

Childhood Lead Poisoning Fact Sheets

for Ohio Counties Adams Through Lawrence

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

- Choropleth maps depicting the predicted probability of childhood blood lead levels ≥ 5 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ 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 Adams County Health District

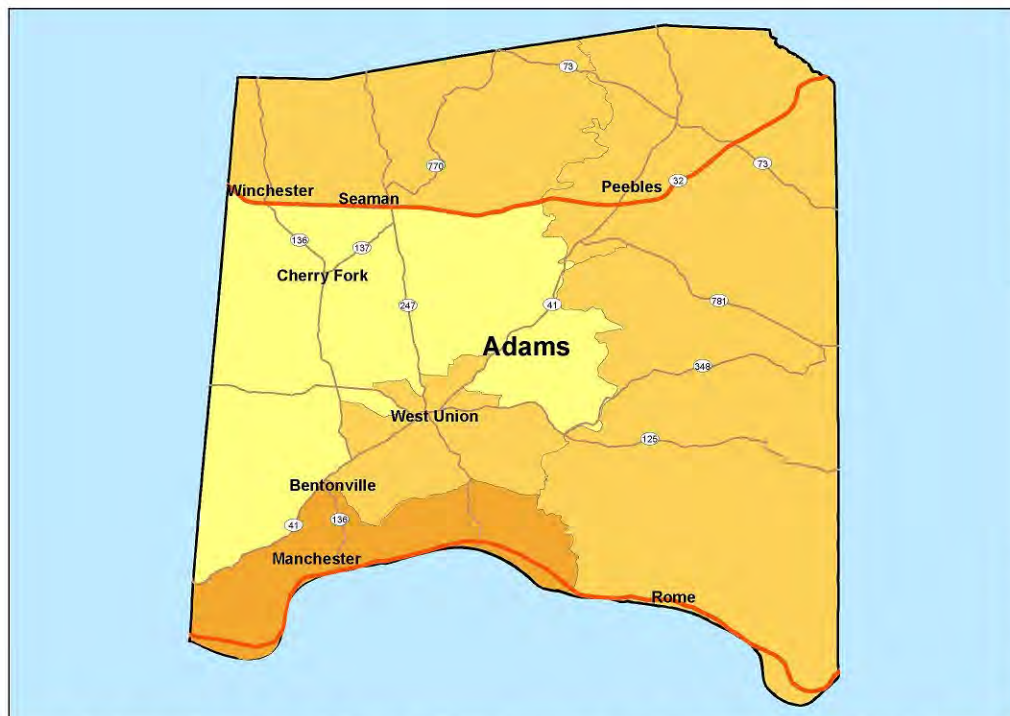


Figure 1. Adams County Health District. This choropleth map depicts the predicted probability of blood lead levels $\geq 5 \mu\text{g/dL}$ by census tract. Darker census tracts indicate greater predicted likelihood of children with blood lead levels $\geq 5 \mu\text{g/dL}$.



Figure 2. Adams 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 Adams County Health District is outlined in red.

Legend

Predicted Probability of BLLs $\geq 5 \mu\text{g/dL}$

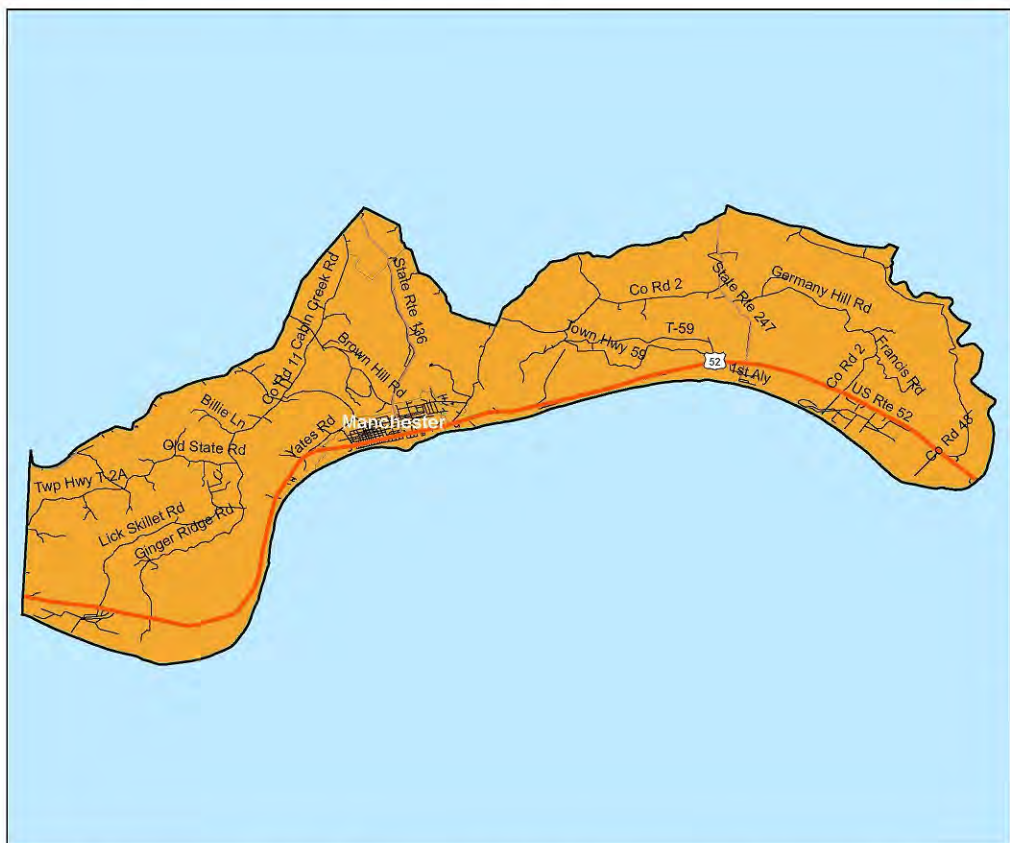
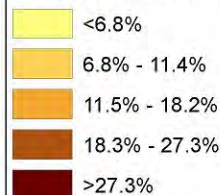


Figure 3. Census Tract 770600: This census tract has the greatest predicted probability of blood lead levels of $5 \mu\text{g/dL}$ or greater in the Adams County Health District. The predicted probability of blood lead levels of $5 \mu\text{g/dL}$ or greater in this census tract is 11.56%.

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.

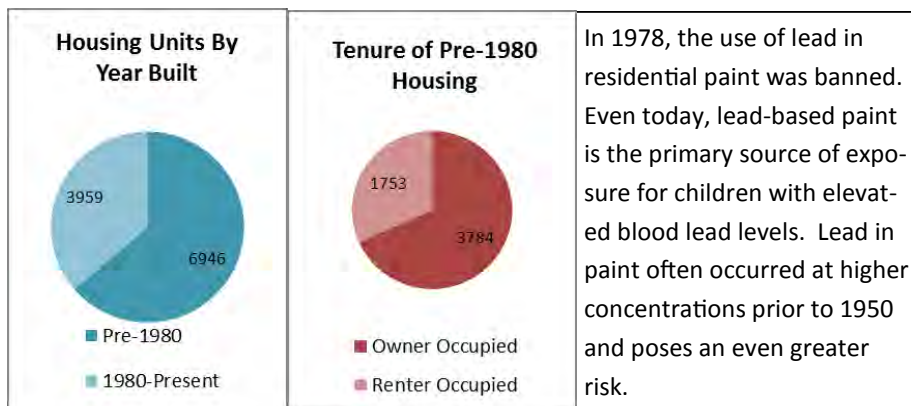


2012– Number of Children Tested and Number of Elevated Blood Lead Levels (EBLs)

