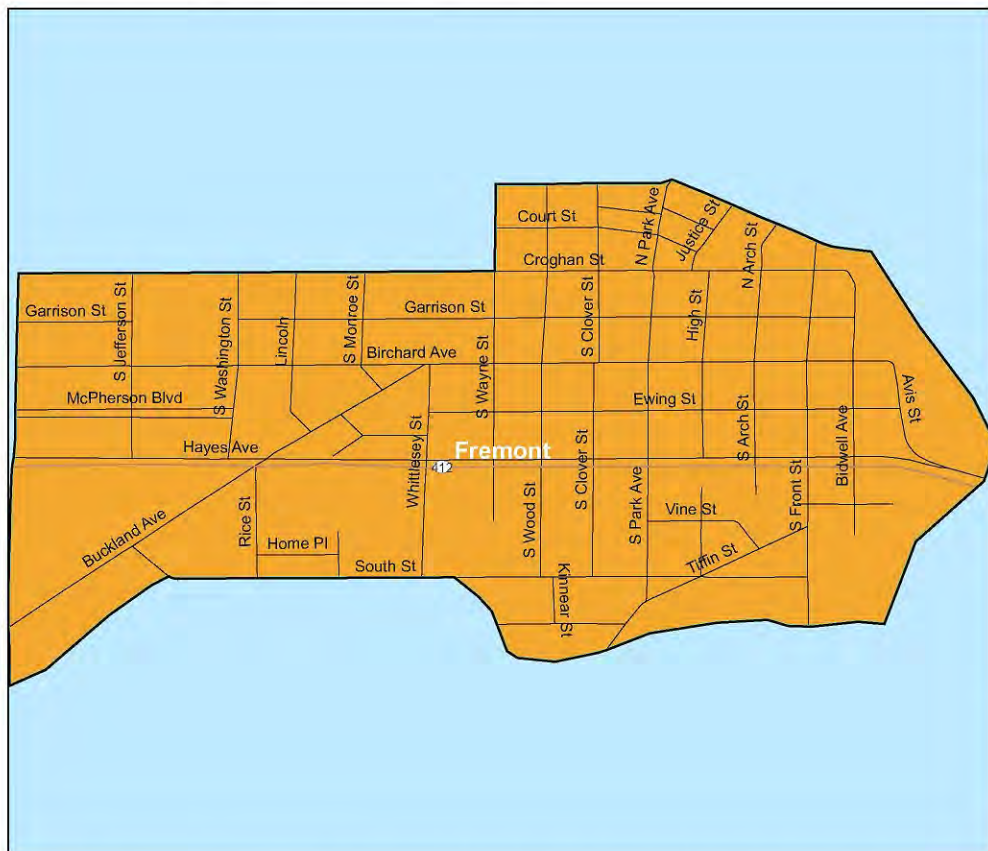
**Figure 2. Sandusky County Health District and Surrounding Area.** This figure characterizes the predicted probability of blood lead levels  $\geq 5$  µg/dL by census tract. The extent of the Sandusky County Health District is outlined in red. Note: Census tracts and counties bordering Lake Erie may have boundaries extending into the lake.

## Legend

### Predicted Probability of BLLs $\geq 5$



All figures depict the predicted proportion of children, less than six years of age, whose blood-lead concentration is equal to or exceeds 5 µg/dL. These estimates were obtained from a lead risk model developed by The Ohio State University Statistical Consulting Service in conjunction with the Ohio Department of Health Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program. 2010 Census and 2011 American Community Survey housing and demographic data were incorporated as potential predictors, and the model was fit to 2007-2011 blood lead testing data for children less than six years of age. In an effort to avoid issues of collinearity, stepwise selection was used to determine the final set of predictors.



**Figure 3. Census Tract 961400:** This census tract has the greatest predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5 µg/dL or greater in the Sandusky County Health District. The predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5 µg/dL or greater in this census tract is 18.06%.



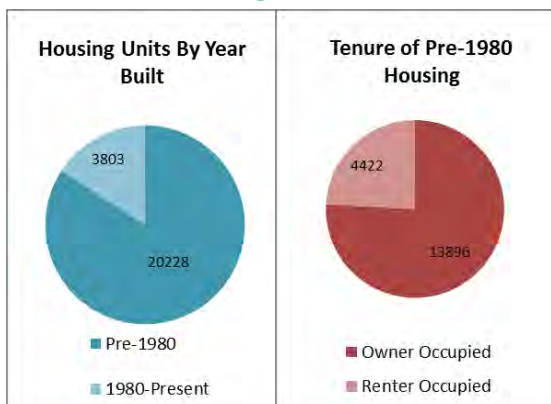


## 2012– Number of Children Tested and Number of Elevated Blood Lead Levels (EBLs)

Result Category	Total Children Screened	< 5 µg/dL	5 - 9 µg/dL	10 - 14 µg/dL	15 - 19 µg/dL	20 - 24 µg/dL	≥25 µg/dL	Total Confirmed EBLs	% EBLs	Unconfirmed EBLs
Sandusky County	848	806	32	3	0	2	4	9	1.06%	1
<b>State Total</b>	<b>154,440</b>	<b>145,074</b>	<b>7,482</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>1,557</b>	<b>1.01%</b>	<b>327</b>

Data in the table above represent 2012 testing of children, less than 72 months of age, obtained from the Healthy Housing and Lead Poisoning Surveillance System at the Ohio Department of Health. Blood lead levels are the highest confirmed, or highest unconfirmed (if no confirmatory test was obtained) for each child. Blood Lead Levels considered EBLs in 2012 are shown in red.

### At-risk housing



Data are 5-year estimates obtained by the 2007-2011 America Community Surveys.

### At-risk children

Sandusky County		Children, less than six years of age, have rapidly developing brains and significant turnover in bone tissue placing them at an increased risk to the effects of lead exposure.
Age	#	
Under 1	736	
1 year	734	
2 years	761	
3 years	810	
4 years	785	
5 years	800	
<b>Total Under 6</b>	<b>4,626</b>	

Data were obtained from the 2010 Census Summary File 1. Table QT-P2.

## Who is at risk/Who should be tested?

*Children, less than 6 years of age, are most susceptible to the effects of lead poisoning. Lead is a neurotoxin and children at this age have rapidly developing brains. Children enrolled on Medicaid are required to be tested at ages 1 and 2 and before age six if they have no previous test on record. Additionally, any child living in a zip code deemed to be at high risk for lead exposure and poisoning should be tested (see High Risk Zip Codes on back of the Lead Testing Requirements and Medical Management Guidelines). For all other children, a set of risk assessment questions should be used to determine whether the child should receive a test. Any answers of “yes” or “don’t know” warrant blood lead testing for children, less than six years of age. The questions are listed below:*

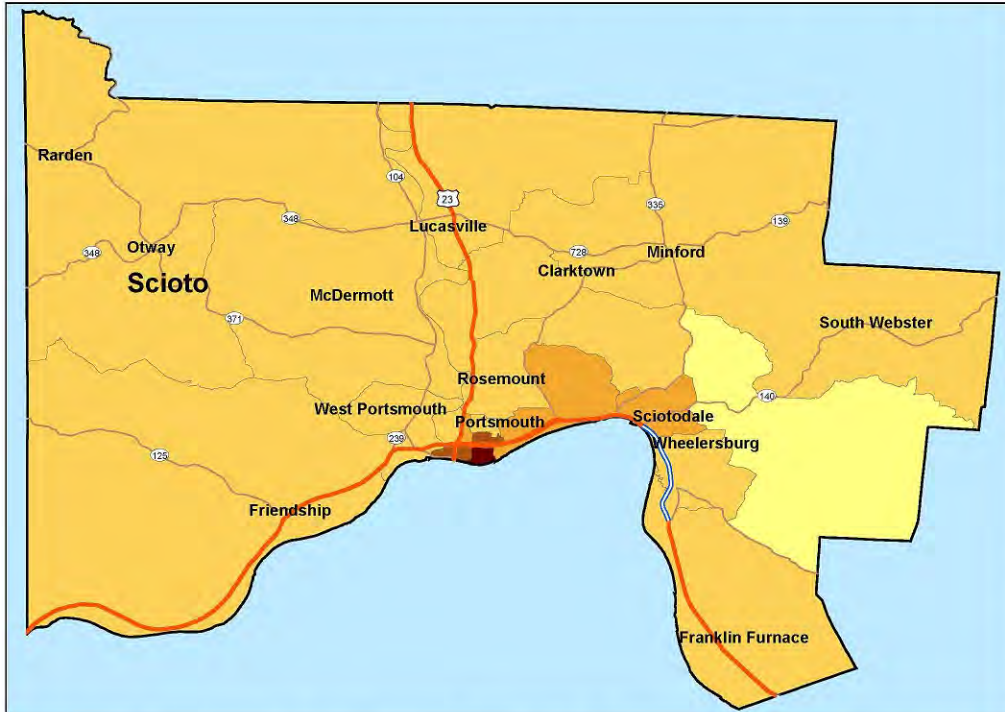
### Ask the parent seven key questions to assess risk.

- Does your child live in or regularly visit a house built before 1978 that has peeling, chipping or chalking paint or recent, ongoing, or planned renovation/remodeling? This includes child care centers, preschools, or homes of a baby sitter or relative.
- Does your child live in or regularly visit a home built before 1950?
- Does your child have a sibling or playmate who has or did have lead poisoning?
- Does your child frequently come in contact with an adult who has a hobby or works with lead? Examples are construction, welding, pottery, painting, and casting ammunition.
- Did the child’s mother have known lead exposure during her pregnancy of the child?
- Is the child or his/her mother an immigrant, refugee, or is the child adopted from a foreign country?
- Does your child live near a lead smelter, battery recycling plant, or other industry known to release lead (active/former)?

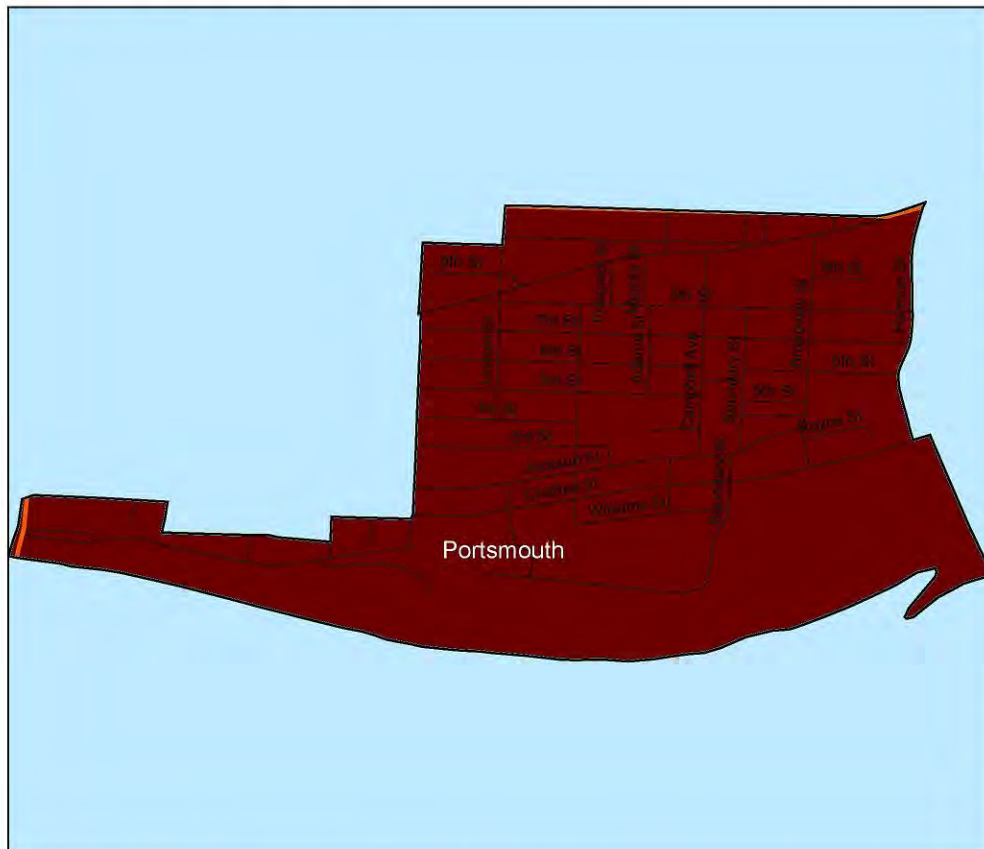
### Resources

- For Medical Management Guidelines and a listing of high risk zip codes, see: ODH [www.odh.ohio.gov](http://www.odh.ohio.gov) Search : Lead
  - EPA Renovation, Repair, and Painting Rule <http://www.epa.gov/lead/pubs/renovation.htm>
  - CDC <http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/>
  - NIOSH <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/lead/>
  - CPSC <http://www.cpsc.gov>
- If you have interest in using the data/maps on the flip side of this sheet to further depict areas of risk, please contact* [Tyler.serafini@odh.ohio.gov](mailto:Tyler.serafini@odh.ohio.gov)

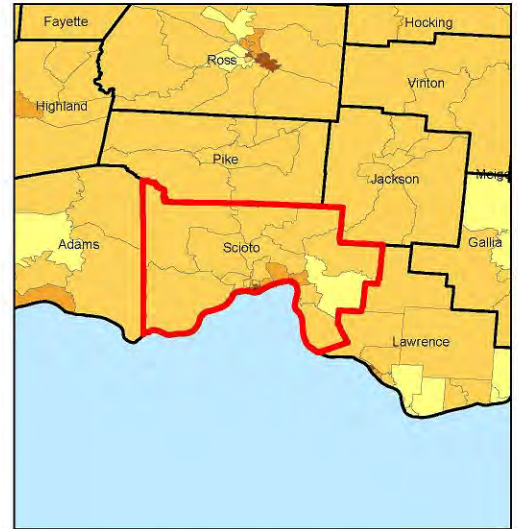
# Childhood Lead Poisoning Fact Sheet for Scioto County



**Figure 1. Scioto County.** This choropleth map depicts the predicted probability of blood lead levels  $\geq 5$   $\mu\text{g/dL}$  by census tract. Darker census tracts indicate greater predicted likelihood of children with blood lead levels  $\geq 5$   $\mu\text{g/dL}$ .



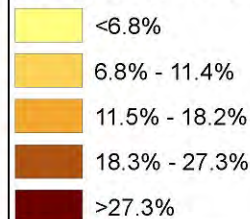
**Figure 3. Census Tract 003500:** This census tract has the greatest predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5  $\mu\text{g/dL}$  or greater in the Scioto County area. The predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5  $\mu\text{g/dL}$  or greater in this census tract is 28.02%.



**Figure 2. Scioto County and Surrounding Area.** This figure characterizes the predicted probability of blood lead levels  $\geq 5$   $\mu\text{g/dL}$  by census tract. The extent of the Scioto County area is outlined in red.

## Legend

### Predicted Probability of BLLs $\geq 5$



All figures depict the predicted proportion of children, less than six years of age, whose blood-lead concentration is equal to or exceeds 5  $\mu\text{g/dL}$ . These estimates were obtained from a lead risk model developed by The Ohio State University Statistical Consulting Service in conjunction with the Ohio Department of Health Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program. 2010 Census and 2011 American Community Survey housing and demographic data were incorporated as potential predictors, and the model was fit to 2007-2011 blood lead testing data for children less than six years of age. In an effort to avoid issues of collinearity, stepwise selection was used to determine the final set of predictors.



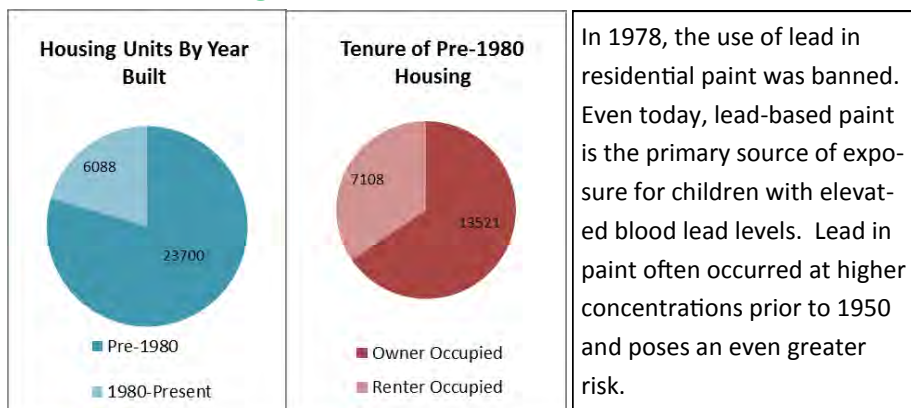


## 2012– Number of Children Tested and Number of Elevated Blood Lead Levels (EBLs)

Result Category	Total Children Screened	< 5 µg/dL	5 - 9 µg/dL	10 - 14 µg/dL	15 - 19 µg/dL	20 - 24 µg/dL	≥25 µg/dL	Total Confirmed EBLs	% EBLs	Unconfirmed EBLs
Scioto County	563	513	46	1	2	0	0	3	0.53%	1
<b>State Total</b>	<b>154,440</b>	<b>145,074</b>	<b>7,482</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>1,557</b>	<b>1.01%</b>	<b>327</b>

Data in the table above represent 2012 testing of children, less than 72 months of age, obtained from the Healthy Housing and Lead Poisoning Surveillance System at the Ohio Department of Health. Blood lead levels are the highest confirmed, or highest unconfirmed (if no confirmatory test was obtained) for each child. Blood Lead Levels considered EBLs in 2012 are shown in red.

### At-risk housing



Data are 5-year estimates obtained by the 2007-2011 America Community Surveys.

### At-risk children

Scioto County		Children, less than six years of age, have rapidly developing brains and significant turnover in bone tissue placing them at an increased risk to the effects of lead exposure.
Age	#	
<b>Under 1</b>	945	
<b>1 year</b>	923	
<b>2 years</b>	995	
<b>3 years</b>	992	
<b>4 years</b>	1,005	
<b>5 years</b>	965	
<b>Total Under 6</b>	5,825	

Data were obtained from the 2010 Census Summary File 1. Table QT-P2.

## Who is at risk/Who should be tested?

*Children, less than 6 years of age, are most susceptible to the effects of lead poisoning. Lead is a neurotoxin and children at this age have rapidly developing brains. Children enrolled on Medicaid are required to be tested at ages 1 and 2 and before age six if they have no previous test on record. Additionally, any child living in a zip code deemed to be at high risk for lead exposure and poisoning should be tested (see High Risk Zip Codes on back of the Lead Testing Requirements and Medical Management Guidelines). For all other children, a set of risk assessment questions should be used to determine whether the child should receive a test. Any answers of “yes” or “don’t know” warrant blood lead testing for children, less than six years of age. The questions are listed below:*

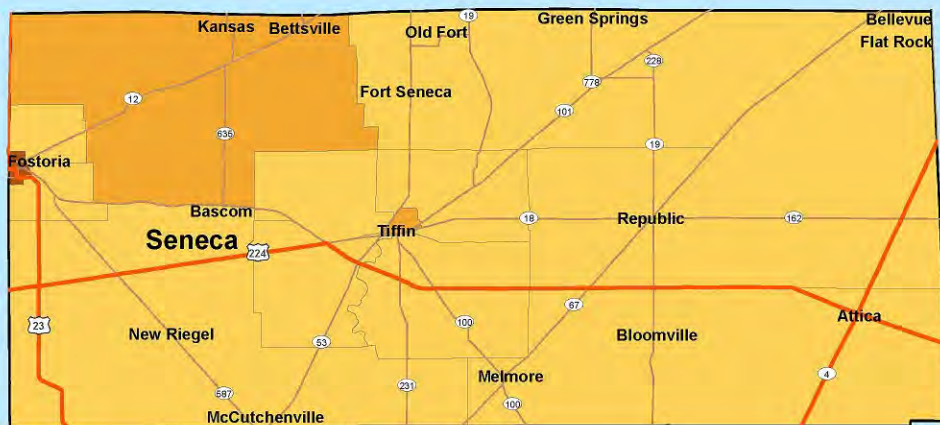
#### Ask the parent seven key questions to assess risk.