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
Adams County	316	310	6	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0
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



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

At-risk children

Adams 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	367	
1 year	380	
2 years	384	
3 years	388	
4 years	405	
5 years	377	
Total Under 6	2,301	

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 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*

Childhood Lead Poisoning Fact Sheet for the Allen County Health District

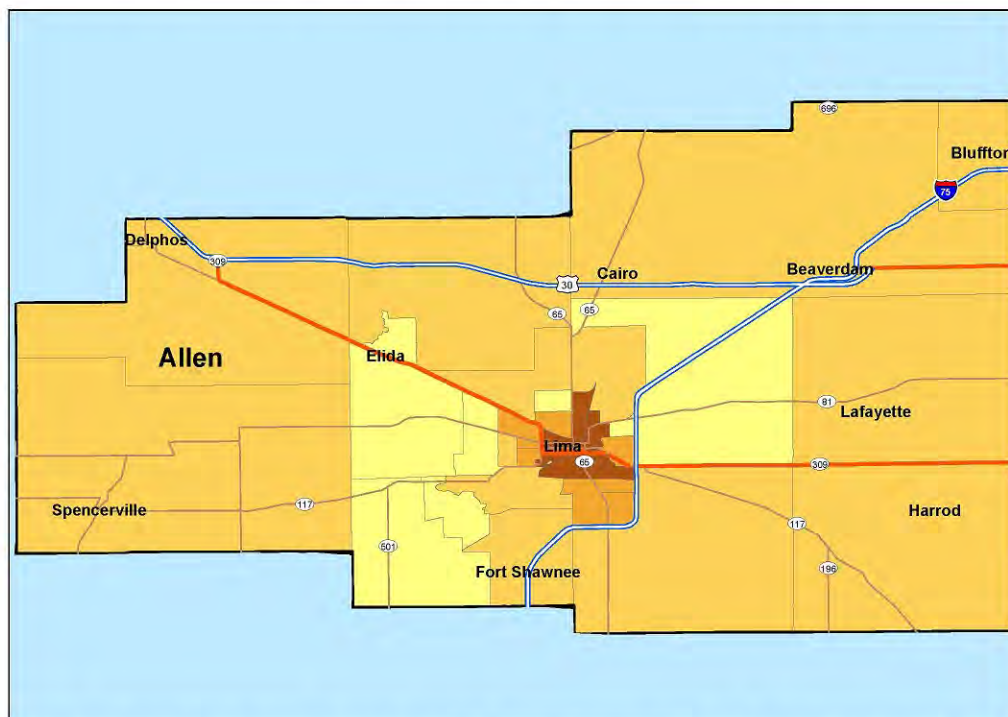


Figure 1. Allen County Health District. This choropleth map depicts the predicted probability of blood lead levels $\geq 5 \mu\text{g/dL}$ by census tract. Darker census tracts indicate greater predicted likelihood of children with blood lead levels $\geq 5 \mu\text{g/dL}$.

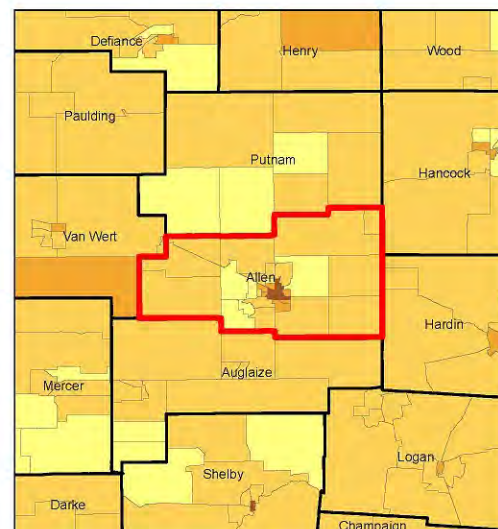
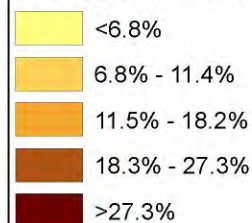


Figure 2. Allen County Health District and Surrounding Area. This figure characterizes the predicted probability of blood lead levels ≥ 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ by census tract. The extent of the Allen County Health District is outlined in red.

Legend

Predicted Probability of BLLs ≥ 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.

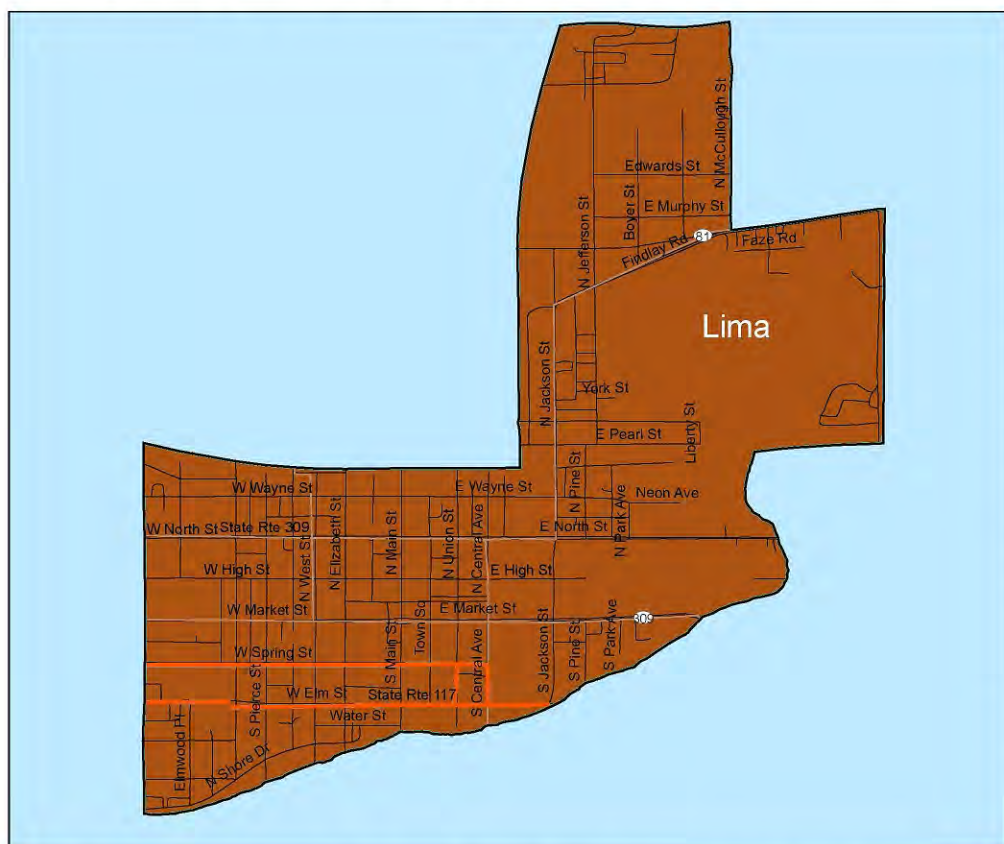


Figure 3. Census Tract 014100: This census tract has the greatest predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5 µg/dL or greater in the Allen County Health District. The predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5 µg/dL or greater in this census tract is 26.09.%.

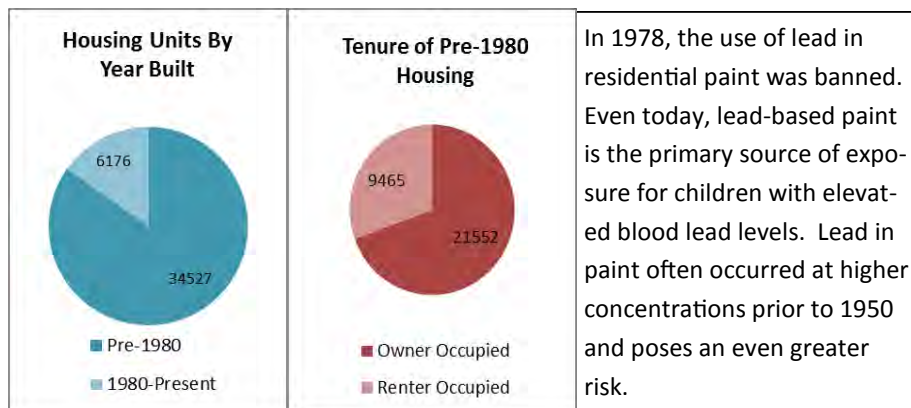


2012– Number of Children Tested and Number of Elevated Blood Lead Levels (EBLs)

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
Allen County	1390	1337	45	6	1	1	0	8	0.58%	0
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



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

At-risk children

Allen 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	1,324	
1 year	1,322	
2 years	1,371	
3 years	1,386	
4 years	1,358	
5 years	1,343	
Total Under 6	8,104	

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 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*

Childhood Lead Poisoning Fact Sheet for the Ashland County/City Health Department



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

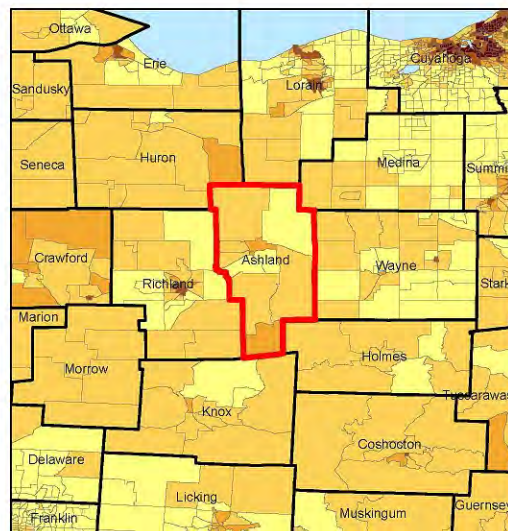
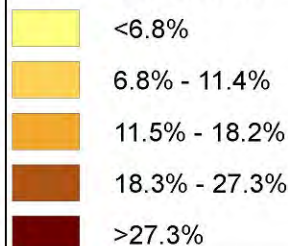


Figure 2. Ashland County Health District and Surrounding Area. This figure characterizes the predicted probability of blood lead levels ≥ 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ by census tract. The extent of the Ashland County Health District is outlined in red.

Legend

Predicted Probability of BLLs ≥ 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.

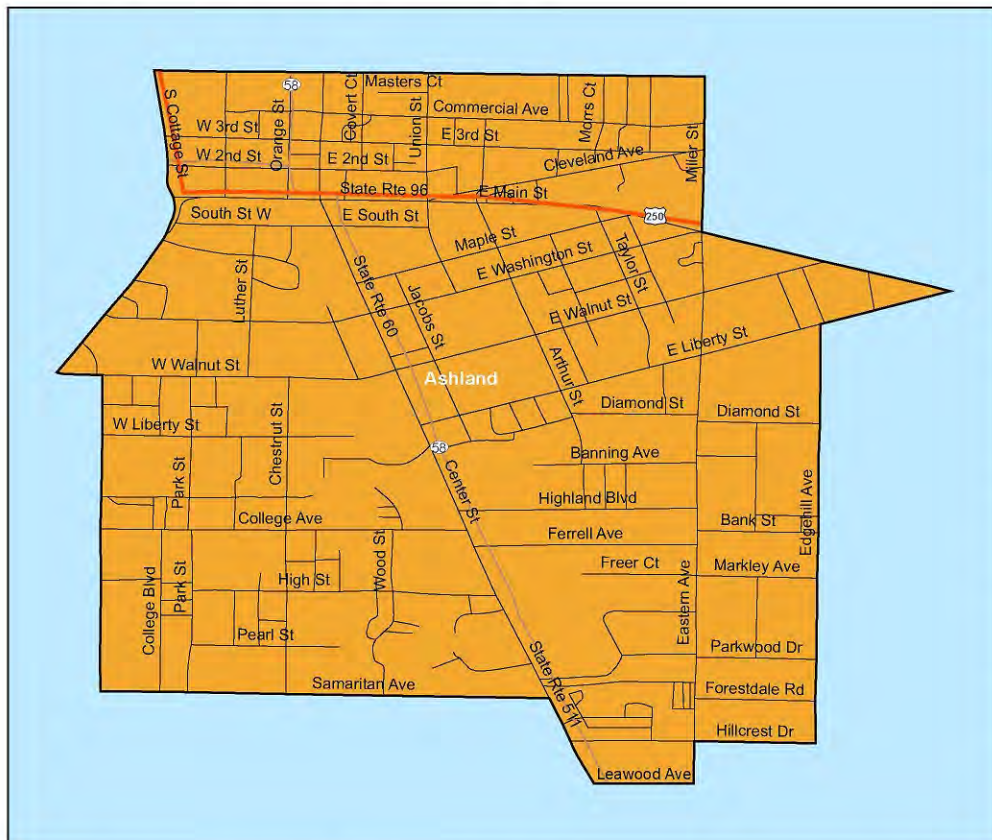


Figure 3. Census Tract 970500: This census tract has the greatest predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ or greater in the Ashland County Health District. The predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ or greater in this census tract is 13.98%.

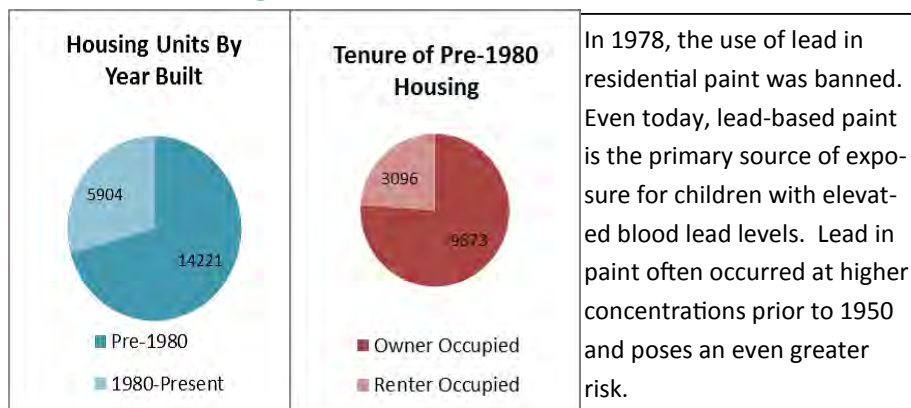


2012– Number of Children Tested and Number of Elevated Blood Lead Levels (EBLs)

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
Ashland County	467	440	22	1	1	2	0	4	0.86%	1
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



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

At-risk children

Ashland 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	638	
1 year	607	
2 years	705	
3 years	670	
4 years	655	
5 years	691	
Total Under 6	3,966	

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 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*