- Does your child live in or regularly visit a house built before 1978 that has peeling, chipping or chalking paint or recent, ongoing, or planned renovation/remodeling? This includes child care centers, preschools, or homes of a baby sitter or relative.
- Does your child live in or regularly visit a home built before 1950?
- Does your child have a sibling or playmate who has or did have lead poisoning?
- Does your child frequently come in contact with an adult who has a hobby or works with lead? Examples are construction, welding, pottery, painting, and casting ammunition.
- Did the child’s mother have known lead exposure during her pregnancy of the child?
- Is the child or his/her mother an immigrant, refugee, or is the child adopted from a foreign country?
- Does your child live near a lead smelter, battery recycling plant, or other industry known to release lead (active/former)?

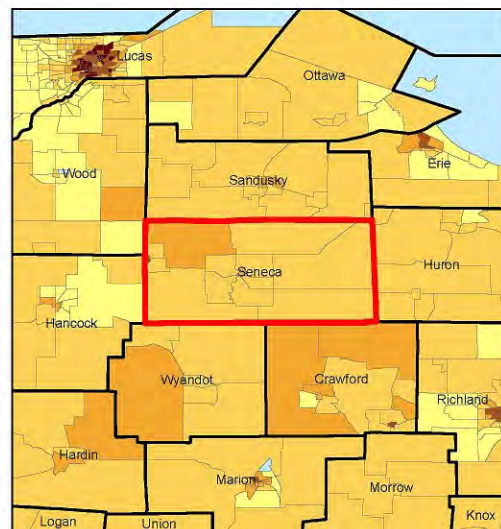
#### Resources

- For Medical Management Guidelines and a listing of high risk zip codes, see: ODH [www.odh.ohio.gov](http://www.odh.ohio.gov) Search : Lead
  - EPA Renovation, Repair, and Painting Rule <http://www.epa.gov/lead/pubs/renovation.htm>
  - CDC <http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/>
  - NIOSH <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/lead/>
  - CPSC <http://www.cpsc.gov>
- If you have interest in using the data/maps on the flip side of this sheet to further depict areas of risk, please contact [Tyler.serafini@odh.ohio.gov](mailto:Tyler.serafini@odh.ohio.gov)*

# Childhood Lead Poisoning Fact Sheet for the Seneca County Health District



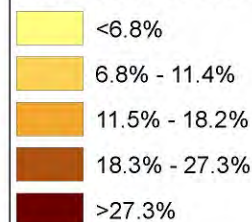
**Figure 1. Seneca County Health District.** This choropleth map depicts the predicted probability of blood lead levels  $\geq 5$   $\mu\text{g/dL}$  by census tract. Darker census tracts indicate greater predicted likelihood of children with blood lead levels  $\geq 5$   $\mu\text{g/dL}$ .



**Figure 2. Seneca County Health District and Surrounding Area.** This figure characterizes the predicted probability of blood lead levels  $\geq 5$   $\mu\text{g/dL}$  by census tract. The extent of the Seneca County Health District is outlined in red.

## Legend

### Predicted Probability of BLLs $\geq 5$



All figures depict the predicted proportion of children, less than six years of age, whose blood-lead concentration is equal to or exceeds 5  $\mu\text{g/dL}$ . These estimates were obtained from a lead risk model developed by The Ohio State University Statistical Consulting Service in conjunction with the Ohio Department of Health Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program. 2010 Census and 2011 American Community Survey housing and demographic data were incorporated as potential predictors, and the model was fit to 2007-2011 blood lead testing data for children less than six years of age. In an effort to avoid issues of collinearity, stepwise selection was used to determine the final set of predictors.



**Figure 3. Census Tract 962900:** This census tract has the greatest predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5  $\mu\text{g/dL}$  or greater in the Seneca County Health District. The predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5  $\mu\text{g/dL}$  or greater in this census tract is 18.34%.



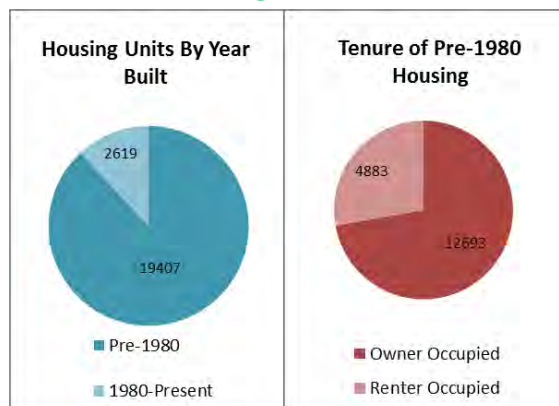


## 2012– Number of Children Tested and Number of Elevated Blood Lead Levels (EBLs)

Result Category	Total Children Screened	< 5 µg/dL	5 - 9 µg/dL	10 - 14 µg/dL	15 - 19 µg/dL	20 - 24 µg/dL	≥25 µg/dL	Total Confirmed EBLs	% EBLs	Unconfirmed EBLs
Seneca County	472	453	15	2	1	0	0	3	0.64%	1
<b>State Total</b>	<b>154,440</b>	<b>145,074</b>	<b>7,482</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>1,557</b>	<b>1.01%</b>	<b>327</b>

Data in the table above represent 2012 testing of children, less than 72 months of age, obtained from the Healthy Housing and Lead Poisoning Surveillance System at the Ohio Department of Health. Blood lead levels are the highest confirmed, or highest unconfirmed (if no confirmatory test was obtained) for each child. Blood Lead Levels considered EBLs in 2012 are shown in red.

### At-risk housing



Data are 5-year estimates obtained by the 2007-2011 America Community Surveys.

### At-risk children

Seneca County		Children, less than six years of age, have rapidly developing brains and significant turnover in bone tissue placing them at an increased risk to the effects of lead exposure.
Age	#	
Under 1	645	
1 year	714	
2 years	723	
3 years	742	
4 years	729	
5 years	742	
<b>Total Under 6</b>	<b>4,295</b>	

Data were obtained from the 2010 Census Summary File 1. Table QT-P2.

## Who is at risk/Who should be tested?

*Children, less than 6 years of age, are most susceptible to the effects of lead poisoning. Lead is a neurotoxin and children at this age have rapidly developing brains. Children enrolled on Medicaid are required to be tested at ages 1 and 2 and before age six if they have no previous test on record. Additionally, any child living in a zip code deemed to be at high risk for lead exposure and poisoning should be tested (see High Risk Zip Codes on back of the Lead Testing Requirements and Medical Management Guidelines). For all other children, a set of risk assessment questions should be used to determine whether the child should receive a test. Any answers of “yes” or “don’t know” warrant blood lead testing for children, less than six years of age. The questions are listed below:*

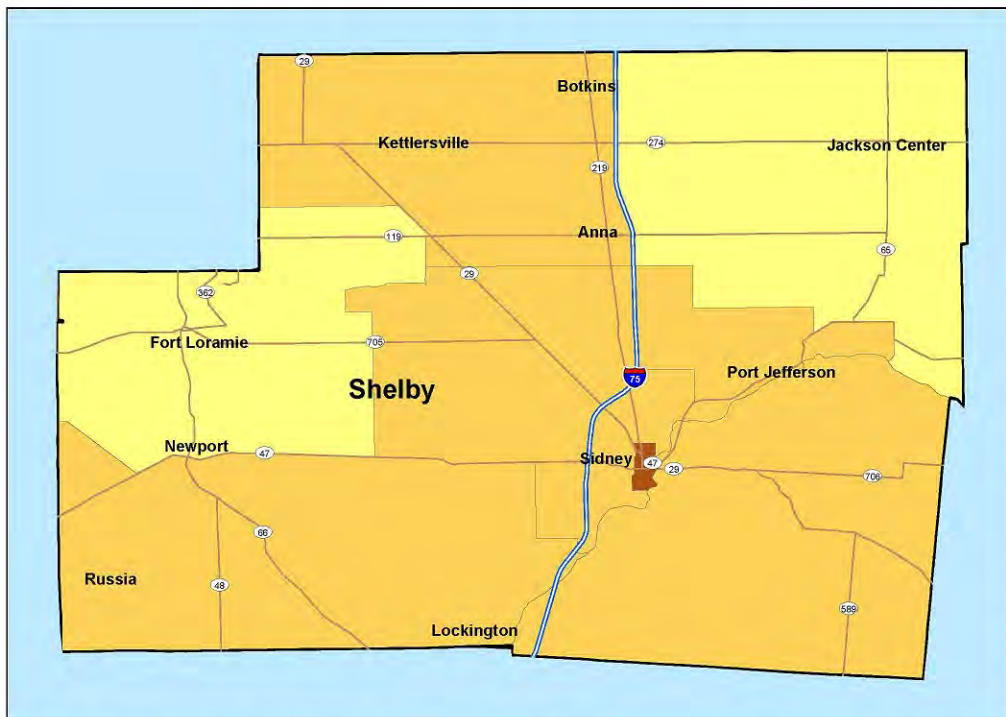
### Ask the parent seven key questions to assess risk.

- Does your child live in or regularly visit a house built before 1978 that has peeling, chipping or chalking paint or recent, ongoing, or planned renovation/remodeling? This includes child care centers, preschools, or homes of a baby sitter or relative.
- Does your child live in or regularly visit a home built before 1950?
- Does your child have a sibling or playmate who has or did have lead poisoning?
- Does your child frequently come in contact with an adult who has a hobby or works with lead? Examples are construction, welding, pottery, painting, and casting ammunition.
- Did the child’s mother have known lead exposure during her pregnancy of the child?
- Is the child or his/her mother an immigrant, refugee, or is the child adopted from a foreign country?
- Does your child live near a lead smelter, battery recycling plant, or other industry known to release lead (active/former)?

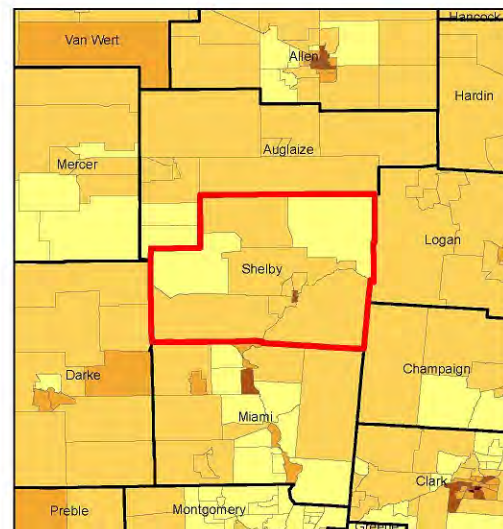
### Resources

- For Medical Management Guidelines and a listing of high risk zip codes, see: ODH [www.odh.ohio.gov](http://www.odh.ohio.gov) Search : Lead
  - EPA Renovation, Repair, and Painting Rule <http://www.epa.gov/lead/pubs/renovation.htm>
  - CDC <http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/>
  - NIOSH <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/lead/>
  - CPSC <http://www.cpsc.gov>
- If you have interest in using the data/maps on the flip side of this sheet to further depict areas of risk, please contact* [Tyler.serafini@odh.ohio.gov](mailto:Tyler.serafini@odh.ohio.gov)

# Childhood Lead Poisoning Fact Sheet for the Sidney-Shelby County Health Department



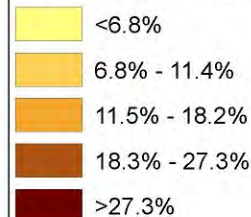
**Figure 1. Sidney-Shelby County Health Department.** This choropleth map depicts the predicted probability of blood lead levels  $\geq 5$  µg/dL by census tract. Darker census tracts indicate greater predicted likelihood of children with blood lead levels  $\geq 5$  µg/dL.



**Figure 2. Sidney-Shelby County Health Department and Surrounding Area.** This figure characterizes the predicted probability of blood lead levels  $\geq 5$  µg/dL by census tract. The extent of the Sidney-Shelby County Health Department is outlined in red.

## Legend

### Predicted Probability of BLLs $\geq 5$



All figures depict the predicted proportion of children, less than six years of age, whose blood-lead concentration is equal to or exceeds 5 µg/dL. These estimates were obtained from a lead risk model developed by The Ohio State University Statistical Consulting Service in conjunction with the Ohio Department of Health Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program. 2010 Census and 2011 American Community Survey housing and demographic data were incorporated as potential predictors, and the model was fit to 2007-2011 blood lead testing data for children less than six years of age. In an effort to avoid issues of collinearity, stepwise selection was used to determine the final set of predictors.



**Figure 3. Census Tract 972000:** This census tract has the greatest predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5 µg/dL or greater in the Sidney-Shelby County Health Department. The predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5 µg/dL or greater in this census tract is 18.45%.



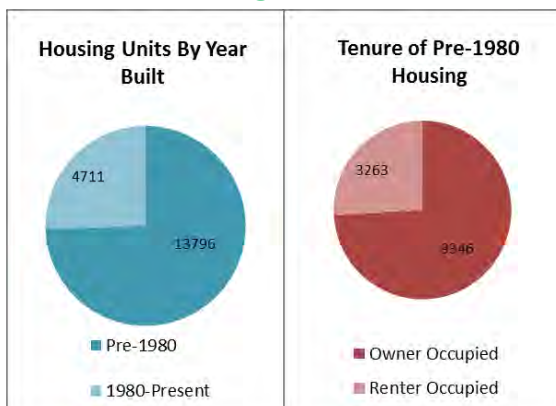


## 2012– Number of Children Tested and Number of Elevated Blood Lead Levels (EBLs)

Result Category	Total Children Screened	< 5 µg/dL	5 - 9 µg/dL	10 - 14 µg/dL	15 - 19 µg/dL	20 - 24 µg/dL	≥25 µg/dL	Total Confirmed EBLs	% EBLs	Unconfirmed EBLs
Shelby County	586	561	23	1	0	0	0	1	0.17%	1
<b>State Total</b>	<b>154,440</b>	<b>145,074</b>	<b>7,482</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>1,557</b>	<b>1.01%</b>	<b>327</b>

Data in the table above represent 2012 testing of children, less than 72 months of age, obtained from the Healthy Housing and Lead Poisoning Surveillance System at the Ohio Department of Health. Blood lead levels are the highest confirmed, or highest unconfirmed (if no confirmatory test was obtained) for each child. Blood Lead Levels considered EBLs in 2012 are shown in red.

### At-risk housing



In 1978, the use of lead in residential paint was banned. Even today, lead-based paint is the primary source of exposure for children with elevated blood lead levels. Lead in paint often occurred at higher concentrations prior to 1950 and poses an even greater risk.

Data are 5-year estimates obtained by the 2007-2011 America Community Surveys.

### At-risk children

Shelby County		Children, less than six years of age, have rapidly developing brains and significant turnover in bone tissue placing them at an increased risk to the effects of lead exposure.
Age	#	
<b>Under 1</b>	703	
<b>1 year</b>	662	
<b>2 years</b>	737	
<b>3 years</b>	730	
<b>4 years</b>	701	
<b>5 years</b>	735	
<b>Total Under 6</b>	4,268	

Data were obtained from the 2010 Census Summary File 1. Table QT-P2.

## Who is at risk/Who should be tested?

*Children, less than 6 years of age, are most susceptible to the effects of lead poisoning. Lead is a neurotoxin and children at this age have rapidly developing brains. Children enrolled on Medicaid are required to be tested at ages 1 and 2 and before age six if they have no previous test on record. Additionally, any child living in a zip code deemed to be at high risk for lead exposure and poisoning should be tested (see High Risk Zip Codes on back of the Lead Testing Requirements and Medical Management Guidelines). For all other children, a set of risk assessment questions should be used to determine whether the child should receive a test. Any answers of “yes” or “don’t know” warrant blood lead testing for children, less than six years of age. The questions are listed below:*

### Ask the parent seven key questions to assess risk.

- Does your child live in or regularly visit a house built before 1978 that has peeling, chipping or chalking paint or recent, ongoing, or planned renovation/remodeling? This includes child care centers, preschools, or homes of a baby sitter or relative.
- Does your child live in or regularly visit a home built before 1950?
- Does your child have a sibling or playmate who has or did have lead poisoning?
- Does your child frequently come in contact with an adult who has a hobby or works with lead? Examples are construction, welding, pottery, painting, and casting ammunition.
- Did the child’s mother have known lead exposure during her pregnancy of the child?
- Is the child or his/her mother an immigrant, refugee, or is the child adopted from a foreign country?
- Does your child live near a lead smelter, battery recycling plant, or other industry known to release lead (active/former)?

### Resources

- For Medical Management Guidelines and a listing of high risk zip codes, see: ODH [www.odh.ohio.gov](http://www.odh.ohio.gov) Search : Lead
  - EPA Renovation, Repair, and Painting Rule <http://www.epa.gov/lead/pubs/renovation.htm>
  - CDC <http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/>
  - NIOSH <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/lead/>
  - CPSC <http://www.cpsc.gov>
- If you have interest in using the data/maps on the flip side of this sheet to further depict areas of risk, please contact* [Tyler.serafini@odh.ohio.gov](mailto:Tyler.serafini@odh.ohio.gov)

# Childhood Lead Poisoning Fact Sheet for Stark County

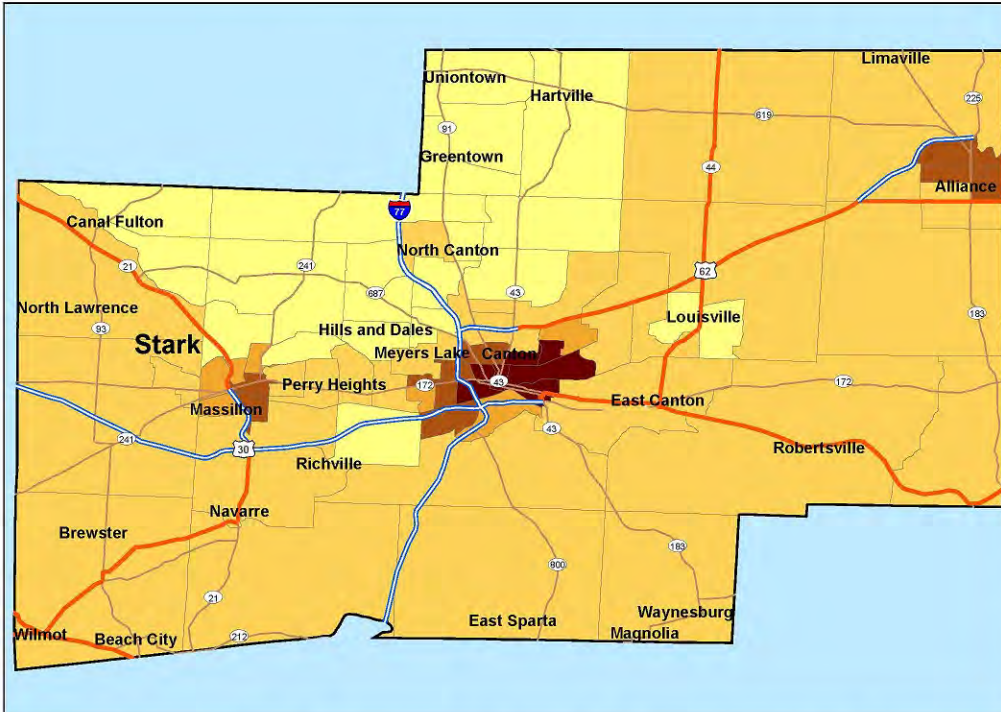


Figure 1. Stark County. This choropleth map depicts the predicted probability of blood lead levels  $\geq 5$   $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$  by census tract. Darker census tracts indicate greater predicted likelihood of children with blood lead levels  $\geq 5$   $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ .

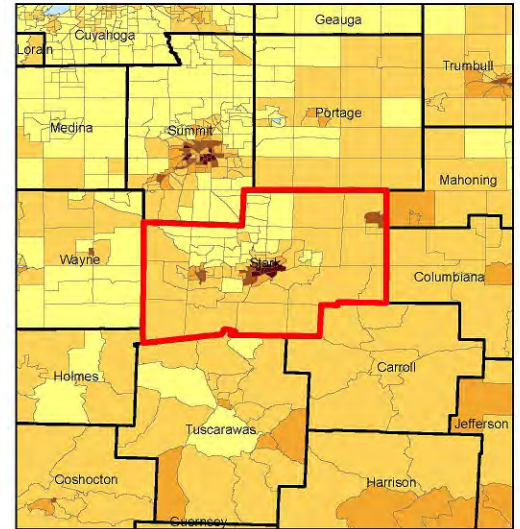


Figure 2. Stark County and Surrounding Area. This figure characterizes the predicted probability of blood lead levels  $\geq 5$   $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$  by census tract. The extent of the Stark County area is outlined in red.