Childhood Lead Poisoning Fact Sheet for Ashtabula County



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

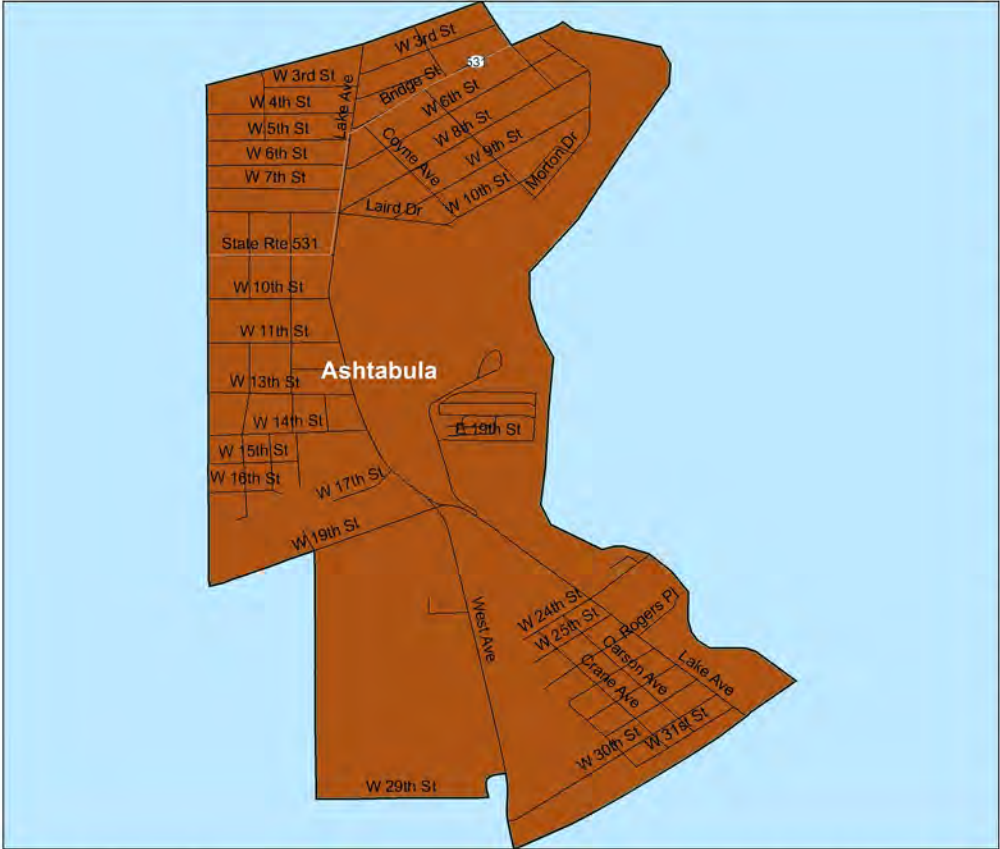


Figure 3. Census Tract 000601: This census tract has the greatest predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5 µg/dL or greater in the Ashtabula County area. The predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5 µg/dL or greater in this census tract is 22.88%.

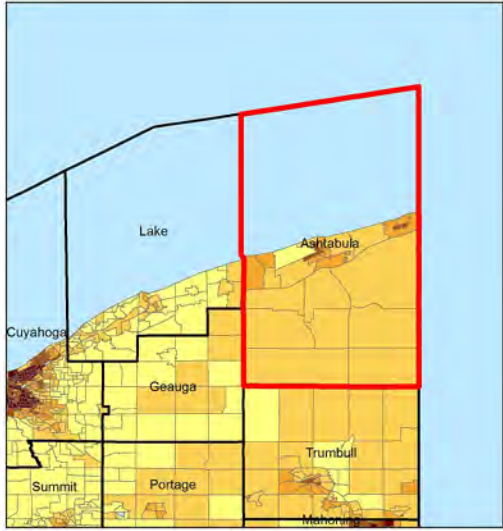


Figure 2. Ashtabula County and Surrounding Area. This figure characterizes the predicted probability of blood lead levels ≥ 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ by census tract. The extent of the Ashtabula County area is outlined in red. Note: Counties and census tracts bordering Lake Erie may have boundaries extending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

Legend

Predicted Probability of BLLs ≥ 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.

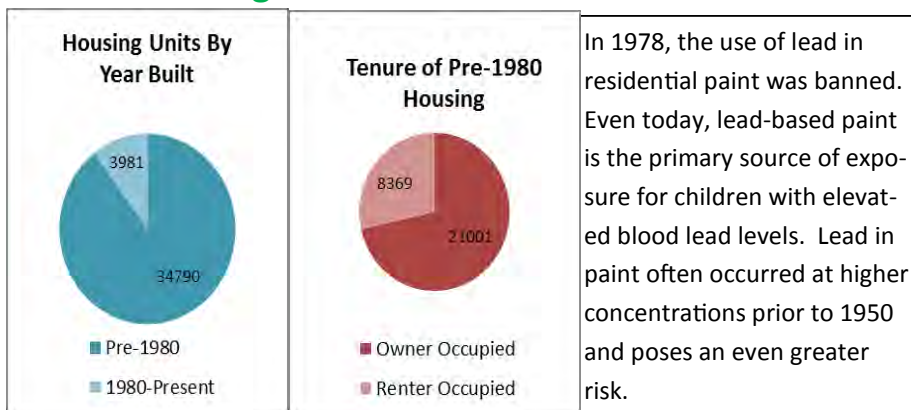


2012– Number of Children Tested and Number of Elevated Blood Lead Levels (EBLs)

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
Ashtabula County	1117	1043	55	11	3	3	2	19	1.70%	0
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



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

At-risk children

Ashtabula 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	1,254	
1 year	1,230	
2 years	1,241	
3 years	1,316	
4 years	1,285	
5 years	1,290	
Total Under 6	7,616	

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 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>
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Childhood Lead Poisoning Fact Sheet for the Athens County Health Department

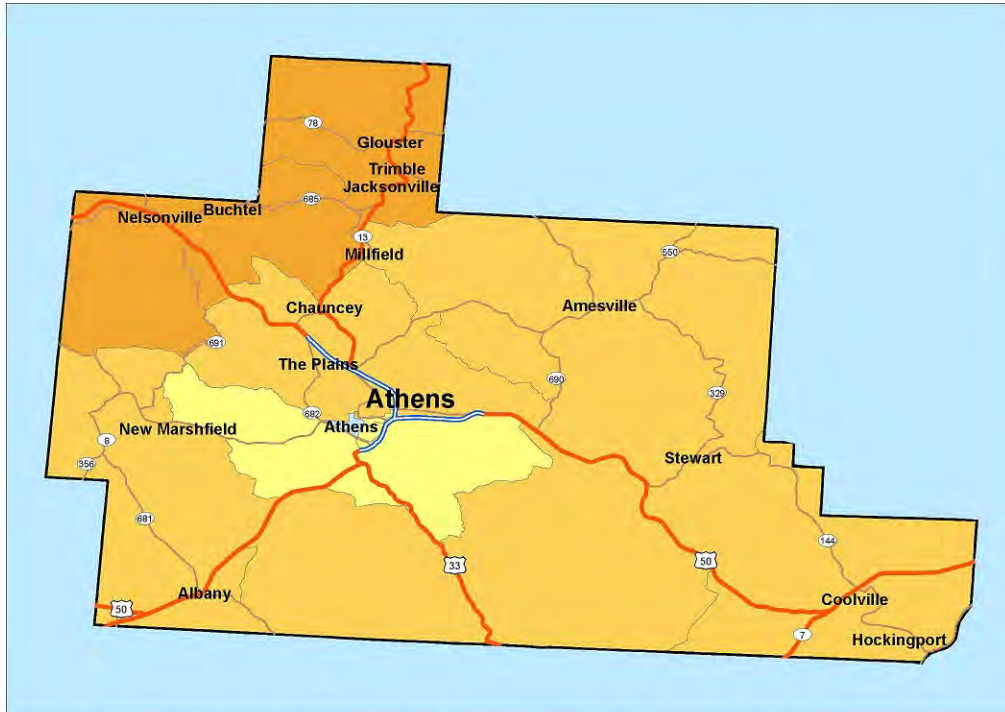


Figure 1. Athens County Health District. This choropleth map depicts the predicted probability of blood lead levels ≥ 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ by census tract. Darker census tracts indicate greater predicted likelihood of children with blood lead levels ≥ 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$.

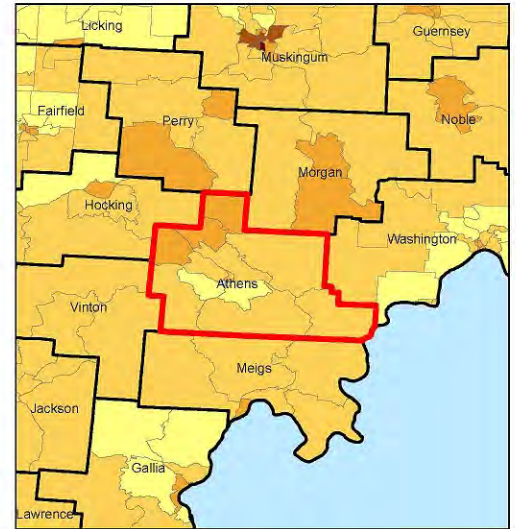
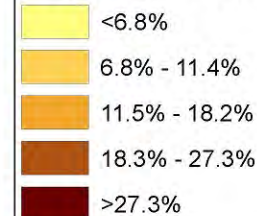


Figure 2. Athens County Health District and Surrounding Area. This figure characterizes the predicted probability of blood lead levels ≥ 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ by census tract. The extent of the Athens County Health District is outlined in red.

Legend

Predicted Probability of BLLs ≥ 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.

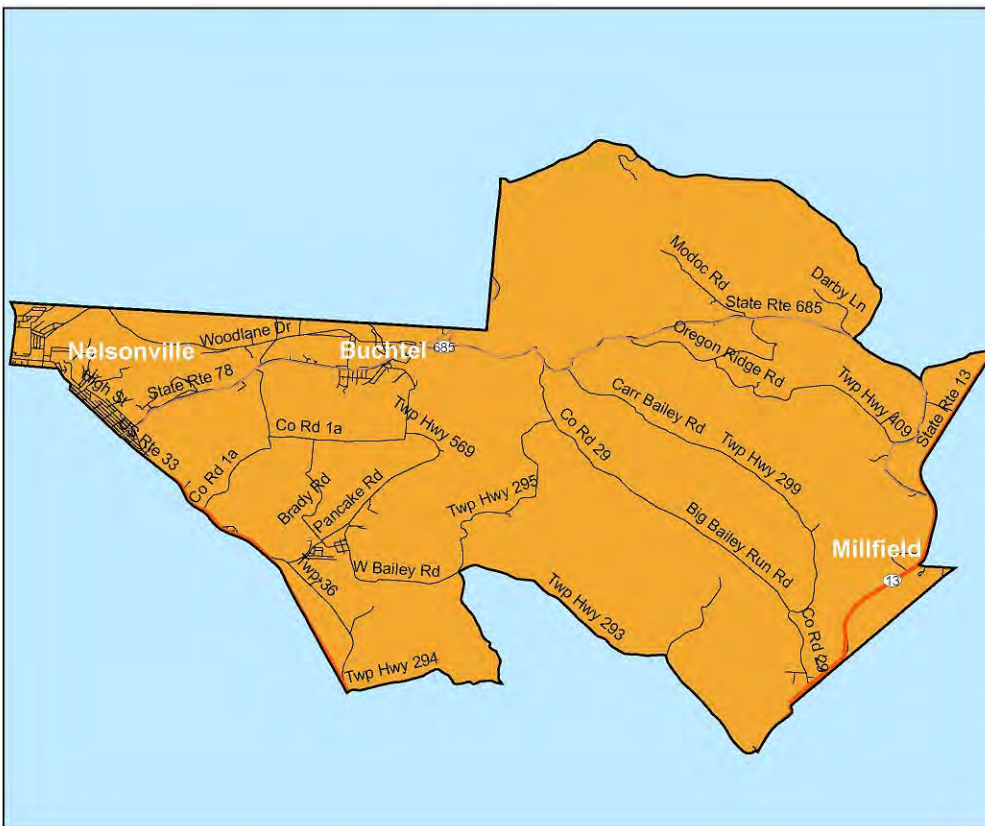


Figure 3. Census Tract 972700: This census tract has the greatest predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ or greater in the Athens County Health District. The predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ or greater in this census tract is 13.42%.

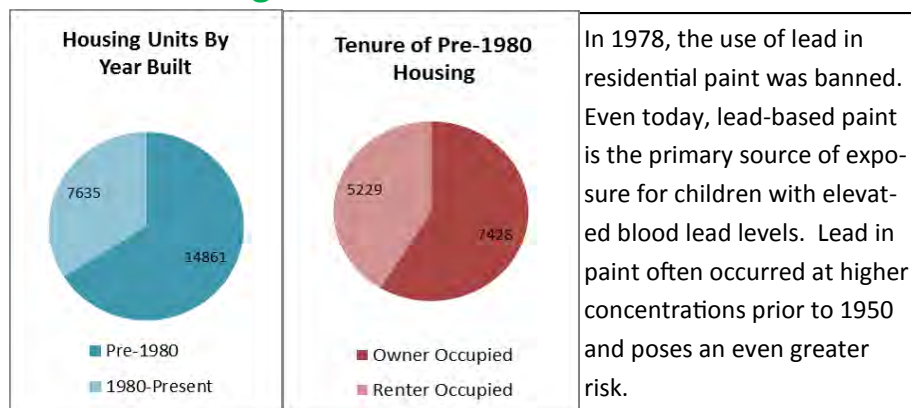


2012– Number of Children Tested and Number of Elevated Blood Lead Levels (EBLs)

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
Athens County	789	777	10	1	0	0	0	1	0.13%	1
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



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

At-risk children

Athens 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	545	
1 year	517	
2 years	563	
3 years	520	
4 years	523	
5 years	541	
Total Under 6	3,209	

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 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*