## Legend

### Predicted Probability of BLLs $\geq 5$

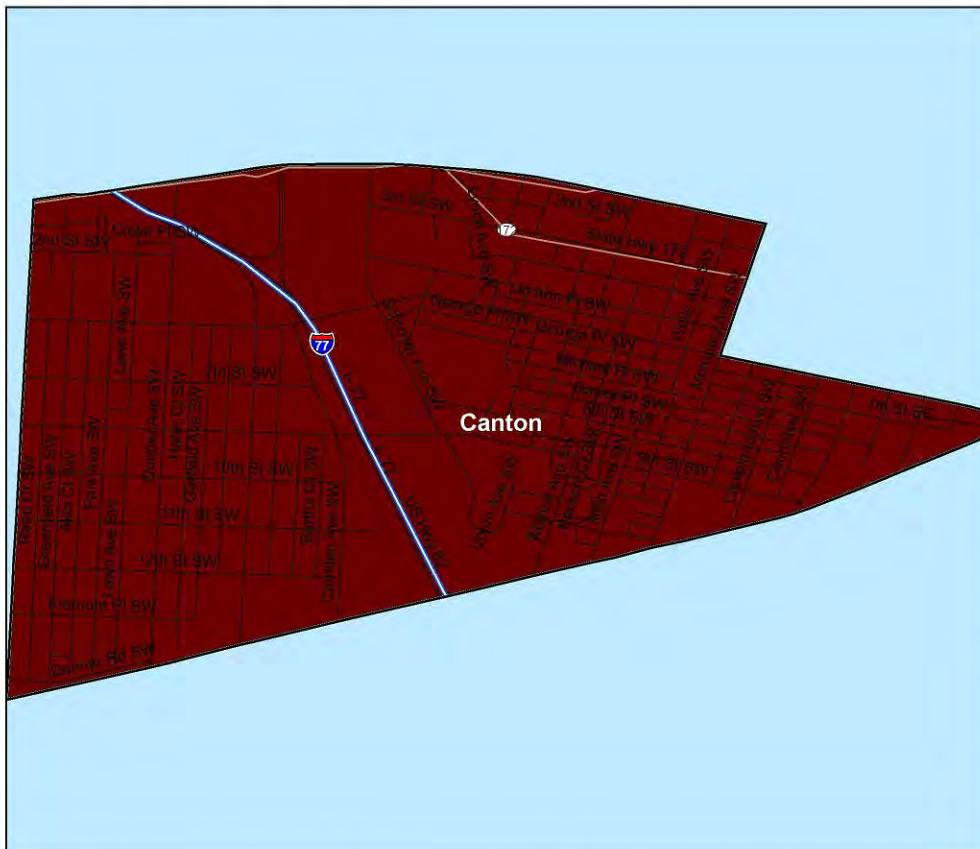
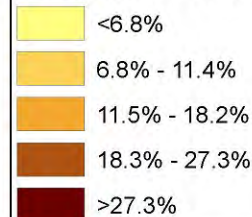


Figure 3. Census Tract 701500: This census tract has the greatest predicted probability of blood lead levels of  $5 \mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$  or greater in the Stark County area. The predicted probability of blood lead levels of  $5 \mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$  or greater in this census tract is 32.23%.

All figures depict the predicted proportion of children, less than six years of age, whose blood-lead concentration is equal to or exceeds  $5 \mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ . These estimates were obtained from a lead risk model developed by The Ohio State University Statistical Consulting Service in conjunction with the Ohio Department of Health Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program. 2010 Census and 2011 American Community Survey housing and demographic data were incorporated as potential predictors, and the model was fit to 2007-2011 blood lead testing data for children less than six years of age. In an effort to avoid issues of collinearity, stepwise selection was used to determine the final set of predictors.



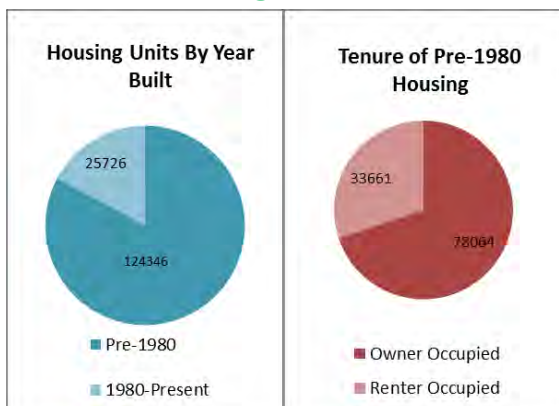


## 2012– Number of Children Tested and Number of Elevated Blood Lead Levels (EBLs)

Result Category	Total Children Screened	< 5 µg/dL	5 - 9 µg/dL	10 - 14 µg/dL	15 - 19 µg/dL	20 - 24 µg/dL	≥25 µg/dL	Total Confirmed EBLs	% EBLs	Unconfirmed EBLs
Stark County	4731	3897	760	13	15	0	9	37	0.78%	37
<b>State Total</b>	<b>154,440</b>	<b>145,074</b>	<b>7,482</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>1,557</b>	<b>1.01%</b>	<b>327</b>

Data in the table above represent 2012 testing of children, less than 72 months of age, obtained from the Healthy Housing and Lead Poisoning Surveillance System at the Ohio Department of Health. Blood lead levels are the highest confirmed, or highest unconfirmed (if no confirmatory test was obtained) for each child. Blood Lead Levels considered EBLs in 2012 are shown in red.

### At-risk housing



In 1978, the use of lead in residential paint was banned. Even today, lead-based paint is the primary source of exposure for children with elevated blood lead levels. Lead in paint often occurred at higher concentrations prior to 1950 and poses an even greater risk.

Data are 5-year estimates obtained by the 2007-2011 America Community Surveys.

### At-risk children

Stark County		Children, less than six years of age, have rapidly developing brains and significant turnover in bone tissue placing them at an increased risk to the effects of lead exposure.
Age	#	
Under 1	4,099	
1 year	4,254	
2 years	4,464	
3 years	4,482	
4 years	4,531	
5 years	4,482	
<b>Total Under 6</b>	<b>26,312</b>	

Data were obtained from the 2010 Census Summary File 1. Table QT-P2.

## Who is at risk/Who should be tested?

Children, less than 6 years of age, are most susceptible to the effects of lead poisoning. Lead is a neurotoxin and children at this age have rapidly developing brains. Children enrolled on Medicaid are required to be tested at ages 1 and 2 and before age six if they have no previous test on record. Additionally, any child living in a zip code deemed to be at high risk for lead exposure and poisoning should be tested (see High Risk Zip Codes on back of the Lead Testing Requirements and Medical Management Guidelines). For all other children, a set of risk assessment questions should be used to determine whether the child should receive a test. Any answers of “yes” or “don’t know” warrant blood lead testing for children, less than six years of age. The questions are listed below:

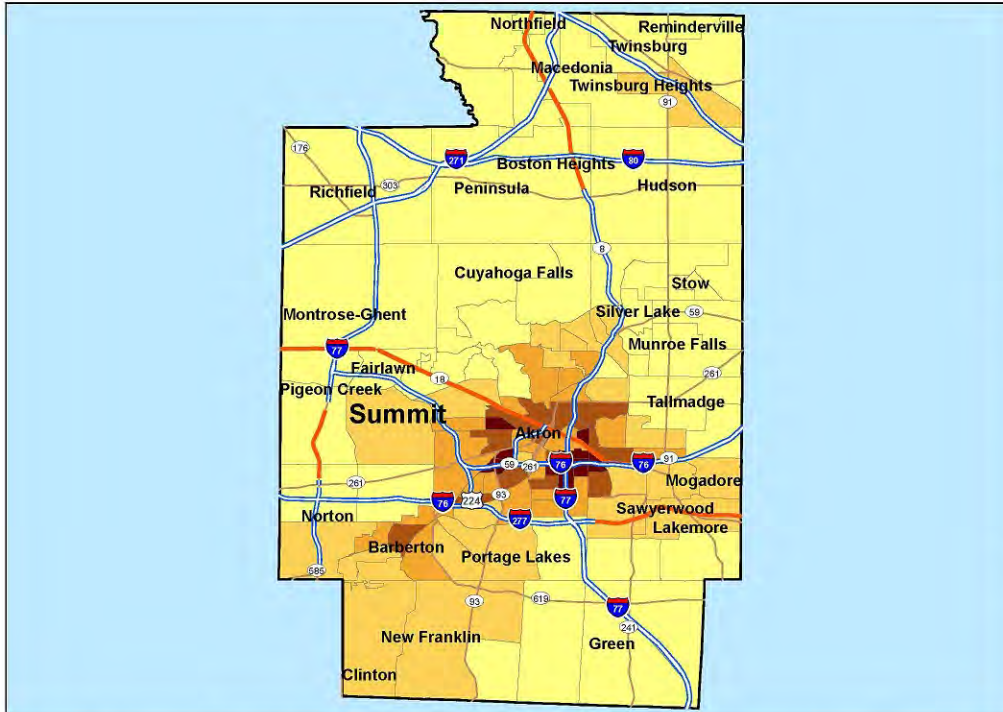
### Ask the parent seven key questions to assess risk.

- Does your child live in or regularly visit a house built before 1978 that has peeling, chipping or chalking paint or recent, ongoing, or planned renovation/remodeling? This includes child care centers, preschools, or homes of a baby sitter or relative.
- Does your child live in or regularly visit a home built before 1950?
- Does your child have a sibling or playmate who has or did have lead poisoning?
- Does your child frequently come in contact with an adult who has a hobby or works with lead? Examples are construction, welding, pottery, painting, and casting ammunition.
- Did the child’s mother have known lead exposure during her pregnancy of the child?
- Is the child or his/her mother an immigrant, refugee, or is the child adopted from a foreign country?
- Does your child live near a lead smelter, battery recycling plant, or other industry known to release lead (active/former)?

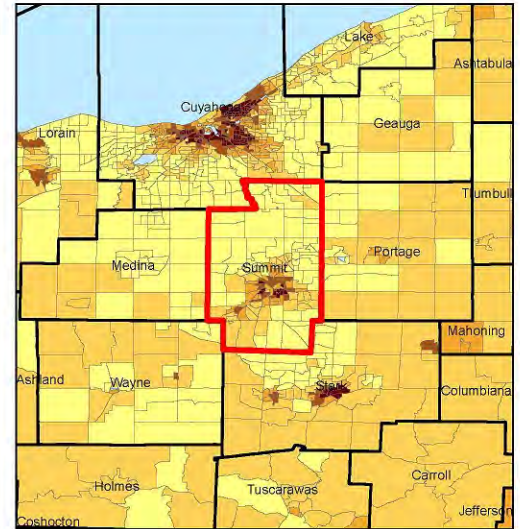
### Resources

- For Medical Management Guidelines and a listing of high risk zip codes, see: ODH [www.odh.ohio.gov](http://www.odh.ohio.gov) Search : Lead
  - EPA Renovation, Repair, and Painting Rule <http://www.epa.gov/lead/pubs/renovation.htm>
  - CDC <http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/>
  - NIOSH <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/lead/>
  - CPSC <http://www.cpsc.gov>
- If you have interest in using the data/maps on the flip side of this sheet to further depict areas of risk, please contact [Tyler.serafini@odh.ohio.gov](mailto:Tyler.serafini@odh.ohio.gov)

# Childhood Lead Poisoning Fact Sheet for Summit County



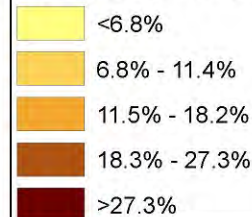
**Figure 1. Summit County.** This choropleth map depicts the predicted probability of blood lead levels  $\geq 5$   $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$  by census tract. Darker census tracts indicate greater predicted likelihood of children with blood lead levels  $\geq 5$   $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ .



**Figure 2. Summit County and Surrounding Area.** This figure characterizes the predicted probability of blood lead levels  $\geq 5$   $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$  by census tract. The extent of the Summit County area is outlined in red.

## Legend

### Predicted Probability of BLLs $\geq 5$



All figures depict the predicted proportion of children, less than six years of age, whose blood-lead concentration is equal to or exceeds 5  $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ . These estimates were obtained from a lead risk model developed by The Ohio State University Statistical Consulting Service in conjunction with the Ohio Department of Health Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program. 2010 Census and 2011 American Community Survey housing and demographic data were incorporated as potential predictors, and the model was fit to 2007-2011 blood lead testing data for children less than six years of age. In an effort to avoid issues of collinearity, stepwise selection was used to determine the final set of predictors.



**Figure 3. Census Tract 505200:** This census tract has the greatest predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5  $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$  or greater in the Summit County area. The predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5  $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$  or greater in this census tract is 40.25%.



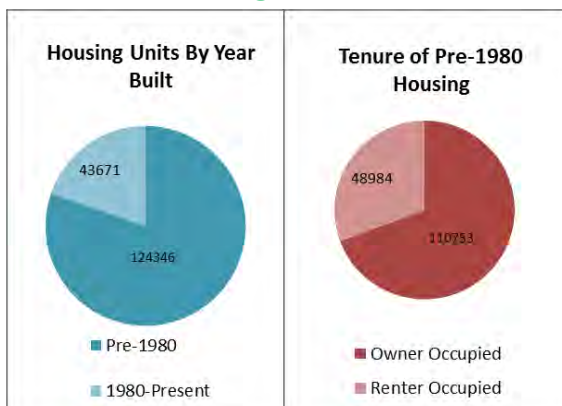


## 2012– Number of Children Tested and Number of Elevated Blood Lead Levels (EBLs)

Result Category	Total Children Screened	< 5 µg/dL	5 - 9 µg/dL	10 - 14 µg/dL	15 - 19 µg/dL	20 - 24 µg/dL	≥25 µg/dL	Total Confirmed EBLs	% EBLs	Unconfirmed EBLs
Summit County	5768	5548	180	19	9	3	3	34	0.59%	6
<b>State Total</b>	<b>154,440</b>	<b>145,074</b>	<b>7,482</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>1,557</b>	<b>1.01%</b>	<b>327</b>

Data in the table above represent 2012 testing of children, less than 72 months of age, obtained from the Healthy Housing and Lead Poisoning Surveillance System at the Ohio Department of Health. Blood lead levels are the highest confirmed, or highest unconfirmed (if no confirmatory test was obtained) for each child. Blood Lead Levels considered EBLs in 2012 are shown in red.

### At-risk housing



In 1978, the use of lead in residential paint was banned. Even today, lead-based paint is the primary source of exposure for children with elevated blood lead levels. Lead in paint often occurred at higher concentrations prior to 1950 and poses an even greater risk.

Data are 5-year estimates obtained by the 2007-2011 America Community Surveys.

### At-risk children

Summit County		Children, less than six years of age, have rapidly developing brains and significant turnover in bone tissue placing them at an increased risk to the effects of lead exposure.
Age	#	
<b>Under 1</b>	6,175	
<b>1 year</b>	6,126	
<b>2 years</b>	6,318	
<b>3 years</b>	6,503	
<b>4 years</b>	6,402	
<b>5 years</b>	6,442	
<b>Total Under 6</b>	37,966	

Data were obtained from the 2010 Census Summary File 1. Table QT-P2.

## Who is at risk/Who should be tested?

*Children, less than 6 years of age, are most susceptible to the effects of lead poisoning. Lead is a neurotoxin and children at this age have rapidly developing brains. Children enrolled on Medicaid are required to be tested at ages 1 and 2 and before age six if they have no previous test on record. Additionally, any child living in a zip code deemed to be at high risk for lead exposure and poisoning should be tested (see High Risk Zip Codes on back of the Lead Testing Requirements and Medical Management Guidelines). For all other children, a set of risk assessment questions should be used to determine whether the child should receive a test. Any answers of “yes” or “don’t know” warrant blood lead testing for children, less than six years of age. The questions are listed below:*

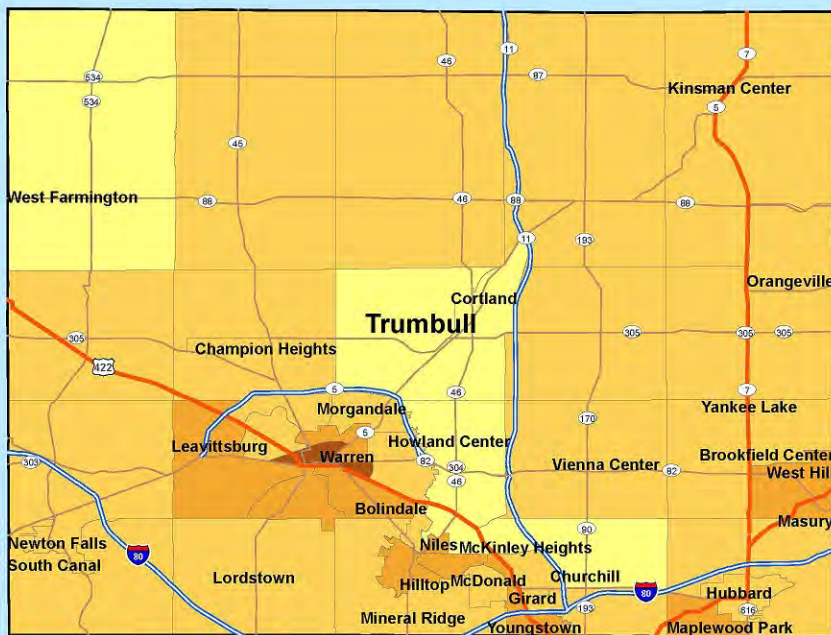
### Ask the parent seven key questions to assess risk.

- Does your child live in or regularly visit a house built before 1978 that has peeling, chipping or chalking paint or recent, ongoing, or planned renovation/remodeling? This includes child care centers, preschools, or homes of a baby sitter or relative.
- Does your child live in or regularly visit a home built before 1950?
- Does your child have a sibling or playmate who has or did have lead poisoning?
- Does your child frequently come in contact with an adult who has a hobby or works with lead? Examples are construction, welding, pottery, painting, and casting ammunition.
- Did the child’s mother have known lead exposure during her pregnancy of the child?
- Is the child or his/her mother an immigrant, refugee, or is the child adopted from a foreign country?
- Does your child live near a lead smelter, battery recycling plant, or other industry known to release lead (active/former)?

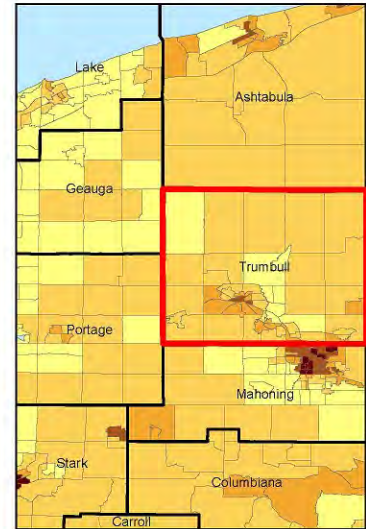
### Resources

- For Medical Management Guidelines and a listing of high risk zip codes, see: ODH [www.odh.ohio.gov](http://www.odh.ohio.gov) Search : Lead
  - EPA Renovation, Repair, and Painting Rule <http://www.epa.gov/lead/pubs/renovation.htm>
  - CDC <http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/>
  - NIOSH <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/lead/>
  - CPSC <http://www.cpsc.gov>
- If you have interest in using the data/maps on the flip side of this sheet to further depict areas of risk, please contact* [Tyler.serafini@odh.ohio.gov](mailto:Tyler.serafini@odh.ohio.gov)

# Childhood Lead Poisoning Fact Sheet for Trumbull County



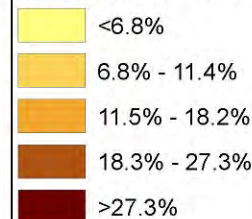
**Figure 1. Trumbull County.** This choropleth map depicts the predicted probability of blood lead levels  $\geq 5$   $\mu\text{g/dL}$  by census tract. Darker census tracts indicate greater predicted likelihood of children with blood lead levels  $\geq 5$   $\mu\text{g/dL}$ .