Childhood Lead Poisoning Fact Sheet for the Auglaize County Health District

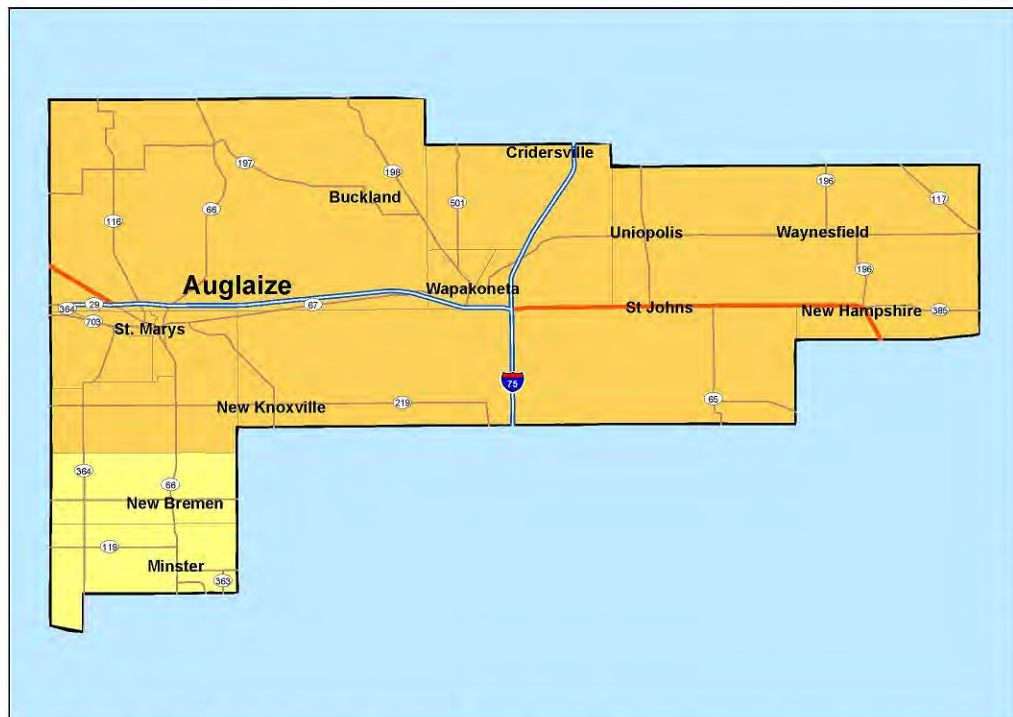


Figure 1. Auglaize County Health District. This choropleth map depicts the predicted probability of blood lead levels ≥ 5 µg/dL by census tract. Darker census tracts indicate greater predicted likelihood of children with blood lead levels ≥ 5 µg/dL.

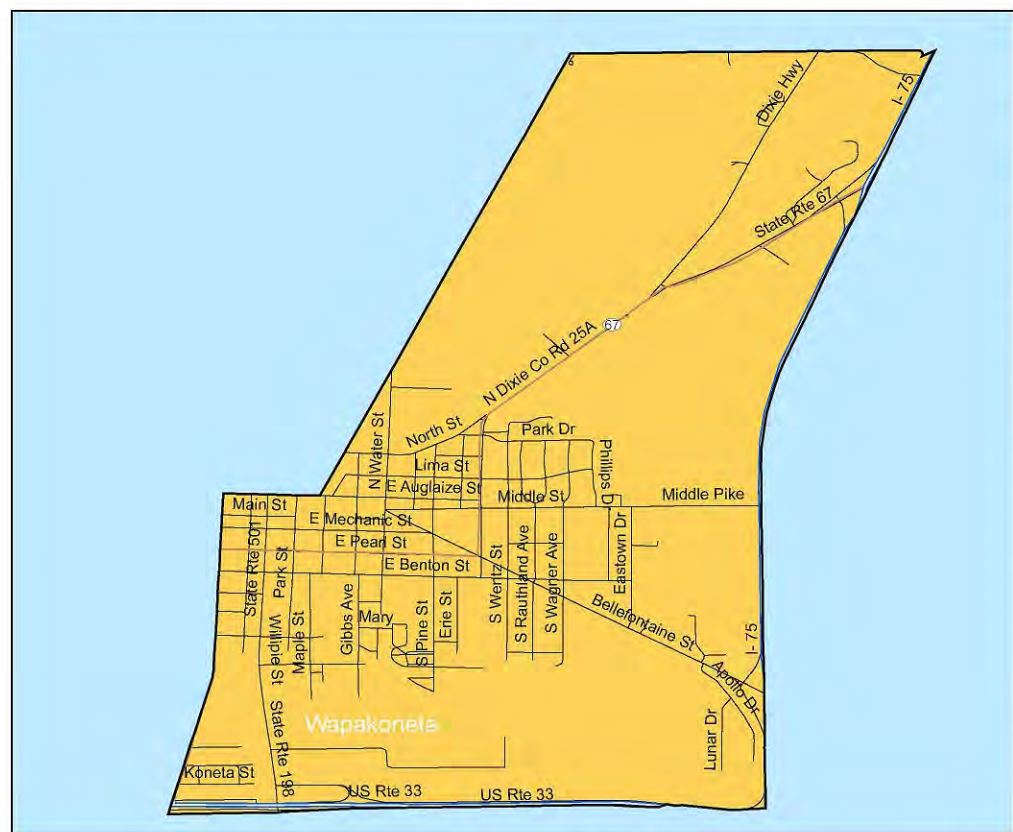


Figure 3. Census Tract 040300: This census tract has the greatest predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5 µg/dL or greater in the Auglaize County Health District. The predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5 µg/dL or greater in this census tract is 9.01%.

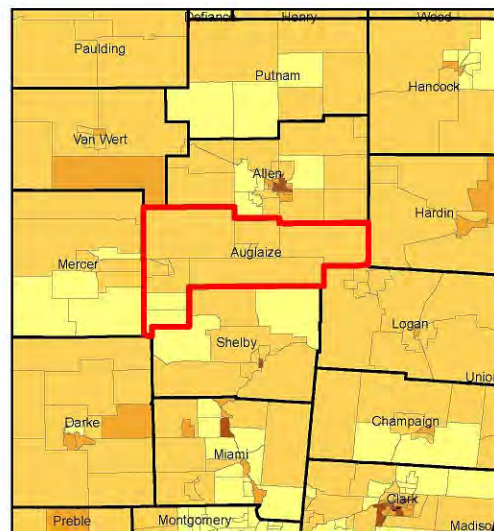
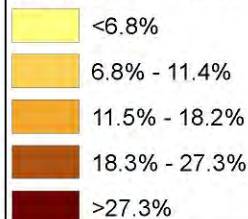


Figure 2. Auglaize County Health District and Surrounding Area. This figure characterizes the predicted probability of blood lead levels ≥ 5 µg/dL by census tract. The extent of the Athens County Health District is outlined in red.

Legend

Predicted Probability of BLLs ≥ 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.

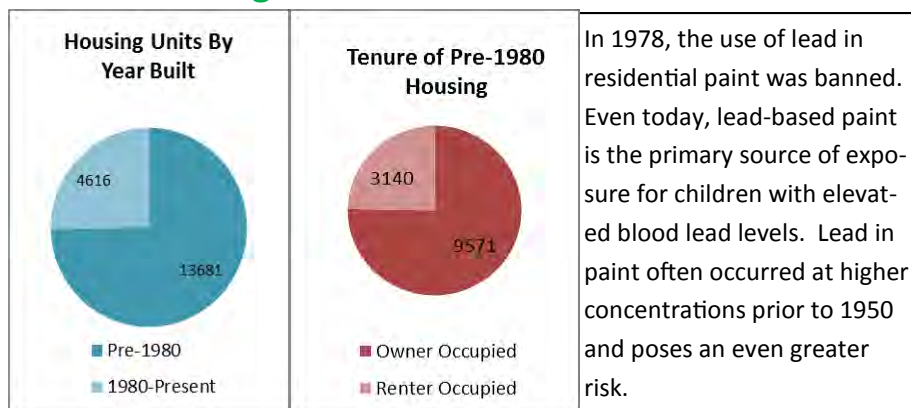


2012– Number of Children Tested and Number of Elevated Blood Lead Levels (EBLs)

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
Auglaize County	789	777	10	1	0	0	0	1	0.13%	1
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



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

At-risk children

Auglaize 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	627	
1 year	627	
2 years	588	
3 years	639	
4 years	605	
5 years	651	
Total Under 6	3,737	

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 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

Childhood Lead Poisoning Fact Sheet for the Belmont County Health Department



Figure 1. Belmont 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 $\geq 5 \mu\text{g/dL}$.