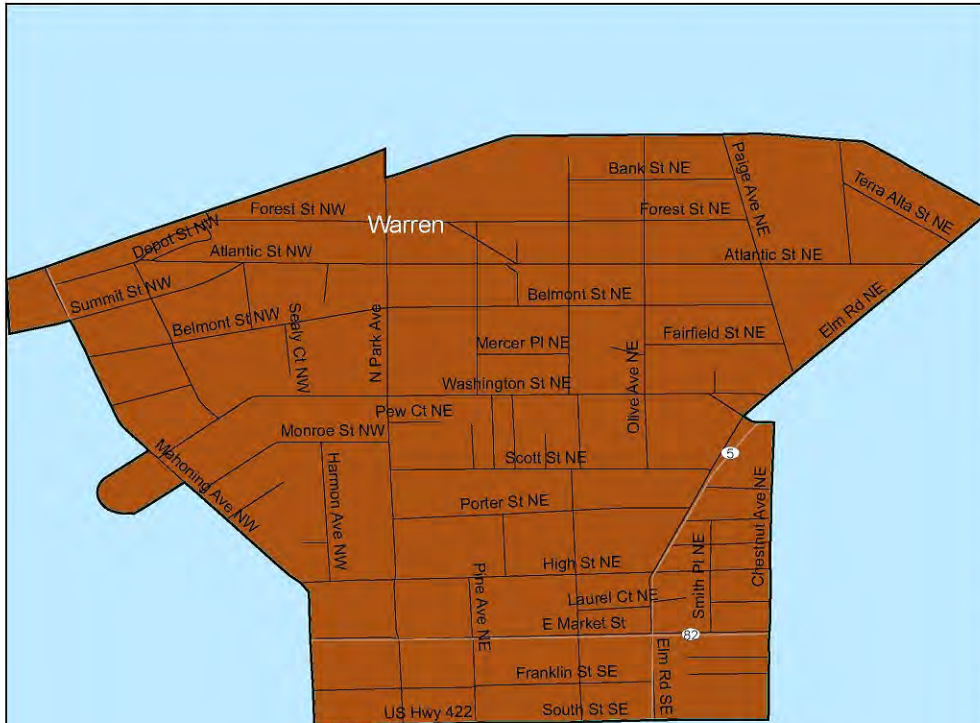
**Figure 2. Trumbull County and Surrounding Area.** This figure characterizes the predicted probability of blood lead levels  $\geq 5$   $\mu\text{g/dL}$  by census tract. The extent of the Trumbull County area is outlined in red.

## Legend

### Predicted Probability of BLLs $\geq 5$



All figures depict the predicted proportion of children, less than six years of age, whose blood-lead concentration is equal to or exceeds 5  $\mu\text{g/dL}$ . These estimates were obtained from a lead risk model developed by The Ohio State University Statistical Consulting Service in conjunction with the Ohio Department of Health Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program. 2010 Census and 2011 American Community Survey housing and demographic data were incorporated as potential predictors, and the model was fit to 2007-2011 blood lead testing data for children less than six years of age. In an effort to avoid issues of collinearity, stepwise selection was used to determine the final set of predictors.



**Figure 3. Census Tract 933800:** This census tract has the greatest predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5  $\mu\text{g/dL}$  or greater in the Trumbull County area. The predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5  $\mu\text{g/dL}$  or greater in this census tract is 23.29%.



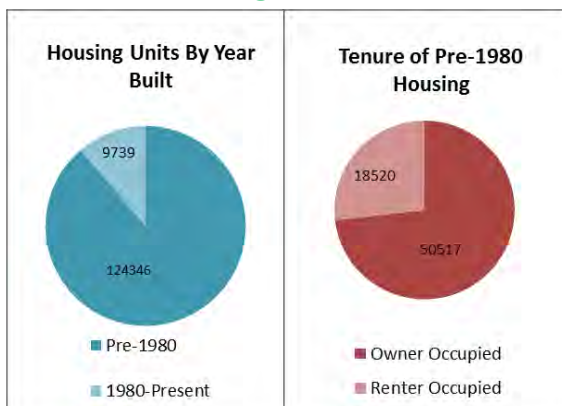


## 2012– Number of Children Tested and Number of Elevated Blood Lead Levels (EBLs)

Result Category	Total Children Screened	< 5 µg/dL	5 - 9 µg/dL	10 - 14 µg/dL	15 - 19 µg/dL	20 - 24 µg/dL	≥25 µg/dL	Total Confirmed EBLs	% EBLs	Unconfirmed EBLs
Trumbull County	1752	1654	86	5	3	1	0	9	0.51%	3
<b>State Total</b>	<b>154,440</b>	<b>145,074</b>	<b>7,482</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>1,557</b>	<b>1.01%</b>	<b>327</b>

Data in the table above represent 2012 testing of children, less than 72 months of age, obtained from the Healthy Housing and Lead Poisoning Surveillance System at the Ohio Department of Health. Blood lead levels are the highest confirmed, or highest unconfirmed (if no confirmatory test was obtained) for each child. Blood Lead Levels considered EBLs in 2012 are shown in red.

### At-risk housing



In 1978, the use of lead in residential paint was banned. Even today, lead-based paint is the primary source of exposure for children with elevated blood lead levels. Lead in paint often occurred at higher concentrations prior to 1950 and poses an even greater risk.

Data are 5-year estimates obtained by the 2007-2011 America Community Surveys.

### At-risk children

Trumbull County		Children, less than six years of age, have rapidly developing brains and significant turnover in bone tissue placing them at an increased risk to the effects of lead exposure.
Age	#	
<b>Under 1</b>	2,204	
<b>1 year</b>	2,282	
<b>2 years</b>	2,363	
<b>3 years</b>	2,401	
<b>4 years</b>	2,396	
<b>5 years</b>	2,416	
<b>Total Under 6</b>	14,062	

Data were obtained from the 2010 Census Summary File 1. Table QT-P2.

## Who is at risk/Who should be tested?

*Children, less than 6 years of age, are most susceptible to the effects of lead poisoning. Lead is a neurotoxin and children at this age have rapidly developing brains. Children enrolled on Medicaid are required to be tested at ages 1 and 2 and before age six if they have no previous test on record. Additionally, any child living in a zip code deemed to be at high risk for lead exposure and poisoning should be tested (see High Risk Zip Codes on back of the Lead Testing Requirements and Medical Management Guidelines). For all other children, a set of risk assessment questions should be used to determine whether the child should receive a test. Any answers of “yes” or “don’t know” warrant blood lead testing for children, less than six years of age. The questions are listed below:*

### Ask the parent seven key questions to assess risk.

- Does your child live in or regularly visit a house built before 1978 that has peeling, chipping or chalking paint or recent, ongoing, or planned renovation/remodeling? This includes child care centers, preschools, or homes of a baby sitter or relative.
- Does your child live in or regularly visit a home built before 1950?
- Does your child have a sibling or playmate who has or did have lead poisoning?
- Does your child frequently come in contact with an adult who has a hobby or works with lead? Examples are construction, welding, pottery, painting, and casting ammunition.
- Did the child’s mother have known lead exposure during her pregnancy of the child?
- Is the child or his/her mother an immigrant, refugee, or is the child adopted from a foreign country?
- Does your child live near a lead smelter, battery recycling plant, or other industry known to release lead (active/former)?

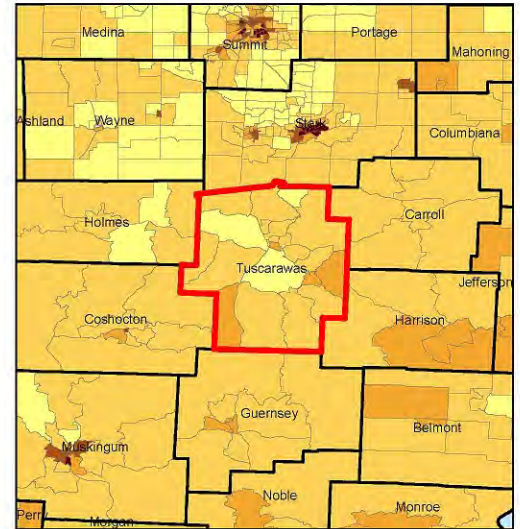
### Resources

- For Medical Management Guidelines and a listing of high risk zip codes, see: ODH [www.odh.ohio.gov](http://www.odh.ohio.gov) Search : Lead
  - EPA Renovation, Repair, and Painting Rule <http://www.epa.gov/lead/pubs/renovation.htm>
  - CDC <http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/>
  - NIOSH <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/lead/>
  - CPSC <http://www.cpsc.gov>
- If you have interest in using the data/maps on the flip side of this sheet to further depict areas of risk, please contact [Tyler.serafini@odh.ohio.gov](mailto:Tyler.serafini@odh.ohio.gov)*

# Childhood Lead Poisoning Fact Sheet for Tuscarawas County



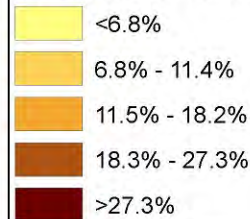
**Figure 1. Tuscarawas County.** This choropleth map depicts the predicted probability of blood lead levels  $\geq 5$   $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$  by census tract. Darker census tracts indicate greater predicted likelihood of children with blood lead levels  $\geq 5$   $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ .



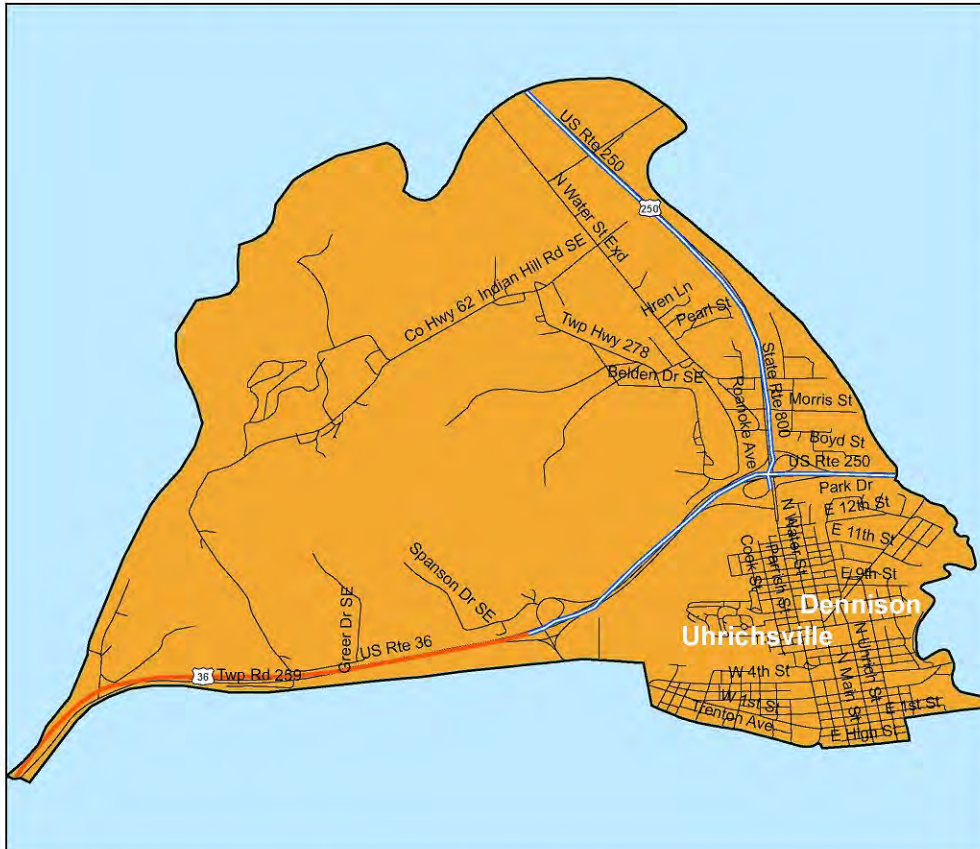
**Figure 2. Tuscarawas County and Surrounding Area.** This figure characterizes the predicted probability of blood lead levels  $\geq 5$   $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$  by census tract. The extent of the Tuscarawas County area is outlined in red.

## Legend

### Predicted Probability of BLLs $\geq 5$



All figures depict the predicted proportion of children, less than six years of age, whose blood-lead concentration is equal to or exceeds 5  $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ . These estimates were obtained from a lead risk model developed by The Ohio State University Statistical Consulting Service in conjunction with the Ohio Department of Health Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program. 2010 Census and 2011 American Community Survey housing and demographic data were incorporated as potential predictors, and the model was fit to 2007-2011 blood lead testing data for children less than six years of age. In an effort to avoid issues of collinearity, stepwise selection was used to determine the final set of predictors.



**Figure 3. Census Tract 022001:** This census tract has the greatest predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5  $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$  or greater in the Tuscarawas County area. The predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5  $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$  or greater in this census tract is 14.47%.



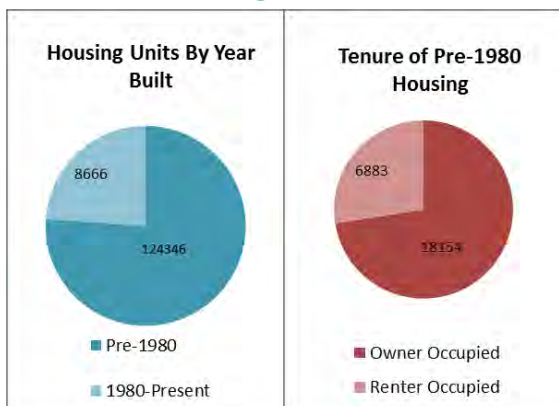


## 2012– Number of Children Tested and Number of Elevated Blood Lead Levels (EBLs)

Result Category	Total Children Screened	< 5 µg/dL	5 - 9 µg/dL	10 - 14 µg/dL	15 - 19 µg/dL	20 - 24 µg/dL	≥25 µg/dL	Total Confirmed EBLs	% EBLs	Unconfirmed EBLs
Tuscarawas County	1431	1353	64	9	2	1	1	13	0.91%	1
<b>State Total</b>	<b>154,440</b>	<b>145,074</b>	<b>7,482</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>1,557</b>	<b>1.01%</b>	<b>327</b>

Data in the table above represent 2012 testing of children, less than 72 months of age, obtained from the Healthy Housing and Lead Poisoning Surveillance System at the Ohio Department of Health. Blood lead levels are the highest confirmed, or highest unconfirmed (if no confirmatory test was obtained) for each child. Blood Lead Levels considered EBLs in 2012 are shown in red.

### At-risk housing



In 1978, the use of lead in residential paint was banned. Even today, lead-based paint is the primary source of exposure for children with elevated blood lead levels. Lead in paint often occurred at higher concentrations prior to 1950 and poses an even greater risk.

Data are 5-year estimates obtained by the 2007-2011 America Community Surveys.

### At-risk children

Trumbull County		Children, less than six years of age, have rapidly developing brains and significant turnover in bone tissue placing them at an increased risk to the effects of lead exposure.
Age	#	
Under 1	1,104	
1 year	1,175	
2 years	1,089	
3 years	1,167	
4 years	1,147	
5 years	1,163	
<b>Total Under 6</b>	<b>6,845</b>	

Data were obtained from the 2010 Census Summary File 1. Table QT-P2.

## Who is at risk/Who should be tested?

*Children, less than 6 years of age, are most susceptible to the effects of lead poisoning. Lead is a neurotoxin and children at this age have rapidly developing brains. Children enrolled on Medicaid are required to be tested at ages 1 and 2 and before age six if they have no previous test on record. Additionally, any child living in a zip code deemed to be at high risk for lead exposure and poisoning should be tested (see High Risk Zip Codes on back of the Lead Testing Requirements and Medical Management Guidelines). For all other children, a set of risk assessment questions should be used to determine whether the child should receive a test. Any answers of "yes" or "don't know" warrant blood lead testing for children, less than six years of age. The questions are listed below:*

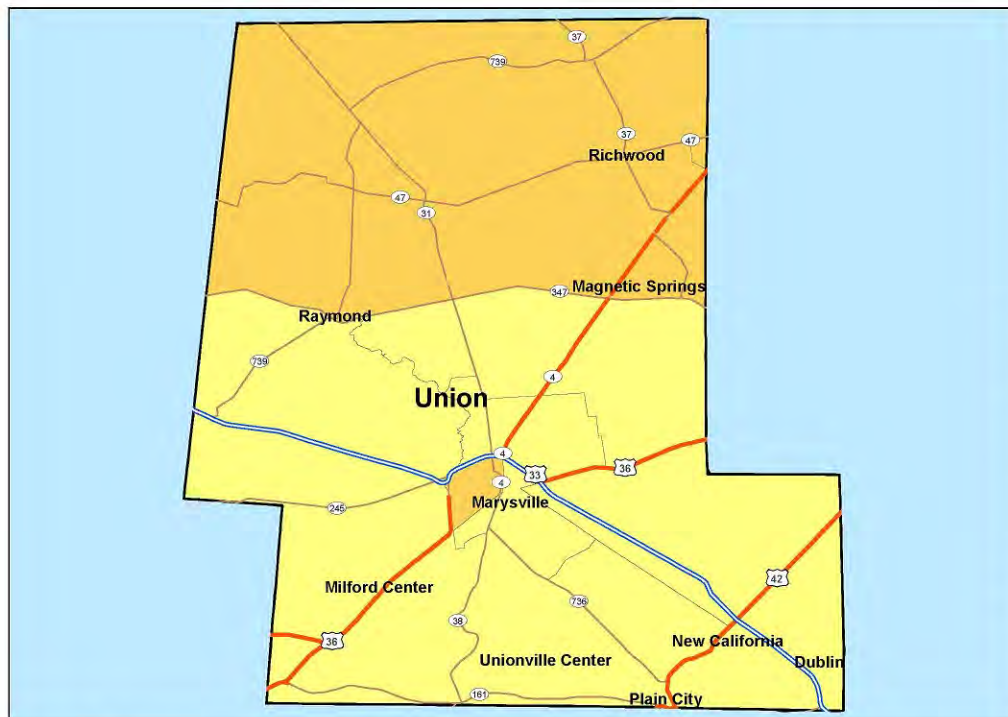
#### Ask the parent seven key questions to assess risk.

- Does your child live in or regularly visit a house built before 1978 that has peeling, chipping or chalking paint or recent, ongoing, or planned renovation/remodeling? This includes child care centers, preschools, or homes of a baby sitter or relative.
- Does your child live in or regularly visit a home built before 1950?
- Does your child have a sibling or playmate who has or did have lead poisoning?
- Does your child frequently come in contact with an adult who has a hobby or works with lead? Examples are construction, welding, pottery, painting, and casting ammunition.
- Did the child's mother have known lead exposure during her pregnancy of the child?
- Is the child or his/her mother an immigrant, refugee, or is the child adopted from a foreign country?
- Does your child live near a lead smelter, battery recycling plant, or other industry known to release lead (active/former)?

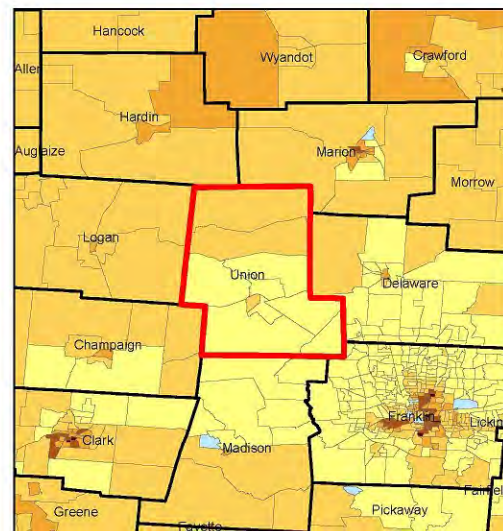
#### Resources

- For Medical Management Guidelines and a listing of high risk zip codes, see: ODH [www.odh.ohio.gov](http://www.odh.ohio.gov) Search : Lead
  - EPA Renovation, Repair, and Painting Rule <http://www.epa.gov/lead/pubs/renovation.htm>
  - CDC <http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/>
  - NIOSH <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/lead/>
  - CPSC <http://www.cpsc.gov>
- If you have interest in using the data/maps on the flip side of this sheet to further depict areas of risk, please contact* [Tyler.serafini@odh.ohio.gov](mailto:Tyler.serafini@odh.ohio.gov)

# Childhood Lead Poisoning Fact Sheet for the Union County Health District



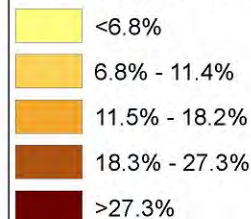
**Figure 1. Union County Health District.** This choropleth map depicts the predicted probability of blood lead levels  $\geq 5$   $\mu\text{g/dL}$  by census tract. Darker census tracts indicate greater predicted likelihood of children with blood lead levels  $\geq 5$   $\mu\text{g/dL}$ .