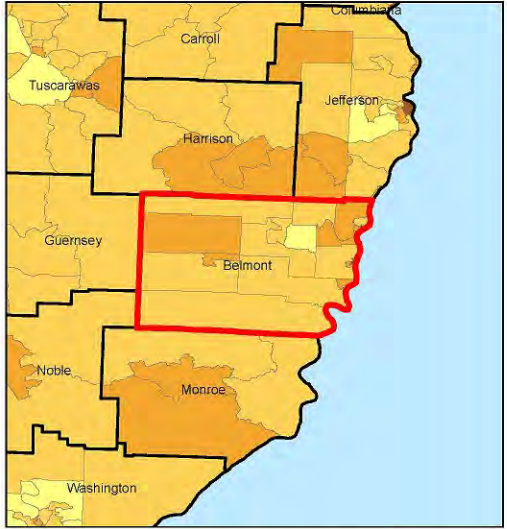







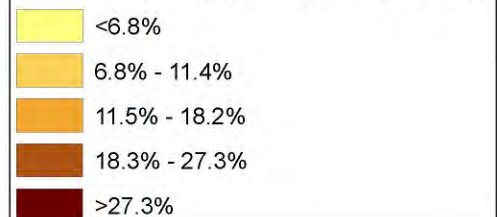
Figure 2. Belmont County Health District and Surrounding Area. This figure characterizes the predicted probability of blood lead levels ≥ 5 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ by census tract. The extent of the Belmont County Health District is outlined in red.

Legend

Predicted Probability of BLLs ≥ 5

	<6.8%
	6.8% - 11.4%
	11.5% - 18.2%
	18.3% - 27.3%
	>27.3%

Predicted Probability of BLLs ≥ 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.

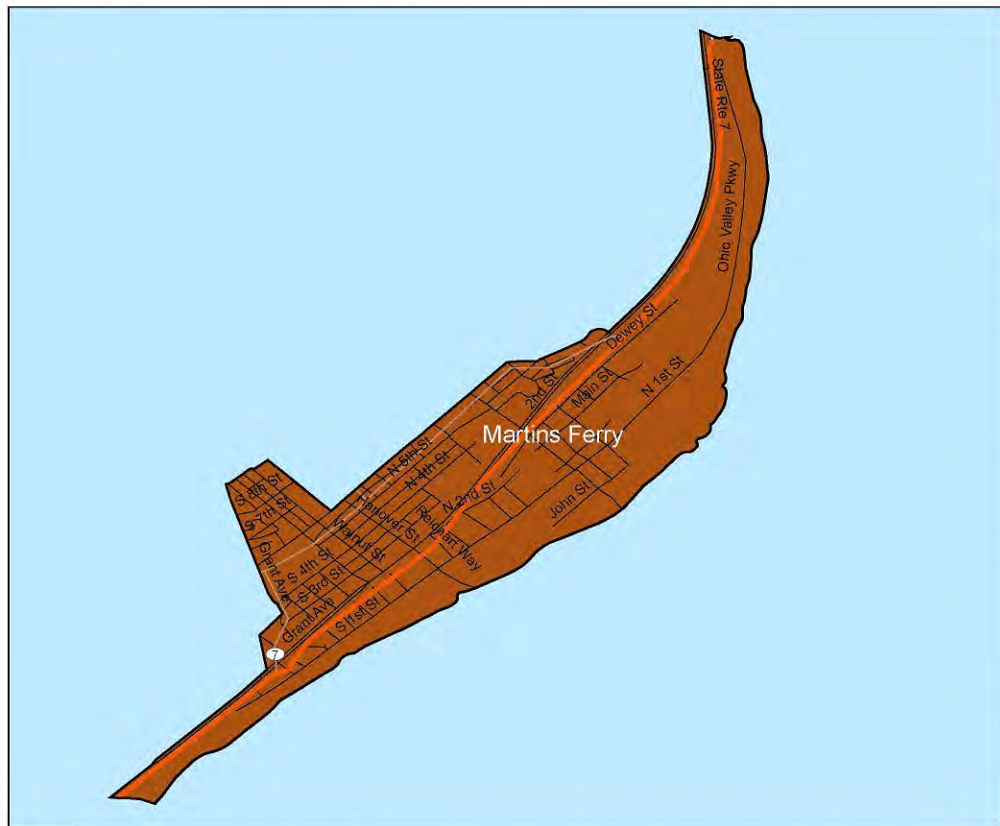


Figure 3. Census Tract 012100: This census tract has the greatest predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5 µg/dL or greater in the Belmont County Health District. The predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5 µg/dL or greater in this census tract is 21.55%.

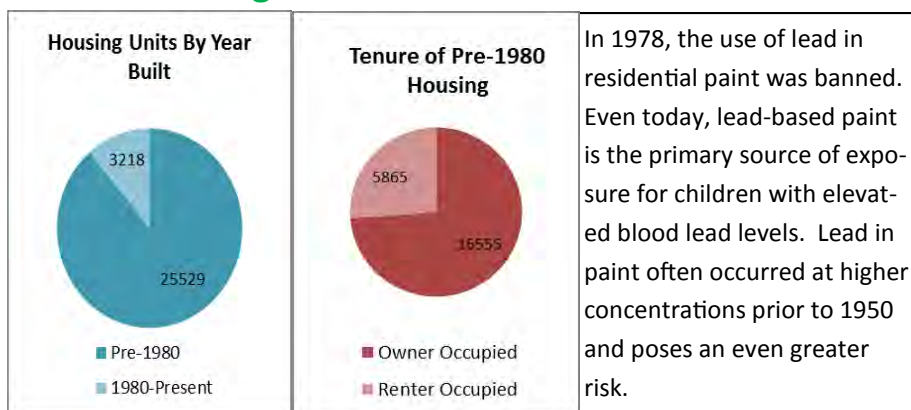


2012– Number of Children Tested and Number of Elevated Blood Lead Levels (EBLs)

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
Belmont County	619	577	36	5	1	0	0	6	0.97%	0
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



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

At-risk children

Belmont 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	720	
1 year	727	
2 years	698	
3 years	704	
4 years	726	
5 years	701	
Total Under 6	4,276	

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 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*