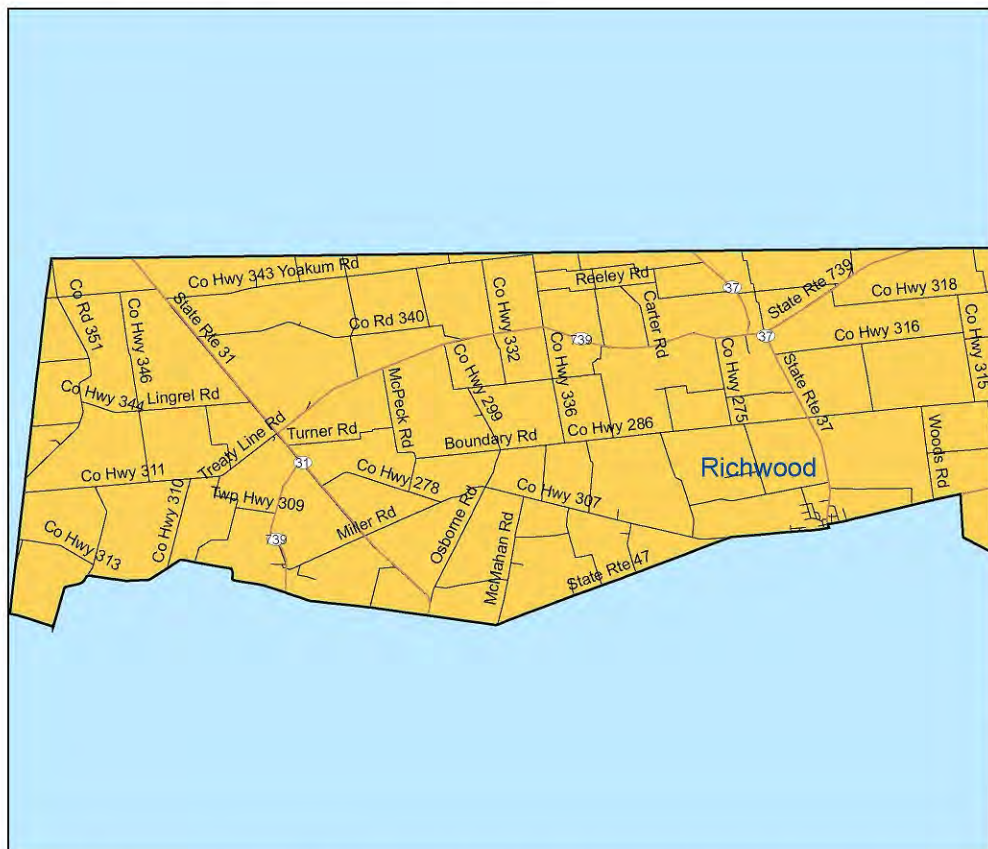
**Figure 2. Union County Health District and Surrounding Area.** This figure characterizes the predicted probability of blood lead levels  $\geq 5$   $\mu\text{g/dL}$  by census tract. The extent of the Union County Health District is outlined in red.

## Legend

### Predicted Probability of BLLs $\geq 5$



All figures depict the predicted proportion of children, less than six years of age, whose blood-lead concentration is equal to or exceeds 5  $\mu\text{g/dL}$ . These estimates were obtained from a lead risk model developed by The Ohio State University Statistical Consulting Service in conjunction with the Ohio Department of Health Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program. 2010 Census and 2011 American Community Survey housing and demographic data were incorporated as potential predictors, and the model was fit to 2007-2011 blood lead testing data for children less than six years of age. In an effort to avoid issues of collinearity, stepwise selection was used to determine the final set of predictors.



**Figure 3. Census Tract 050100:** This census tract has the greatest predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5  $\mu\text{g/dL}$  or greater in the Union County Health District. The predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5  $\mu\text{g/dL}$  or greater in this census tract is 9.46%.



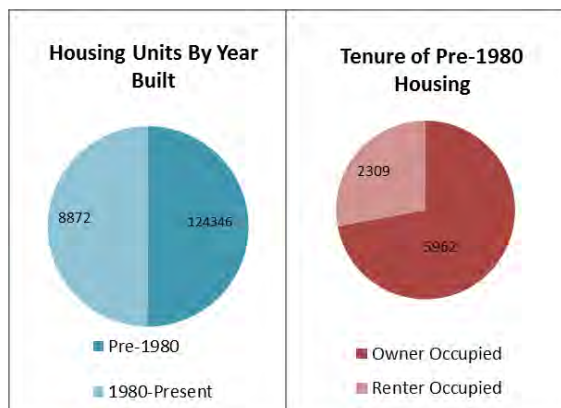


## 2012– Number of Children Tested and Number of Elevated Blood Lead Levels (EBLs)

Result Category	Total Children Screened	< 5 µg/dL	5 - 9 µg/dL	10 - 14 µg/dL	15 - 19 µg/dL	20 - 24 µg/dL	≥25 µg/dL	Total Confirmed EBLs	% EBLs	Unconfirmed EBLs
Union County	489	475	10	0	2	1	0	3	0.61%	1
<b>State Total</b>	<b>154,440</b>	<b>145,074</b>	<b>7,482</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>1,557</b>	<b>1.01%</b>	<b>327</b>

Data in the table above represent 2012 testing of children, less than 72 months of age, obtained from the Healthy Housing and Lead Poisoning Surveillance System at the Ohio Department of Health. Blood lead levels are the highest confirmed, or highest unconfirmed (if no confirmatory test was obtained) for each child. Blood Lead Levels considered EBLs in 2012 are shown in red.

### At-risk housing



Data are 5-year esti-

mates obtained by the 2007-2011 America Com-

### At-risk children

Union County		Children, less than six years of age, have rapidly developing brains and significant turnover in bone tissue placing them at an increased risk to the effects of lead exposure.
Age	#	
Under 1	603	
1 year	716	
2 years	713	
3 years	755	
4 years	824	
5 years	810	
<b>Total Under 6</b>	<b>4,421</b>	

Data were obtained from the 2010 Census Summary File 1. Table QT-P2.

### Who is at risk/Who should be tested?

*Children, less than 6 years of age, are most susceptible to the effects of lead poisoning. Lead is a neurotoxin and children at this age have rapidly developing brains. Children enrolled on Medicaid are required to be tested at ages 1 and 2 and before age six if they have no previous test on record. Additionally, any child living in a zip code deemed to be at high risk for lead exposure and poisoning should be tested (see High Risk Zip Codes on back of the Lead Testing Requirements and Medical Management Guidelines). For all other children, a set of risk assessment questions should be used to determine whether the child should receive a test. Any answers of “yes” or “don’t know” warrant blood lead testing for children, less than six years of age. The questions are listed below:*

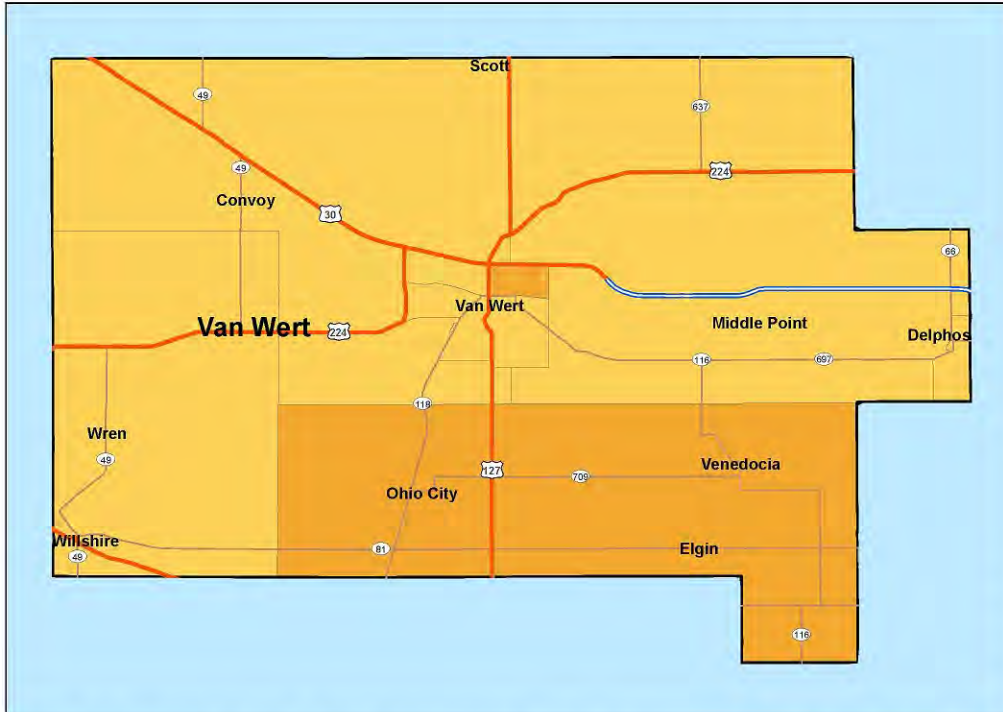
#### Ask the parent seven key questions to assess risk.

- Does your child live in or regularly visit a house built before 1978 that has peeling, chipping or chalking paint or recent, ongoing, or planned renovation/remodeling? This includes child care centers, preschools, or homes of a baby sitter or relative.
- Does your child live in or regularly visit a home built before 1950?
- Does your child have a sibling or playmate who has or did have lead poisoning?
- Does your child frequently come in contact with an adult who has a hobby or works with lead? Examples are construction, welding, pottery, painting, and casting ammunition.
- Did the child’s mother have known lead exposure during her pregnancy of the child?
- Is the child or his/her mother an immigrant, refugee, or is the child adopted from a foreign country?
- Does your child live near a lead smelter, battery recycling plant, or other industry known to release lead (active/former)?

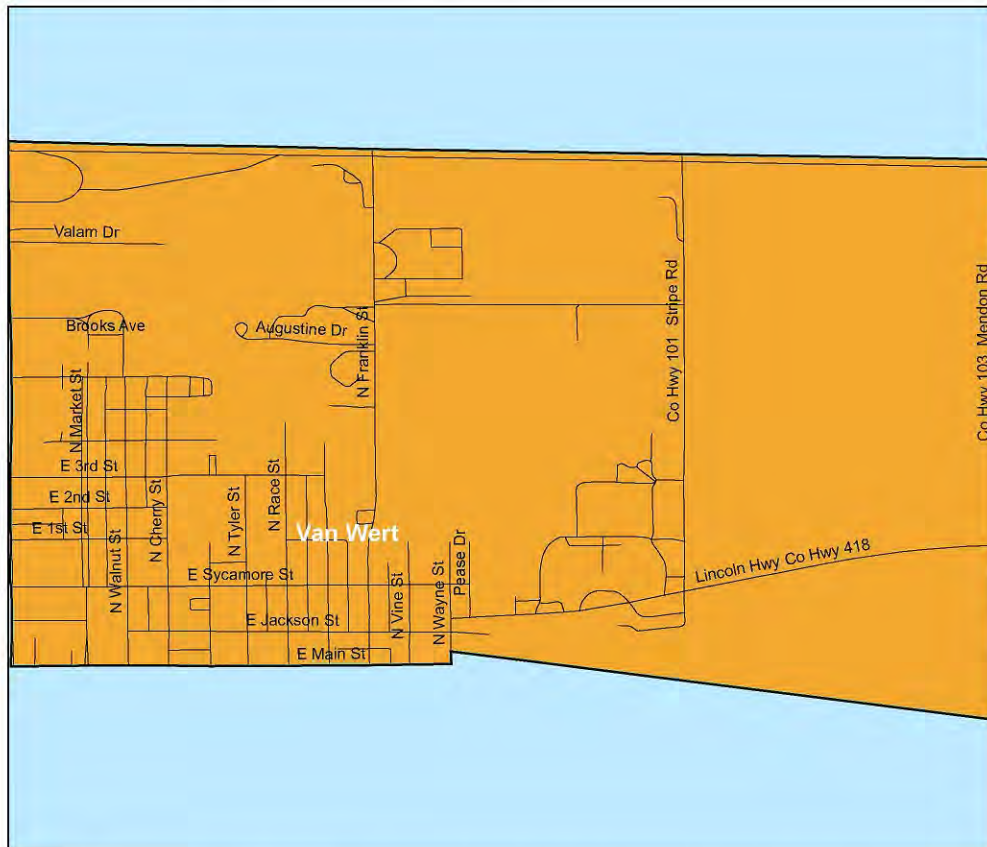
#### Resources

- For Medical Management Guidelines and a listing of high risk zip codes, see: ODH [www.odh.ohio.gov](http://www.odh.ohio.gov) Search : Lead
  - EPA Renovation, Repair, and Painting Rule <http://www.epa.gov/lead/pubs/renovation.htm>
  - CDC <http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/>
  - NIOSH <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/lead/>
  - CPSC <http://www.cpsc.gov>
- If you have interest in using the data/maps on the flip side of this sheet to further depict areas of risk, please contact* [Tyler.serafini@odh.ohio.gov](mailto:Tyler.serafini@odh.ohio.gov)

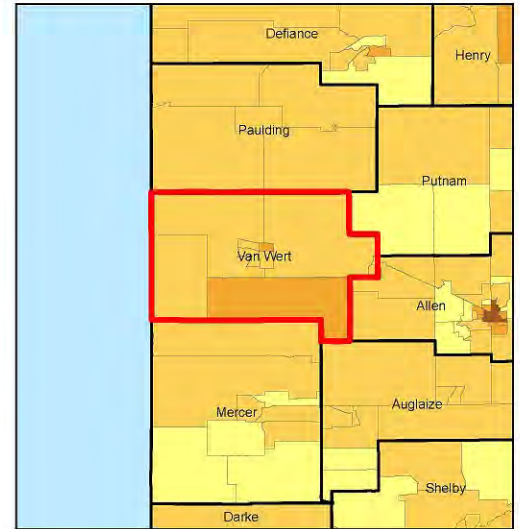
# Childhood Lead Poisoning Fact Sheet for the Van Wert County Health District



**Figure 1. Van Wert County Health District.** This choropleth map depicts the predicted probability of blood lead levels  $\geq 5$   $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$  by census tract. Darker census tracts indicate greater predicted likelihood of children with blood lead levels  $\geq 5$   $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ .



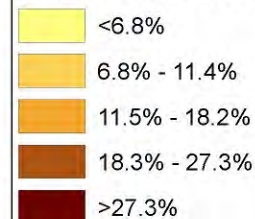
**Figure 3. Census Tract 020600:** This census tract has the greatest predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5  $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$  or greater in the Van Wert County Health District. The predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5  $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$  or greater in this census tract is 14.91%.



**Figure 2. Van Wert County Health District and Surrounding Area.** This figure characterizes the predicted probability of blood lead levels  $\geq 5$   $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$  by census tract. The extent of the Van Wert County Health District is outlined in red.

## Legend

### Predicted Probability of BLLs $\geq 5$



All figures depict the predicted proportion of children, less than six years of age, whose blood-lead concentration is equal to or exceeds 5  $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ . These estimates were obtained from a lead risk model developed by The Ohio State University Statistical Consulting Service in conjunction with the Ohio Department of Health Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program. 2010 Census and 2011 American Community Survey housing and demographic data were incorporated as potential predictors, and the model was fit to 2007-2011 blood lead testing data for children less than six years of age. In an effort to avoid issues of collinearity, stepwise selection was used to determine the final set of predictors.



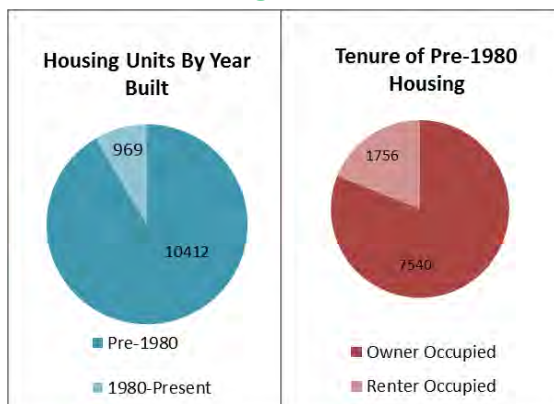


## 2012– Number of Children Tested and Number of Elevated Blood Lead Levels (EBLs)

Result Category	Total Children Screened	< 5 µg/dL	5 - 9 µg/dL	10 - 14 µg/dL	15 - 19 µg/dL	20 - 24 µg/dL	≥25 µg/dL	Total Confirmed EBLs	% EBLs	Unconfirmed EBLs
Van Wert County	334	316	17	1	0	0	0	1	0.30%	0
<b>State Total</b>	<b>154,440</b>	<b>145,074</b>	<b>7,482</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>1,557</b>	<b>1.01%</b>	<b>327</b>

Data in the table above represent 2012 testing of children, less than 72 months of age, obtained from the Healthy Housing and Lead Poisoning Surveillance System at the Ohio Department of Health. Blood lead levels are the highest confirmed, or highest unconfirmed (if no confirmatory test was obtained) for each child. Blood Lead Levels considered EBLs in 2012 are shown in red.

### At-risk housing



In 1978, the use of lead in residential paint was banned. Even today, lead-based paint is the primary source of exposure for children with elevated blood lead levels. Lead in paint often occurred at higher concentrations prior to 1950 and poses an even greater risk.

Data are 5-year estimates obtained by the 2007-2011 America Community Surveys.

### At-risk children

Van Wert County		Children, less than six years of age, have rapidly developing brains and significant turnover in bone tissue placing them at an increased risk to the effects of lead exposure.
Age	#	
<b>Under 1</b>	335	
<b>1 year</b>	357	
<b>2 years</b>	410	
<b>3 years</b>	393	
<b>4 years</b>	398	
<b>5 years</b>	396	
<b>Total Under 6</b>	2,289	

Data were obtained from the 2010 Census Summary File 1. Table QT-P2.

## Who is at risk/Who should be tested?

*Children, less than 6 years of age, are most susceptible to the effects of lead poisoning. Lead is a neurotoxin and children at this age have rapidly developing brains. Children enrolled on Medicaid are required to be tested at ages 1 and 2 and before age six if they have no previous test on record. Additionally, any child living in a zip code deemed to be at high risk for lead exposure and poisoning should be tested (see High Risk Zip Codes on back of the Lead Testing Requirements and Medical Management Guidelines). For all other children, a set of risk assessment questions should be used to determine whether the child should receive a test. Any answers of “yes” or “don’t know” warrant blood lead testing for children, less than six years of age. The questions are listed below:*

### Ask the parent seven key questions to assess risk.

- Does your child live in or regularly visit a house built before 1978 that has peeling, chipping or chalking paint or recent, ongoing, or planned renovation/remodeling? This includes child care centers, preschools, or homes of a baby sitter or relative.
- Does your child live in or regularly visit a home built before 1950?
- Does your child have a sibling or playmate who has or did have lead poisoning?
- Does your child frequently come in contact with an adult who has a hobby or works with lead? Examples are construction, welding, pottery, painting, and casting ammunition.
- Did the child’s mother have known lead exposure during her pregnancy of the child?
- Is the child or his/her mother an immigrant, refugee, or is the child adopted from a foreign country?
- Does your child live near a lead smelter, battery recycling plant, or other industry known to release lead (active/former)?

### Resources

- For Medical Management Guidelines and a listing of high risk zip codes, see: ODH [www.odh.ohio.gov](http://www.odh.ohio.gov) Search : Lead
  - EPA Renovation, Repair, and Painting Rule <http://www.epa.gov/lead/pubs/renovation.htm>
  - CDC <http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/>
  - NIOSH <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/lead/>
  - CPSC <http://www.cpsc.gov>
- If you have interest in using the data/maps on the flip side of this sheet to further depict areas of risk, please contact* [Tyler.serafini@odh.ohio.gov](mailto:Tyler.serafini@odh.ohio.gov)

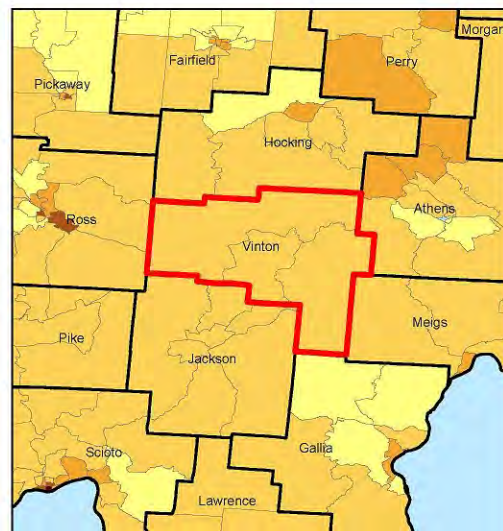
# Childhood Lead Poisoning Fact Sheet for the Vinton County Health District



**Figure 1. Vinton County Health District.** This choropleth map depicts the predicted probability of blood lead levels  $\geq 5$   $\mu\text{g/dL}$  by census tract. Darker census tracts indicate greater predicted likelihood of children with blood lead levels  $\geq 5$   $\mu\text{g/dL}$ .



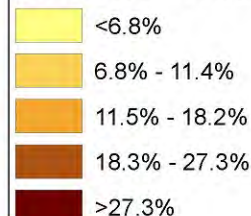
**Figure 3. Census Tract 953200:** This census tract has the greatest predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5  $\mu\text{g/dL}$  or greater in the Vinton County Health District. The predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5  $\mu\text{g/dL}$  or greater in this census tract is 9.44%.



**Figure 2. Vinton County Health District and Surrounding Area.** This figure characterizes the predicted probability of blood lead levels  $\geq 5$   $\mu\text{g/dL}$  by census tract. The extent of the Vinton County Health District is outlined in red.

## Legend

### Predicted Probability of BLLs $\geq 5$



All figures depict the predicted proportion of children, less than six years of age, whose blood-lead concentration is equal to or exceeds 5  $\mu\text{g/dL}$ . These estimates were obtained from a lead risk model developed by The Ohio State University Statistical Consulting Service in conjunction with the Ohio Department of Health Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program. 2010 Census and 2011 American Community Survey housing and demographic data were incorporated as potential predictors, and the model was fit to 2007-2011 blood lead testing data for children less than six years of age. In an effort to avoid issues of collinearity, stepwise selection was used to determine the final set of predictors.



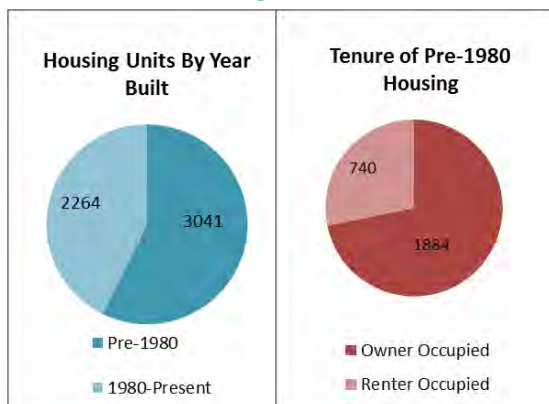


## 2012– Number of Children Tested and Number of Elevated Blood Lead Levels (EBLs)

Result Category	Total Children Screened	< 5 µg/dL	5 - 9 µg/dL	10 - 14 µg/dL	15 - 19 µg/dL	20 - 24 µg/dL	≥25 µg/dL	Total Confirmed EBLs	% EBLs	Unconfirmed EBLs
Vinton County	147	141	5	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	1
<b>State Total</b>	<b>154,440</b>	<b>145,074</b>	<b>7,482</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>1,557</b>	<b>1.01%</b>	<b>327</b>

Data in the table above represent 2012 testing of children, less than 72 months of age, obtained from the Healthy Housing and Lead Poisoning Surveillance System at the Ohio Department of Health. Blood lead levels are the highest confirmed, or highest unconfirmed (if no confirmatory test was obtained) for each child. Blood Lead Levels considered EBLs in 2012 are shown in red.

### At-risk housing



Data are 5-year estimates obtained by the 2007-2011 America Community Surveys.

### At-risk children

Vinton County		Children, less than six years of age, have rapidly developing brains and significant turnover in bone tissue placing them at an increased risk to the effects of lead exposure.
Age	#	
Under 1	141	
1 year	161	
2 years	163	
3 years	175	
4 years	175	
5 years	161	
<b>Total Under 6</b>	<b>976</b>	

Data were obtained from the 2010 Census Summary File 1. Table QT-P2.

## Who is at risk/Who should be tested?

*Children, less than 6 years of age, are most susceptible to the effects of lead poisoning. Lead is a neurotoxin and children at this age have rapidly developing brains. Children enrolled on Medicaid are required to be tested at ages 1 and 2 and before age six if they have no previous test on record. Additionally, any child living in a zip code deemed to be at high risk for lead exposure and poisoning should be tested (see High Risk Zip Codes on back of the Lead Testing Requirements and Medical Management Guidelines). For all other children, a set of risk assessment questions should be used to determine whether the child should receive a test. Any answers of “yes” or “don’t know” warrant blood lead testing for children, less than six years of age. The questions are listed below:*

### Ask the parent seven key questions to assess risk.

- Does your child live in or regularly visit a house built before 1978 that has peeling, chipping or chalking paint or recent, ongoing, or planned renovation/remodeling? This includes child care centers, preschools, or homes of a baby sitter or relative.
- Does your child live in or regularly visit a home built before 1950?
- Does your child have a sibling or playmate who has or did have lead poisoning?
- Does your child frequently come in contact with an adult who has a hobby or works with lead? Examples are construction, welding, pottery, painting, and casting ammunition.
- Did the child’s mother have known lead exposure during her pregnancy of the child?
- Is the child or his/her mother an immigrant, refugee, or is the child adopted from a foreign country?
- Does your child live near a lead smelter, battery recycling plant, or other industry known to release lead (active/former)?

### Resources

- For Medical Management Guidelines and a listing of high risk zip codes, see: ODH [www.odh.ohio.gov](http://www.odh.ohio.gov) Search : Lead
  - EPA Renovation, Repair, and Painting Rule <http://www.epa.gov/lead/pubs/renovation.htm>
  - CDC <http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/>
  - NIOSH <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/lead/>
  - CPSC <http://www.cpsc.gov>
- If you have interest in using the data/maps on the flip side of this sheet to further depict areas of risk, please contact* [Tyler.serafini@odh.ohio.gov](mailto:Tyler.serafini@odh.ohio.gov)

# Childhood Lead Poisoning Fact Sheet for the Warren County Combined Health District



Figure 1. Warren County Combined Health District. This choropleth map depicts the predicted probability of blood lead levels  $\geq 5 \mu\text{g/dL}$  by census tract. Darker census tracts indicate greater predicted likelihood of children with blood lead levels  $\geq 5 \mu\text{g/dL}$ .

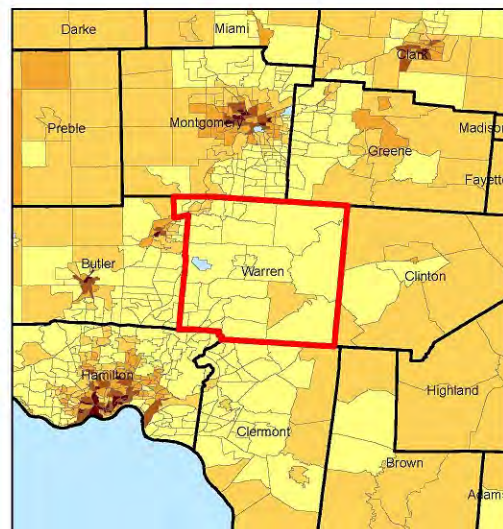
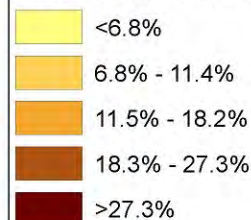


Figure 2. Warren County Combined Health District and Surrounding Area. This figure characterizes the predicted probability of blood lead levels  $\geq 5 \mu\text{g/dL}$  by census tract. The extent of the Warren County Combined Health District is outlined in red.

## Legend

### Predicted Probability of BLLs $\geq 5$



All figures depict the predicted proportion of children, less than six years of age, whose blood-lead concentration is equal to or exceeds  $5 \mu\text{g/dL}$ . These estimates were obtained from a lead risk model developed by The Ohio State University Statistical Consulting Service in conjunction with the Ohio Department of Health Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program. 2010 Census and 2011 American Community Survey housing and demographic data were incorporated as potential predictors, and the model was fit to 2007-2011 blood lead testing data for children less than six years of age. In an effort to avoid issues of collinearity, stepwise selection was used to determine the final set of predictors.



Figure 3. Census Tract 030200: This census tract has the greatest predicted probability of blood lead levels of  $5 \mu\text{g/dL}$  or greater in the Warren County Combined Health District. The predicted probability of blood lead levels of  $5 \mu\text{g/dL}$  or greater in this census tract is 9.93%.



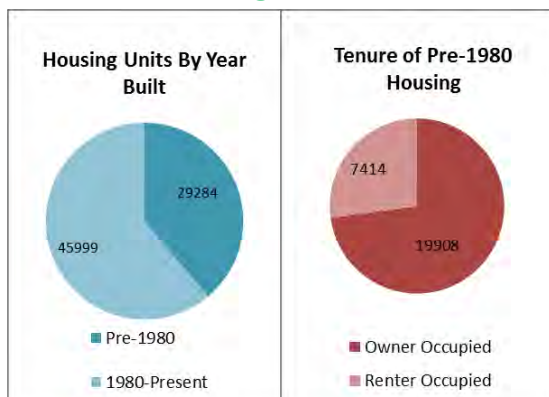


## 2012– Number of Children Tested and Number of Elevated Blood Lead Levels (EBLs)

Result Category	Total Children Screened	< 5 µg/dL	5 - 9 µg/dL	10 - 14 µg/dL	15 - 19 µg/dL	20 - 24 µg/dL	≥25 µg/dL	Total Confirmed EBLs	% EBLs	Unconfirmed EBLs
Warren County	2063	2021	39	1	0	0	0	1	0.05%	2
<b>State Total</b>	<b>154,440</b>	<b>145,074</b>	<b>7,482</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>1,557</b>	<b>1.01%</b>	<b>327</b>

Data in the table above represent 2012 testing of children, less than 72 months of age, obtained from the Healthy Housing and Lead Poisoning Surveillance System at the Ohio Department of Health. Blood lead levels are the highest confirmed, or highest unconfirmed (if no confirmatory test was obtained) for each child. Blood Lead Levels considered EBLs in 2012 are shown in red.

### At-risk housing



Data are 5-year estimates obtained by the 2007-2011 America Community Surveys.

### At-risk children

Warren County		Children, less than six years of age, have rapidly developing brains and significant turnover in bone tissue placing them at an increased risk to the effects of lead exposure.
Age	#	
Under 1	2,581	
1 year	2,727	
2 years	2,871	
3 years	3,043	
4 years	3,063	
5 years	3,261	
<b>Total Under 6</b>	<b>17,546</b>	

Data were obtained from the 2010 Census Summary File 1. Table QT-P2.

## Who is at risk/Who should be tested?

*Children, less than 6 years of age, are most susceptible to the effects of lead poisoning. Lead is a neurotoxin and children at this age have rapidly developing brains. Children enrolled on Medicaid are required to be tested at ages 1 and 2 and before age six if they have no previous test on record. Additionally, any child living in a zip code deemed to be at high risk for lead exposure and poisoning should be tested (see High Risk Zip Codes on back of the Lead Testing Requirements and Medical Management Guidelines). For all other children, a set of risk assessment questions should be used to determine whether the child should receive a test. Any answers of “yes” or “don’t know” warrant blood lead testing for children, less than six years of age. The questions are listed below:*

### Ask the parent seven key questions to assess risk.

- Does your child live in or regularly visit a house built before 1978 that has peeling, chipping or chalking paint or recent, ongoing, or planned renovation/remodeling? This includes child care centers, preschools, or homes of a baby sitter or relative.
- Does your child live in or regularly visit a home built before 1950?
- Does your child have a sibling or playmate who has or did have lead poisoning?
- Does your child frequently come in contact with an adult who has a hobby or works with lead? Examples are construction, welding, pottery, painting, and casting ammunition.
- Did the child’s mother have known lead exposure during her pregnancy of the child?
- Is the child or his/her mother an immigrant, refugee, or is the child adopted from a foreign country?
- Does your child live near a lead smelter, battery recycling plant, or other industry known to release lead (active/former)?

### Resources

- For Medical Management Guidelines and a listing of high risk zip codes, see: ODH [www.odh.ohio.gov](http://www.odh.ohio.gov) Search : Lead
  - EPA Renovation, Repair, and Painting Rule <http://www.epa.gov/lead/pubs/renovation.htm>
  - CDC <http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/>
  - NIOSH <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/lead/>
  - CPSC <http://www.cpsc.gov>
- If you have interest in using the data/maps on the flip side of this sheet to further depict areas of risk, please contact* [Tyler.serafini@odh.ohio.gov](mailto:Tyler.serafini@odh.ohio.gov)

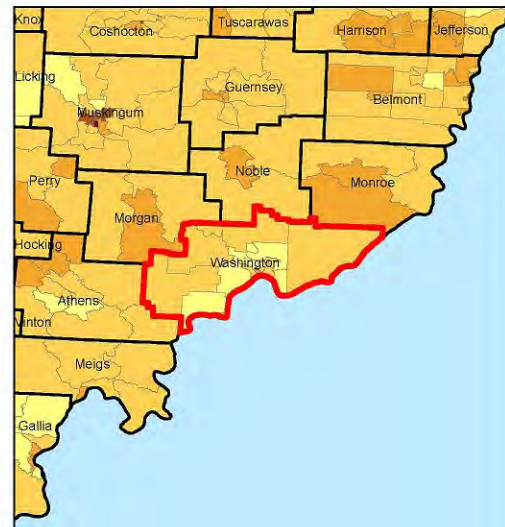
# Childhood Lead Poisoning Fact Sheet for Washington County



**Figure 1. Washington County.** This choropleth map depicts the predicted probability of blood lead levels  $\geq 5 \mu\text{g/dL}$  by census tract. Darker census tracts indicate greater predicted likelihood of children with blood lead levels  $\geq 5 \mu\text{g/dL}$ .



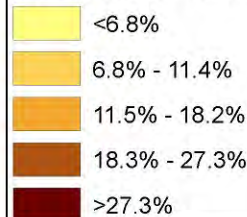
**Figure 3. Census Tract 020800:** This census tract has the greatest predicted probability of blood lead levels of  $5 \mu\text{g/dL}$  or greater in the Washington County area. The predicted probability of blood lead levels of  $5 \mu\text{g/dL}$  or greater in this census tract is 16.89%.



**Figure 2. Washington County and Surrounding Area.** This figure characterizes the predicted probability of blood lead levels  $\geq 5 \mu\text{g/dL}$  by census tract. The extent of the Washington County area is outlined in red.

## Legend

### Predicted Probability of BLLs $\geq 5$



All figures depict the predicted proportion of children, less than six years of age, whose blood-lead concentration is equal to or exceeds  $5 \mu\text{g/dL}$ . These estimates were obtained from a lead risk model developed by The Ohio State University Statistical Consulting Service in conjunction with the Ohio Department of Health Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program. 2010 Census and 2011 American Community Survey housing and demographic data were incorporated as potential predictors, and the model was fit to 2007-2011 blood lead testing data for children less than six years of age. In an effort to avoid issues of collinearity, stepwise selection was used to determine the final set of predictors.



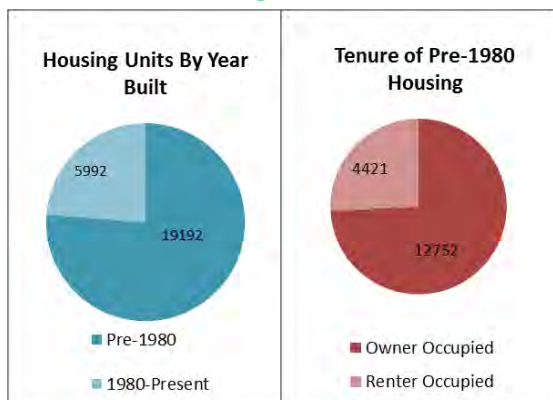


## 2012– Number of Children Tested and Number of Elevated Blood Lead Levels (EBLs)

Result Category	Total Children Screened	< 5 µg/dL	5 - 9 µg/dL	10 - 14 µg/dL	15 - 19 µg/dL	20 - 24 µg/dL	≥25 µg/dL	Total Confirmed EBLs	% EBLs	Unconfirmed EBLs
Washington County	611	582	23	1	1	4	0	6	0.98%	0
<b>State Total</b>	<b>154,440</b>	<b>145,074</b>	<b>7,482</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>1,557</b>	<b>1.01%</b>	<b>327</b>

Data in the table above represent 2012 testing of children, less than 72 months of age, obtained from the Healthy Housing and Lead Poisoning Surveillance System at the Ohio Department of Health. Blood lead levels are the highest confirmed, or highest unconfirmed (if no confirmatory test was obtained) for each child. Blood Lead Levels considered EBLs in 2012 are shown in red.

### At-risk housing



Data are 5-year estimates obtained by the 2007-2011 America Community Surveys.

### At-risk children

Washington County		Children, less than six years of age, have rapidly developing brains and significant turnover in bone tissue placing them at an increased risk to the effects of lead exposure.
Age	#	
Under 1	597	
1 year	636	
2 years	668	
3 years	638	
4 years	704	
5 years	676	
<b>Total Under 6</b>	<b>3,919</b>	

Data were obtained from the 2010 Census Summary File 1. Table QT-P2.

## Who is at risk/Who should be tested?

*Children, less than 6 years of age, are most susceptible to the effects of lead poisoning. Lead is a neurotoxin and children at this age have rapidly developing brains. Children enrolled on Medicaid are required to be tested at ages 1 and 2 and before age six if they have no previous test on record. Additionally, any child living in a zip code deemed to be at high risk for lead exposure and poisoning should be tested (see High Risk Zip Codes on back of the Lead Testing Requirements and Medical Management Guidelines). For all other children, a set of risk assessment questions should be used to determine whether the child should receive a test. Any answers of “yes” or “don’t know” warrant blood lead testing for children, less than six years of age. The questions are listed below:*

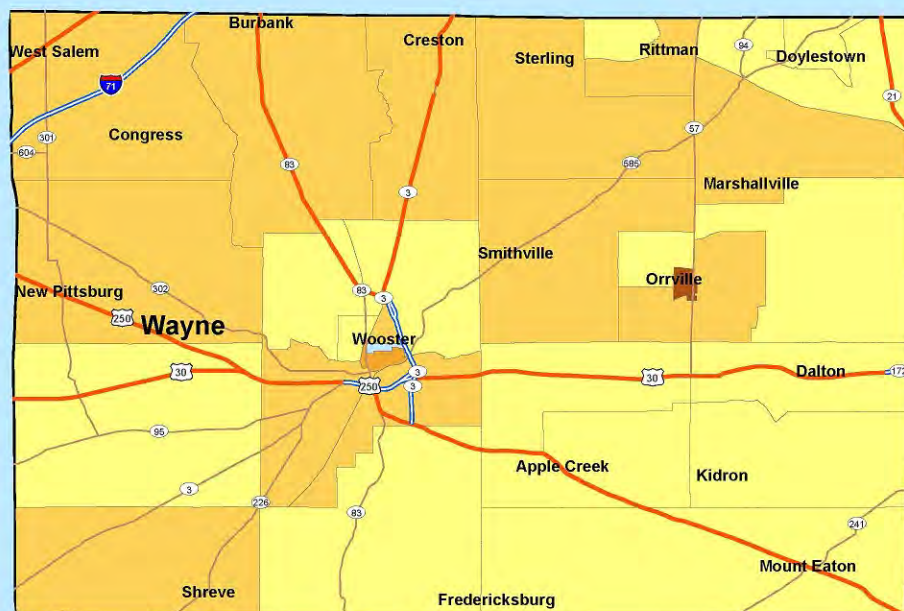
### Ask the parent seven key questions to assess risk.

- Does your child live in or regularly visit a house built before 1978 that has peeling, chipping or chalking paint or recent, ongoing, or planned renovation/remodeling? This includes child care centers, preschools, or homes of a baby sitter or relative.
- Does your child live in or regularly visit a home built before 1950?
- Does your child have a sibling or playmate who has or did have lead poisoning?
- Does your child frequently come in contact with an adult who has a hobby or works with lead? Examples are construction, welding, pottery, painting, and casting ammunition.
- Did the child’s mother have known lead exposure during her pregnancy of the child?
- Is the child or his/her mother an immigrant, refugee, or is the child adopted from a foreign country?
- Does your child live near a lead smelter, battery recycling plant, or other industry known to release lead (active/former)?

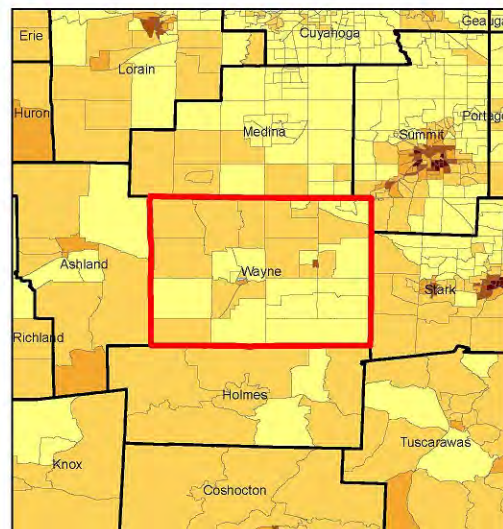
### Resources

- For Medical Management Guidelines and a listing of high risk zip codes, see: ODH [www.odh.ohio.gov](http://www.odh.ohio.gov) Search : Lead
  - EPA Renovation, Repair, and Painting Rule <http://www.epa.gov/lead/pubs/renovation.htm>
  - CDC <http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/>
  - NIOSH <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/lead/>
  - CPSC <http://www.cpsc.gov>
- If you have interest in using the data/maps on the flip side of this sheet to further depict areas of risk, please contact* [Tyler.serafini@odh.ohio.gov](mailto:Tyler.serafini@odh.ohio.gov)

# Childhood Lead Poisoning Fact Sheet for the Wayne County Health District



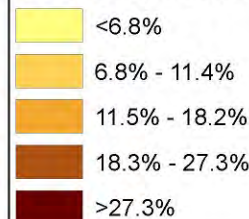
**Figure 1. Wayne County Health District.** This choropleth map depicts the predicted probability of blood lead levels  $\geq 5$   $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$  by census tract. Darker census tracts indicate greater predicted likelihood of children with blood lead levels  $\geq 5$   $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ .



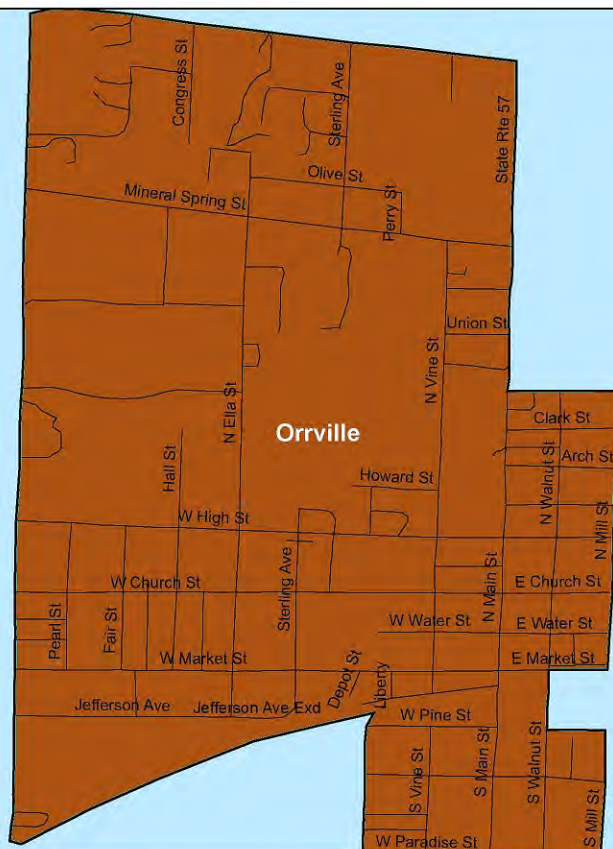
**Figure 2. Wayne County Health District and Surrounding Area.** This figure characterizes the predicted probability of blood lead levels  $\geq 5$   $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$  by census tract. The extent of the Wayne County Health District is outlined in red.

## Legend

### Predicted Probability of BLLs $\geq 5$



All figures depict the predicted proportion of children, less than six years of age, whose blood-lead concentration is equal to or exceeds 5  $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ . These estimates were obtained from a lead risk model developed by The Ohio State University Statistical Consulting Service in conjunction with the Ohio Department of Health Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program. 2010 Census and 2011 American Community Survey housing and demographic data were incorporated as potential predictors, and the model was fit to 2007-2011 blood lead testing data for children less than six years of age. In an effort to avoid issues of collinearity, stepwise selection was used to determine the final set of predictors.



**Figure 3. Census Tract 001200:** This census tract has the greatest predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5  $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$  or greater in the Wayne County Health District. The predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5  $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$  or greater in this census tract is 26.86%.



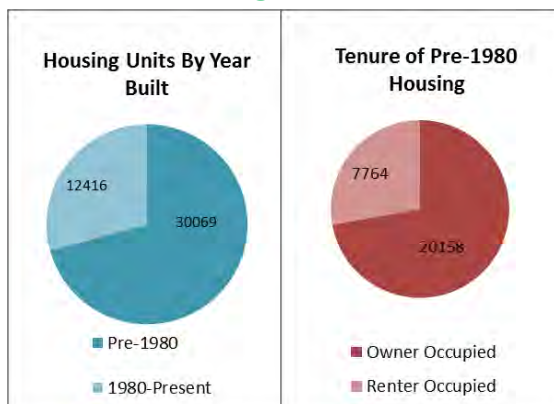


## 2012– Number of Children Tested and Number of Elevated Blood Lead Levels (EBLs)

Result Category	Total Children Screened	< 5 µg/dL	5 - 9 µg/dL	10 - 14 µg/dL	15 - 19 µg/dL	20 - 24 µg/dL	≥25 µg/dL	Total Confirmed EBLs	% EBLs	Unconfirmed EBLs
Wayne County	1231	1173	51	7	0	0	0	7	0.57%	0
<b>State Total</b>	<b>154,440</b>	<b>145,074</b>	<b>7,482</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>1,557</b>	<b>1.01%</b>	<b>327</b>

Data in the table above represent 2012 testing of children, less than 72 months of age, obtained from the Healthy Housing and Lead Poisoning Surveillance System at the Ohio Department of Health. Blood lead levels are the highest confirmed, or highest unconfirmed (if no confirmatory test was obtained) for each child. Blood Lead Levels considered EBLs in 2012 are shown in red.

### At-risk housing



In 1978, the use of lead in residential paint was banned. Even today, lead-based paint is the primary source of exposure for children with elevated blood lead levels. Lead in paint often occurred at higher concentrations prior to 1950 and poses an even greater risk.

Data are 5-year estimates obtained by the 2007-2011 America Community Surveys.

### At-risk children

Wayne County		Children, less than six years of age, have rapidly developing brains and significant turnover in bone tissue placing them at an increased risk to the effects of lead exposure.
Age	#	
<b>Under 1</b>	1,520	
<b>1 year</b>	1,547	
<b>2 years</b>	1,564	
<b>3 years</b>	1,572	
<b>4 years</b>	1,588	
<b>5 years</b>	1,569	
<b>Total Under 6</b>	9,360	

Data were obtained from the 2010 Census Summary File 1. Table QT-P2.

## Who is at risk/Who should be tested?

Children, less than 6 years of age, are most susceptible to the effects of lead poisoning. Lead is a neurotoxin and children at this age have rapidly developing brains. Children enrolled on Medicaid are required to be tested at ages 1 and 2 and before age six if they have no previous test on record. Additionally, any child living in a zip code deemed to be at high risk for lead exposure and poisoning should be tested (see High Risk Zip Codes on back of the Lead Testing Requirements and Medical Management Guidelines). For all other children, a set of risk assessment questions should be used to determine whether the child should receive a test. Any answers of “yes” or “don’t know” warrant blood lead testing for children, less than six years of age. The questions are listed below:

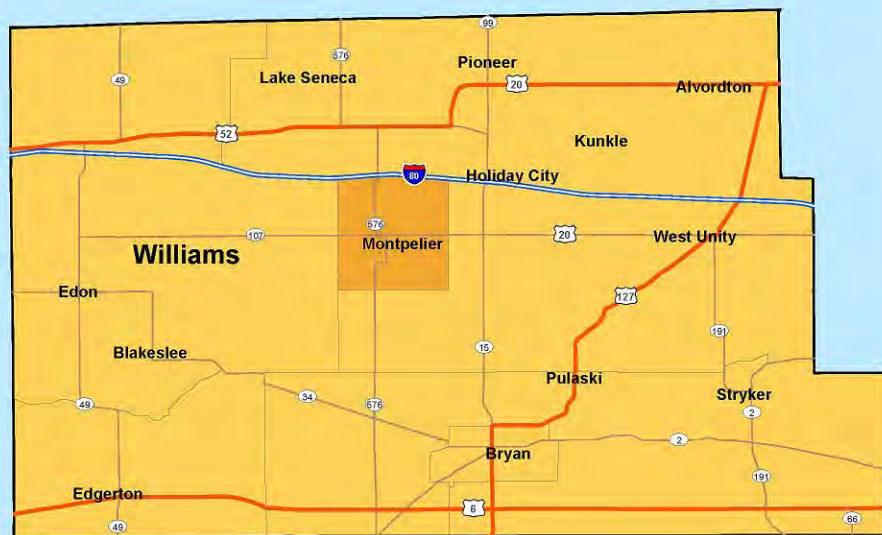
### Ask the parent seven key questions to assess risk.

- Does your child live in or regularly visit a house built before 1978 that has peeling, chipping or chalking paint or recent, ongoing, or planned renovation/remodeling? This includes child care centers, preschools, or homes of a baby sitter or relative.
- Does your child live in or regularly visit a home built before 1950?
- Does your child have a sibling or playmate who has or did have lead poisoning?
- Does your child frequently come in contact with an adult who has a hobby or works with lead? Examples are construction, welding, pottery, painting, and casting ammunition.
- Did the child’s mother have known lead exposure during her pregnancy of the child?
- Is the child or his/her mother an immigrant, refugee, or is the child adopted from a foreign country?
- Does your child live near a lead smelter, battery recycling plant, or other industry known to release lead (active/former)?

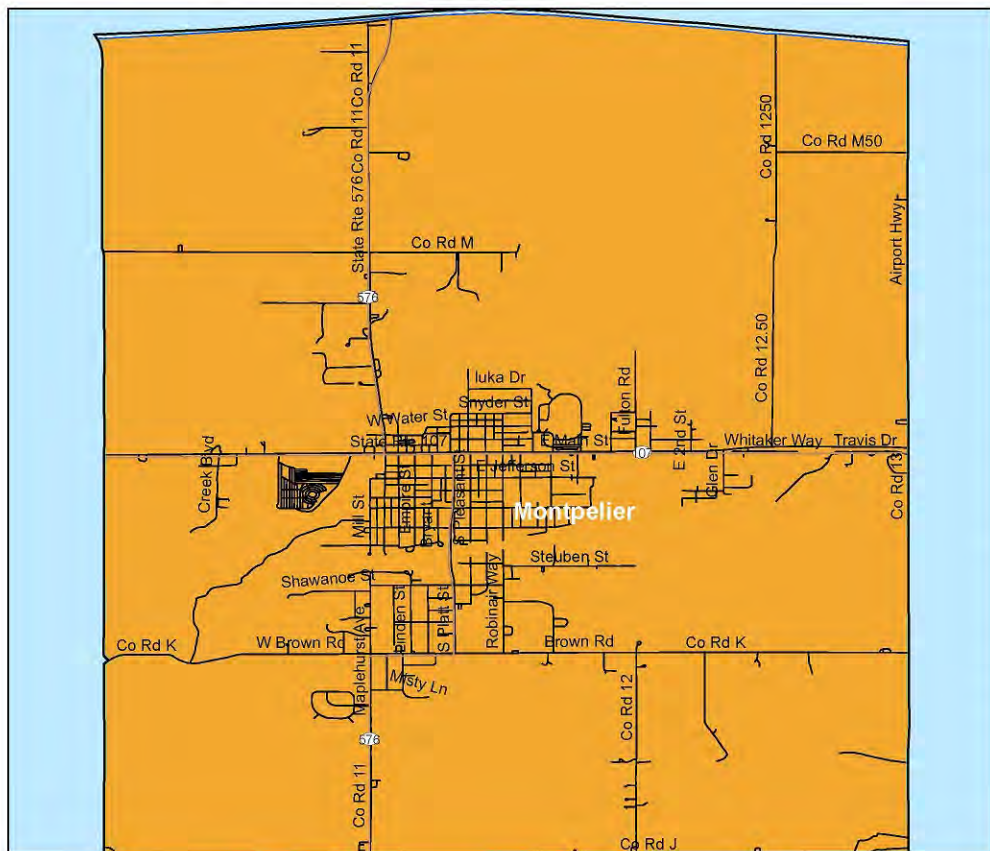
### Resources

- For Medical Management Guidelines and a listing of high risk zip codes, see: ODH [www.odh.ohio.gov](http://www.odh.ohio.gov) Search : Lead
  - EPA Renovation, Repair, and Painting Rule <http://www.epa.gov/lead/pubs/renovation.htm>
  - CDC <http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/>
  - NIOSH <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/lead/>
  - CPSC <http://www.cpsc.gov>
- If you have interest in using the data/maps on the flip side of this sheet to further depict areas of risk, please contact [Tyler.serafini@odh.ohio.gov](mailto:Tyler.serafini@odh.ohio.gov)

# Childhood Lead Poisoning Fact Sheet for the Williams County Health District



**Figure 1. Williams County Health District. This choropleth map depicts the predicted probability of blood lead levels  $\geq 5$   $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$  by census tract. Darker census tracts indicate greater predicted likelihood of children with blood lead levels  $\geq 5$   $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ .**



**Figure 3. Census Tract 950300:** This census tract has the greatest predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5 µg/dL or greater in the Williams County Health District. The predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5 µg/dL or greater in this census tract is 11.61%.

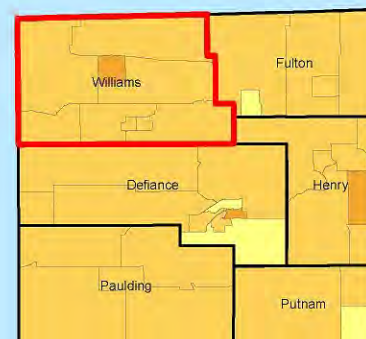
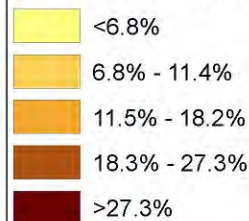


Figure 2. Williams County Health District and Surrounding Area. This figure characterizes the predicted probability of blood lead levels  $\geq 5$   $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$  by census tract. The extent of the Williams County Health District is outlined in red.

### Legend

### Predicted Probability of BLLs $\geq 5$



All figures depict the predicted proportion of children, less than six years of age, whose blood-lead concentration is equal to or exceeds 5  $\mu\text{g/dL}$ . These estimates were obtained from a lead risk model developed by The Ohio State University Statistical Consulting Service in conjunction with the Ohio Department of Health Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program 2010 Census and 2011 American Community Survey housing and demographic data were incorporated as potential predictors, and the model was fit to 2007-2011 blood lead testing data for children less than six years of age. In an effort to avoid issues of collinearity, stepwise selection was used to determine the final set of predictors.



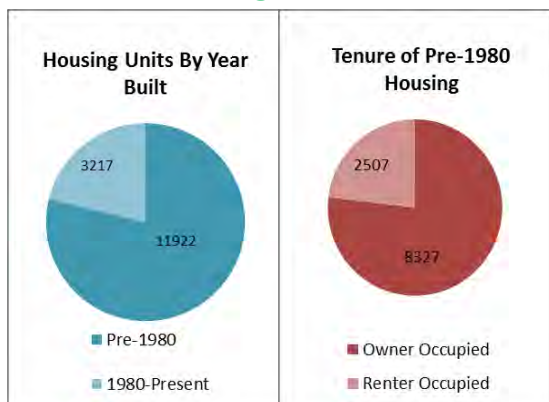


## 2012– Number of Children Tested and Number of Elevated Blood Lead Levels (EBLs)

Result Category	Total Children Screened	< 5 µg/dL	5 - 9 µg/dL	10 - 14 µg/dL	15 - 19 µg/dL	20 - 24 µg/dL	≥25 µg/dL	Total Confirmed EBLs	% EBLs	Unconfirmed EBLs
Williams County	555	537	18	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0
<b>State Total</b>	<b>154,440</b>	<b>145,074</b>	<b>7,482</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>1,557</b>	<b>1.01%</b>	<b>327</b>

Data in the table above represent 2012 testing of children, less than 72 months of age, obtained from the Healthy Housing and Lead Poisoning Surveillance System at the Ohio Department of Health. Blood lead levels are the highest confirmed, or highest unconfirmed (if no confirmatory test was obtained) for each child. Blood Lead Levels considered EBLs in 2012 are shown in red.

### At-risk housing



Data are 5-year estimates obtained by the 2007-2011 America Community Surveys.

### At-risk children

Williams County		Children, less than six years of age, have rapidly developing brains and significant turnover in bone tissue placing them at an increased risk to the effects of lead exposure.
Age	#	
Under 1	388	
1 year	442	
2 years	469	
3 years	502	
4 years	472	
5 years	483	
<b>Total Under 6</b>	<b>2,756</b>	

Data were obtained from the 2010 Census Summary File 1. Table QT-P2.

## Who is at risk/Who should be tested?

*Children, less than 6 years of age, are most susceptible to the effects of lead poisoning. Lead is a neurotoxin and children at this age have rapidly developing brains. Children enrolled on Medicaid are required to be tested at ages 1 and 2 and before age six if they have no previous test on record. Additionally, any child living in a zip code deemed to be at high risk for lead exposure and poisoning should be tested (see High Risk Zip Codes on back of the Lead Testing Requirements and Medical Management Guidelines). For all other children, a set of risk assessment questions should be used to determine whether the child should receive a test. Any answers of “yes” or “don’t know” warrant blood lead testing for children, less than six years of age. The questions are listed below:*

### Ask the parent seven key questions to assess risk.

- Does your child live in or regularly visit a house built before 1978 that has peeling, chipping or chalking paint or recent, ongoing, or planned renovation/remodeling? This includes child care centers, preschools, or homes of a baby sitter or relative.
- Does your child live in or regularly visit a home built before 1950?
- Does your child have a sibling or playmate who has or did have lead poisoning?
- Does your child frequently come in contact with an adult who has a hobby or works with lead? Examples are construction, welding, pottery, painting, and casting ammunition.
- Did the child’s mother have known lead exposure during her pregnancy of the child?
- Is the child or his/her mother an immigrant, refugee, or is the child adopted from a foreign country?
- Does your child live near a lead smelter, battery recycling plant, or other industry known to release lead (active/former)?

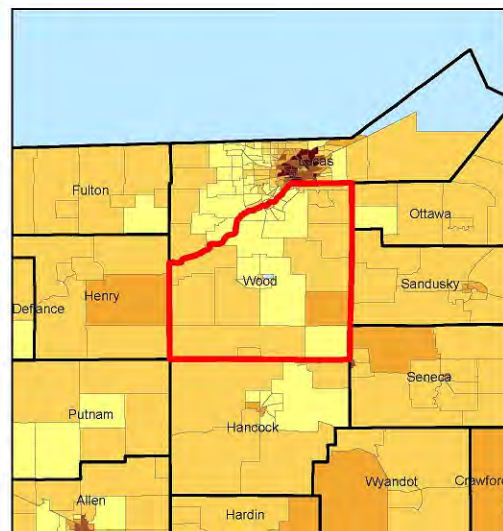
### Resources

- For Medical Management Guidelines and a listing of high risk zip codes, see: ODH [www.odh.ohio.gov](http://www.odh.ohio.gov) Search : Lead
  - EPA Renovation, Repair, and Painting Rule <http://www.epa.gov/lead/pubs/renovation.htm>
  - CDC <http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/>
  - NIOSH <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/lead/>
  - CPSC <http://www.cpsc.gov>
- If you have interest in using the data/maps on the flip side of this sheet to further depict areas of risk, please contact* [Tyler.serafini@odh.ohio.gov](mailto:Tyler.serafini@odh.ohio.gov)

# Childhood Lead Poisoning Fact Sheet for the Wood County Health District



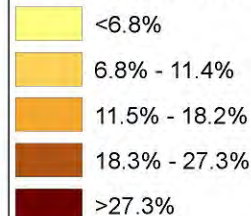
**Figure 1. Wood County Health District.** This choropleth map depicts the predicted probability of blood lead levels  $\geq 5$   $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$  by census tract. Darker census tracts indicate greater predicted likelihood of children with blood lead levels  $\geq 5$   $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ .



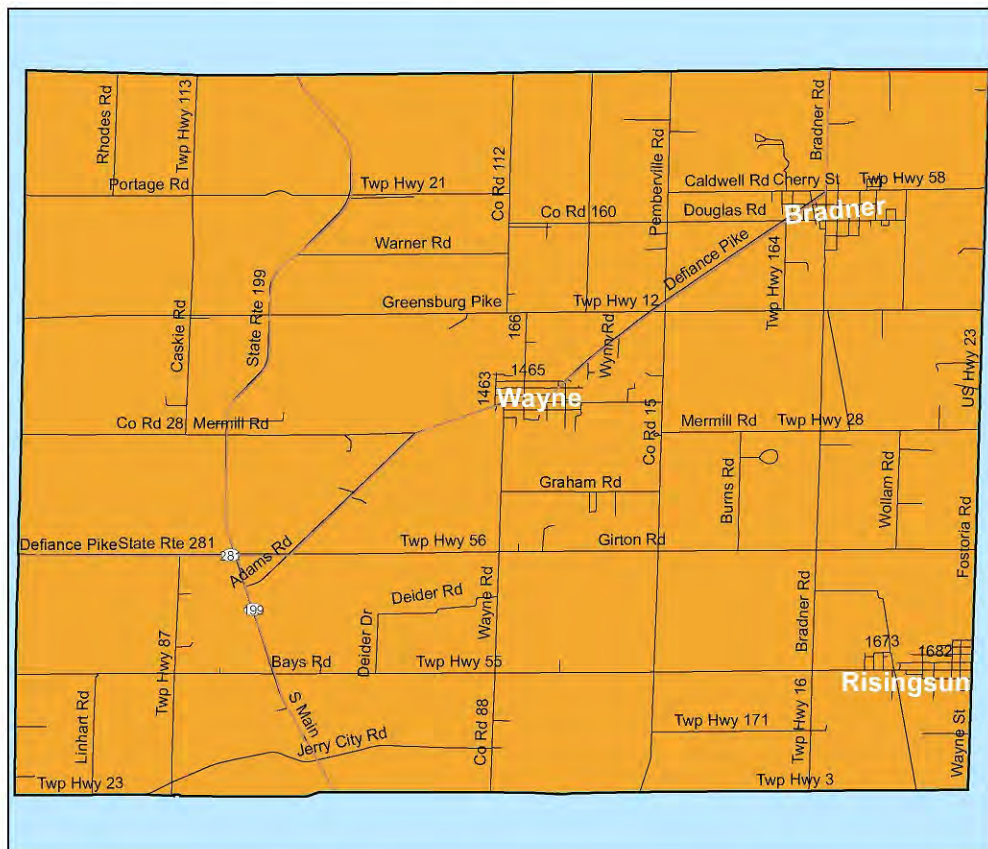
**Figure 2. Wood County Health District and Surrounding Area.** This figure characterizes the predicted probability of blood lead levels  $\geq 5$   $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$  by census tract. The extent of the Wood County Health District is outlined in red. Note: Counties and census tracts bordering Lake Erie may have boundaries that extend into the lake.

## Legend

### Predicted Probability of BLLs $\geq 5$



All figures depict the predicted proportion of children, less than six years of age, whose blood-lead concentration is equal to or exceeds 5  $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ . These estimates were obtained from a lead risk model developed by The Ohio State University Statistical Consulting Service in conjunction with the Ohio Department of Health Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program. 2010 Census and 2011 American Community Survey housing and demographic data were incorporated as potential predictors, and the model was fit to 2007-2011 blood lead testing data for children less than six years of age. In an effort to avoid issues of collinearity, stepwise selection was used to determine the final set of predictors.



**Figure 3. Census Tract 022100:** This census tract has the greatest predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5  $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$  or greater in the Wood County Health District. The predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5  $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$  or greater in this census tract is 11.60%.



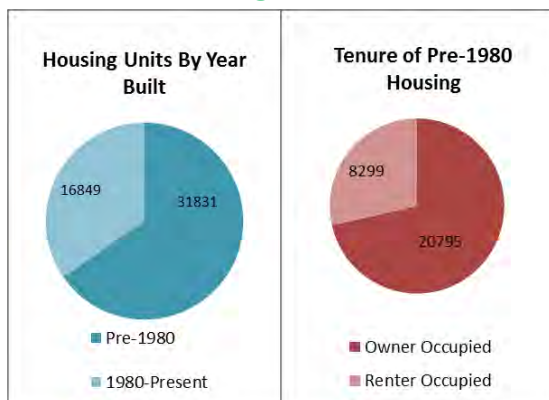


## 2012– Number of Children Tested and Number of Elevated Blood Lead Levels (EBLs)

Result Category	Total Children Screened	< 5 µg/dL	5 - 9 µg/dL	10 - 14 µg/dL	15 - 19 µg/dL	20 - 24 µg/dL	≥25 µg/dL	Total Confirmed EBLs	% EBLs	Unconfirmed EBLs
Wood County	1506	1464	33	4	0	0	2	6	0.40%	3
<b>State Total</b>	<b>154,440</b>	<b>145,074</b>	<b>7,482</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>1,557</b>	<b>1.01%</b>	<b>327</b>

Data in the table above represent 2012 testing of children, less than 72 months of age, obtained from the Healthy Housing and Lead Poisoning Surveillance System at the Ohio Department of Health. Blood lead levels are the highest confirmed, or highest unconfirmed (if no confirmatory test was obtained) for each child. Blood Lead Levels considered EBLs in 2012 are shown in red.

### At-risk housing



Data are 5-year estimates obtained by the 2007-2011 America Community Surveys.

### At-risk children

Wood County		Children, less than six years of age, have rapidly developing brains and significant turnover in bone tissue placing them at an increased risk to the effects of lead exposure.
Age	#	
Under 1	1,346	
1 year	1,342	
2 years	1,349	
3 years	1,456	
4 years	1,354	
5 years	1,508	
<b>Total Under 6</b>	<b>8,355</b>	

Data were obtained from the 2010 Census Summary File 1. Table QT-P2.

## Who is at risk/Who should be tested?

*Children, less than 6 years of age, are most susceptible to the effects of lead poisoning. Lead is a neurotoxin and children at this age have rapidly developing brains. Children enrolled on Medicaid are required to be tested at ages 1 and 2 and before age six if they have no previous test on record. Additionally, any child living in a zip code deemed to be at high risk for lead exposure and poisoning should be tested (see High Risk Zip Codes on back of the Lead Testing Requirements and Medical Management Guidelines). For all other children, a set of risk assessment questions should be used to determine whether the child should receive a test. Any answers of “yes” or “don’t know” warrant blood lead testing for children, less than six years of age. The questions are listed below:*

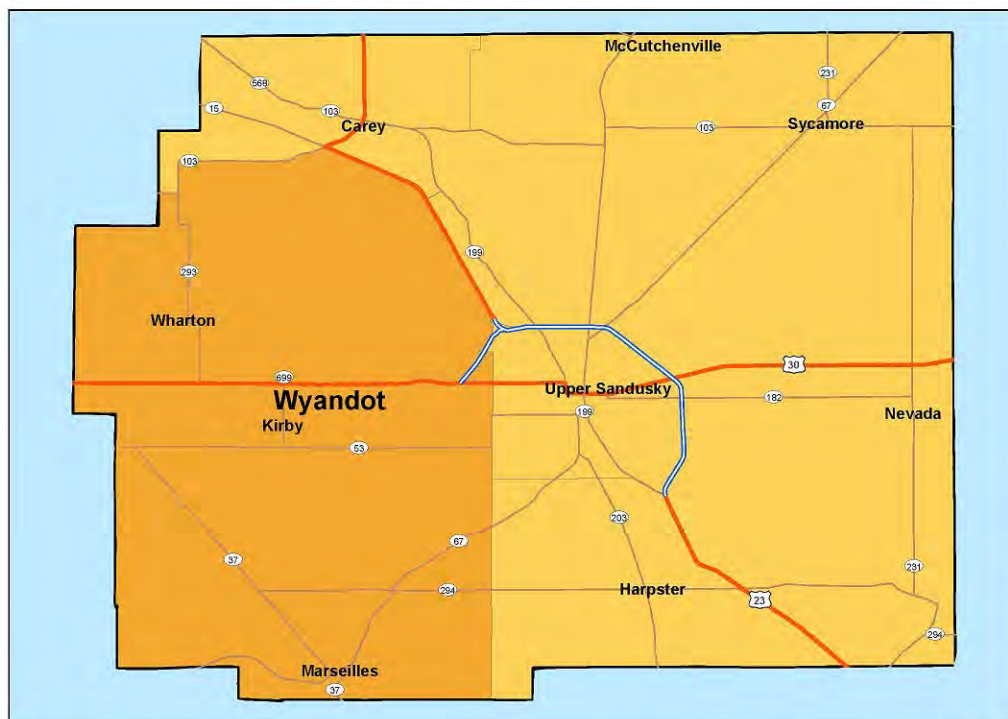
### Ask the parent seven key questions to assess risk.

- Does your child live in or regularly visit a house built before 1978 that has peeling, chipping or chalking paint or recent, ongoing, or planned renovation/remodeling? This includes child care centers, preschools, or homes of a baby sitter or relative.
- Does your child live in or regularly visit a home built before 1950?
- Does your child have a sibling or playmate who has or did have lead poisoning?
- Does your child frequently come in contact with an adult who has a hobby or works with lead? Examples are construction, welding, pottery, painting, and casting ammunition.
- Did the child’s mother have known lead exposure during her pregnancy of the child?
- Is the child or his/her mother an immigrant, refugee, or is the child adopted from a foreign country?
- Does your child live near a lead smelter, battery recycling plant, or other industry known to release lead (active/former)?

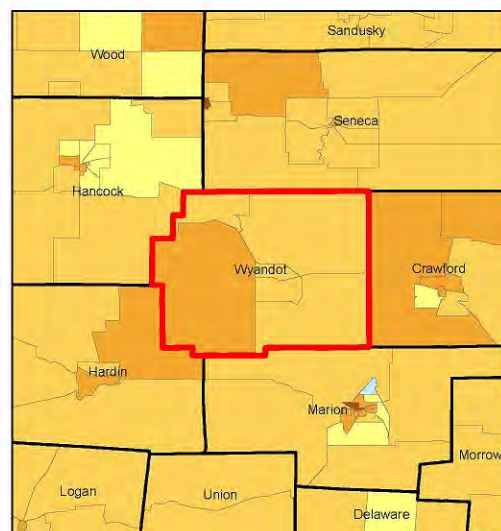
### Resources

- For Medical Management Guidelines and a listing of high risk zip codes, see: ODH [www.odh.ohio.gov](http://www.odh.ohio.gov) Search : Lead
  - EPA Renovation, Repair, and Painting Rule <http://www.epa.gov/lead/pubs/renovation.htm>
  - CDC <http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/>
  - NIOSH <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/lead/>
  - CPSC <http://www.cpsc.gov>
- If you have interest in using the data/maps on the flip side of this sheet to further depict areas of risk, please contact* [Tyler.serafini@odh.ohio.gov](mailto:Tyler.serafini@odh.ohio.gov)

# Childhood Lead Poisoning Fact Sheet for the Wyandot County Health District



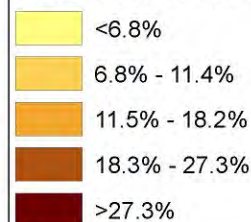
**Figure 1. Wyandot County Health District.** This choropleth map depicts the predicted probability of blood lead levels  $\geq 5$   $\mu\text{g/dL}$  by census tract. Darker census tracts indicate higher predicted likelihood of children with blood lead levels  $\geq 5$   $\mu\text{g/dL}$ .



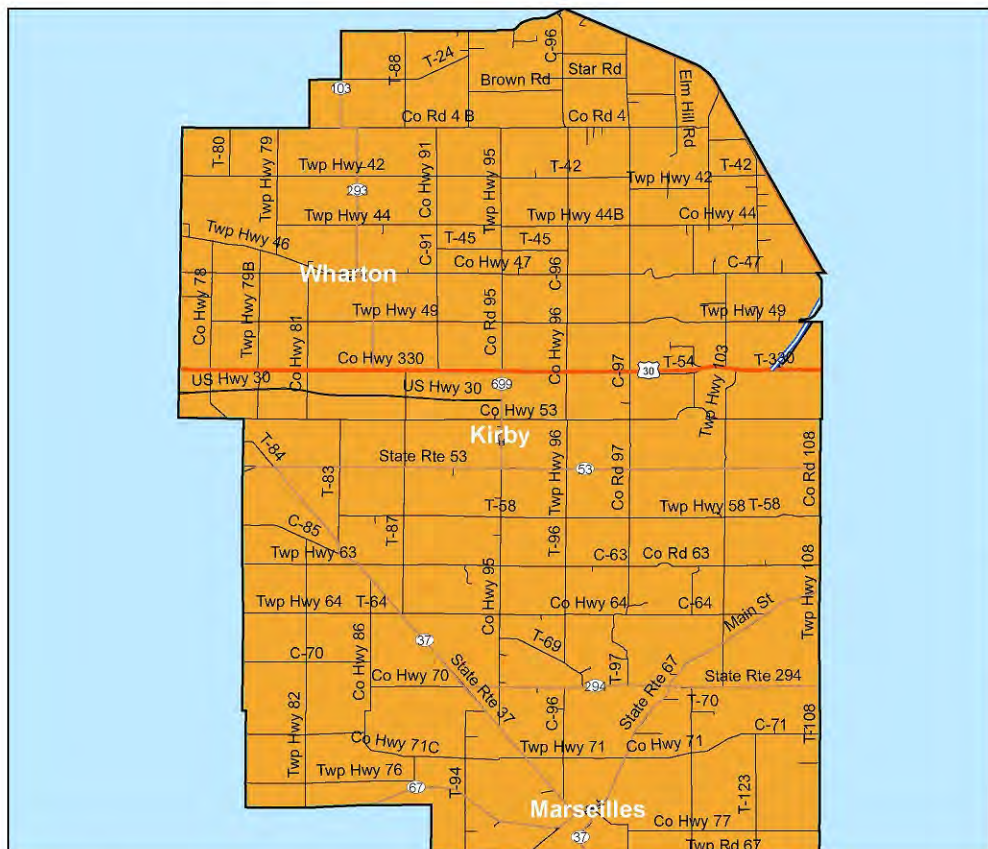
**Figure 2. Wyandot County Health District and Surrounding Area.** This figure characterizes the predicted probability of blood lead levels  $\geq 5$   $\mu\text{g/dL}$  by census tract. The extent of the Wyandot County Health District is outlined in red.

## Legend

### Predicted Probability of BLLs $\geq 5$



All map images depict the predicted probability for a child, less than six years of age, living in a particular census tract having a blood lead level of 5  $\mu\text{g/dL}$  or greater. To obtain estimates of predicted probability, a Lead Risk Model was developed by The Ohio State University Statistical Consulting Service in conjunction with the Ohio Department of Health Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention program to predict probabilities of blood lead levels greater than or equal to 5  $\mu\text{g/dL}$ . 2010 Census housing and demographic data were incorporated as potential predictors and used to predict 2007-2011 blood lead testing data.



**Figure 3. Census Tract 938200:** This census tract has the greatest predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5  $\mu\text{g/dL}$  or greater in the Wyandot County Health District. The predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5  $\mu\text{g/dL}$  or greater in this census tract is 11.78%.



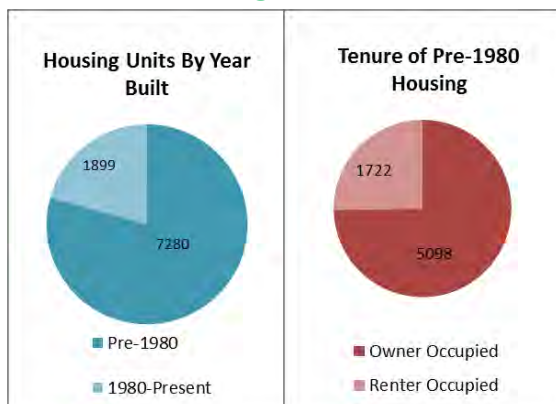


## 2012– Number of Children Tested and Number of Elevated Blood Lead Levels (EBLs)

Result Category	Total Children Screened	< 5 µg/dL	5 - 9 µg/dL	10 - 14 µg/dL	15 - 19 µg/dL	20 - 24 µg/dL	≥25 µg/dL	Total Confirmed EBLs	% EBLs	Unconfirmed EBLs
Wyandot County	298	285	12	1	0	0	0	1	0.34%	0
<b>State Total</b>	<b>154,440</b>	<b>145,074</b>	<b>7,482</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>1,557</b>	<b>1.01%</b>	<b>327</b>

Data in the table above represent 2012 testing of children, less than 72 months of age, obtained from the Healthy Housing and Lead Poisoning Surveillance System at the Ohio Department of Health. Blood lead levels are the highest confirmed, or highest unconfirmed (if no confirmatory test was obtained) for each child. Blood Lead Levels considered EBLs in 2012 are shown in red.

### At-risk housing



In 1978, the use of lead in residential paint was banned. Even today, lead-based paint is the primary source of exposure for children with elevated blood lead levels. Lead in paint often occurred at higher concentrations prior to 1950 and poses an even greater risk.

Data are 5-year estimates obtained by the 2007-2011 America Community Surveys.

### At-risk children

Wyandot County		Children, less than six years of age, have rapidly developing brains and significant turnover in bone tissue placing them at an increased risk to the effects of lead exposure.
Age	#	
Under 1	287	
1 year	271	
2 years	287	
3 years	283	
4 years	312	
5 years	292	
<b>Total Under 6</b>	<b>1,732</b>	

Data were obtained from the 2010 Census Summary File 1. Table QT-P2.

## Who is at risk/Who should be tested?

*Children, less than 6 years of age, are most susceptible to the effects of lead poisoning. Lead is a neurotoxin and children at this age have rapidly developing brains. Children enrolled on Medicaid are required to be tested at ages 1 and 2 and before age six if they have no previous test on record. Additionally, any child living in a zip code deemed to be at high risk for lead exposure and poisoning should be tested (see High Risk Zip Codes on back of the Lead Testing Requirements and Medical Management Guidelines). For all other children, a set of risk assessment questions should be used to determine whether the child should receive a test. Any answers of “yes” or “don’t know” warrant blood lead testing for children, less than six years of age. The questions are listed below:*

### Ask the parent seven key questions to assess risk.

- Does your child live in or regularly visit a house built before 1978 that has peeling, chipping or chalking paint or recent, ongoing, or planned renovation/remodeling? This includes child care centers, preschools, or homes of a baby sitter or relative.
- Does your child live in or regularly visit a home built before 1950?
- Does your child have a sibling or playmate who has or did have lead poisoning?
- Does your child frequently come in contact with an adult who has a hobby or works with lead? Examples are construction, welding, pottery, painting, and casting ammunition.
- Did the child’s mother have known lead exposure during her pregnancy of the child?
- Is the child or his/her mother an immigrant, refugee, or is the child adopted from a foreign country?
- Does your child live near a lead smelter, battery recycling plant, or other industry known to release lead (active/former)?

### Resources

- For Medical Management Guidelines and a listing of high risk zip codes, see: ODH [www.odh.ohio.gov](http://www.odh.ohio.gov) Search : Lead
  - EPA Renovation, Repair, and Painting Rule <http://www.epa.gov/lead/pubs/renovation.htm>
  - CDC <http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/>
  - NIOSH <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/lead/>
  - CPSC <http://www.cpsc.gov>
- If you have interest in using the data/maps on the flip side of this sheet to further depict areas of risk, please contact* [Tyler.serafini@odh.ohio.gov](mailto:Tyler.serafini@odh.ohio.gov)