Childhood Lead Poisoning Fact Sheet for the Brown County Health Department

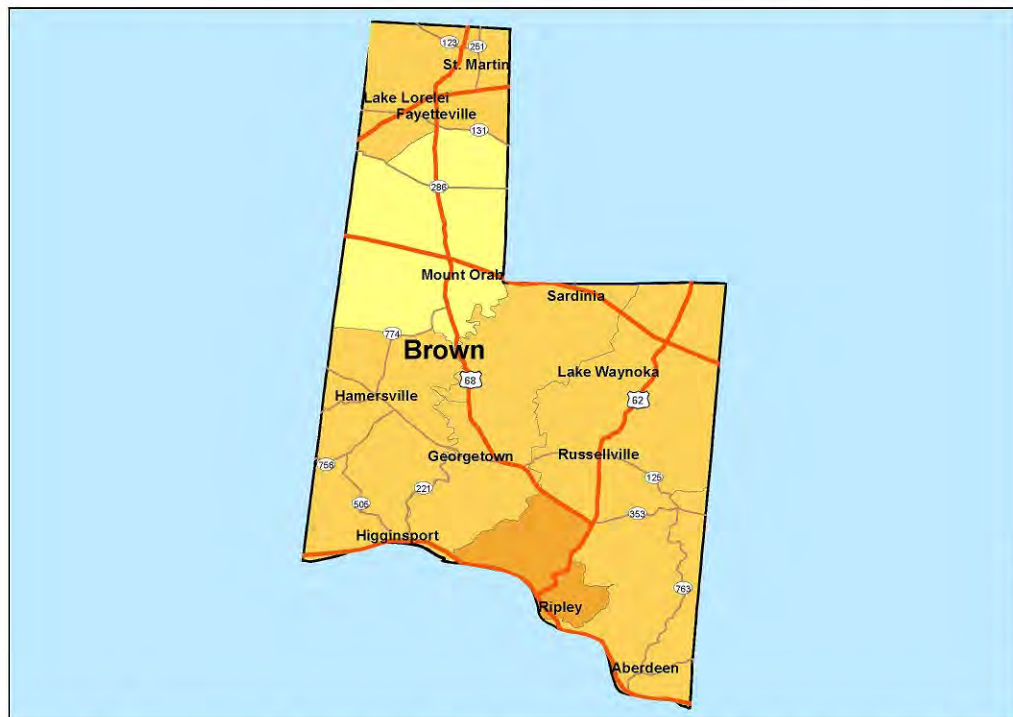


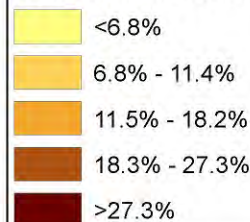
Figure 1. Brown County Health District. This choropleth map depicts the predicted probability of blood lead levels ≥ 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ by census tract. Darker census tracts indicate greater predicted likelihood of children with blood lead levels ≥ 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$.



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

Legend

Predicted Probability of BLLs ≥ 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 951700: This census tract has the greatest predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ or greater in the Brown County Health District. The predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ or greater in this census tract is 12.07%.

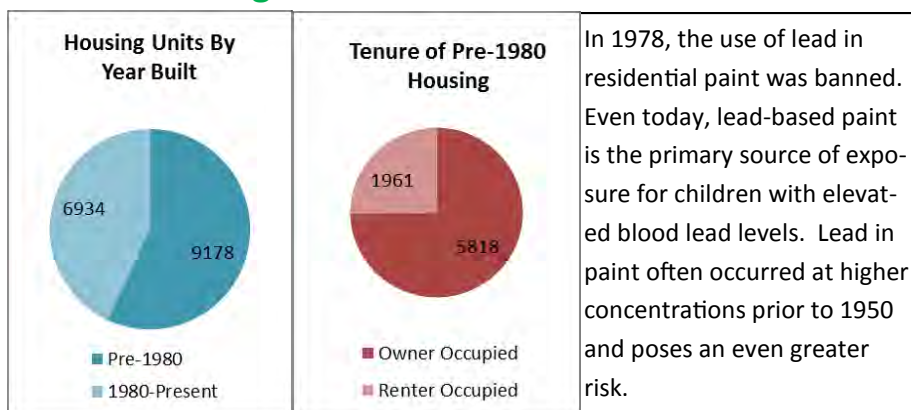


2012– Number of Children Tested and Number of Elevated Blood Lead Levels (EBLs)

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
Brown County	467	461	3	1	0	2	0	3	0.64%	0
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



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

At-risk children

Brown 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	552	
1 year	534	
2 years	606	
3 years	547	
4 years	578	
5 years	603	
Total Under 6	3,420	

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 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>
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Childhood Lead Poisoning Fact Sheet for Butler County

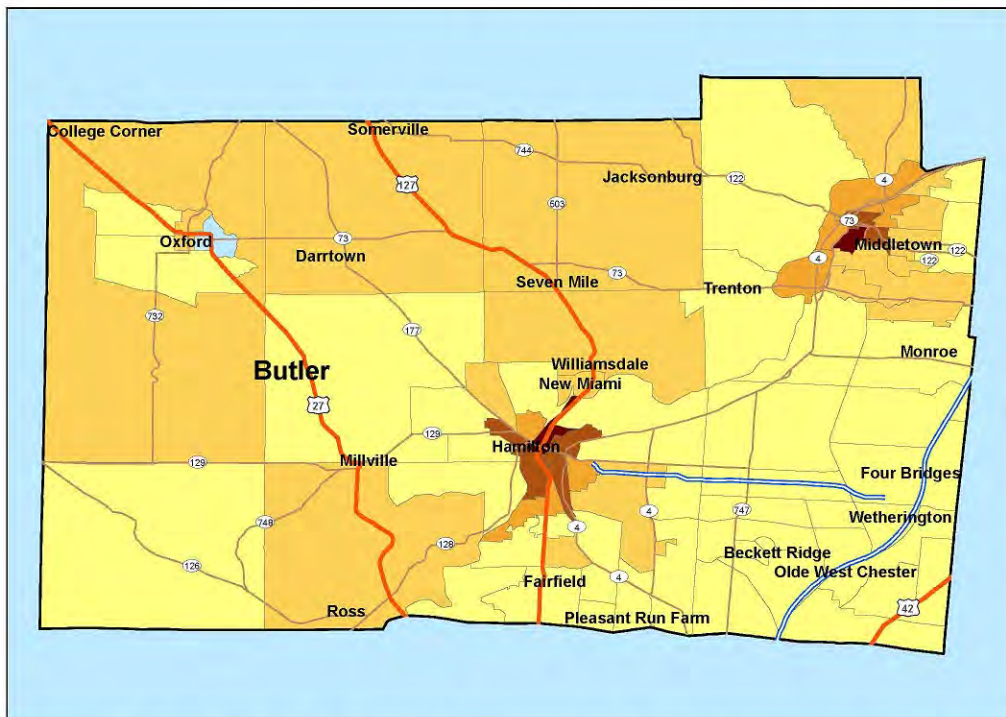


Figure 1. Butler County. This choropleth map depicts the predicted probability of blood lead levels ≥ 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ by census tract. Darker census tracts indicate greater predicted likelihood of children with blood lead levels ≥ 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$.

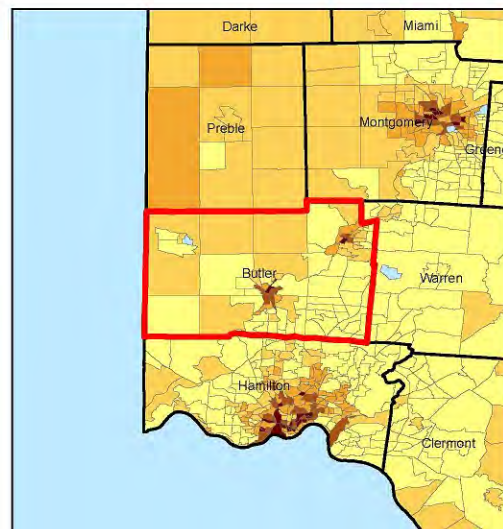
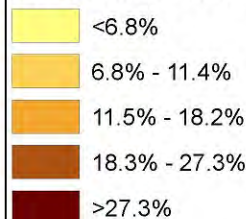


Figure 2. Butler County and Surrounding Area. This figure characterizes the predicted probability of blood lead levels ≥ 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ by census tract. The extent of the Butler County area is outlined in red.

Legend

Predicted Probability of BLLs ≥ 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.

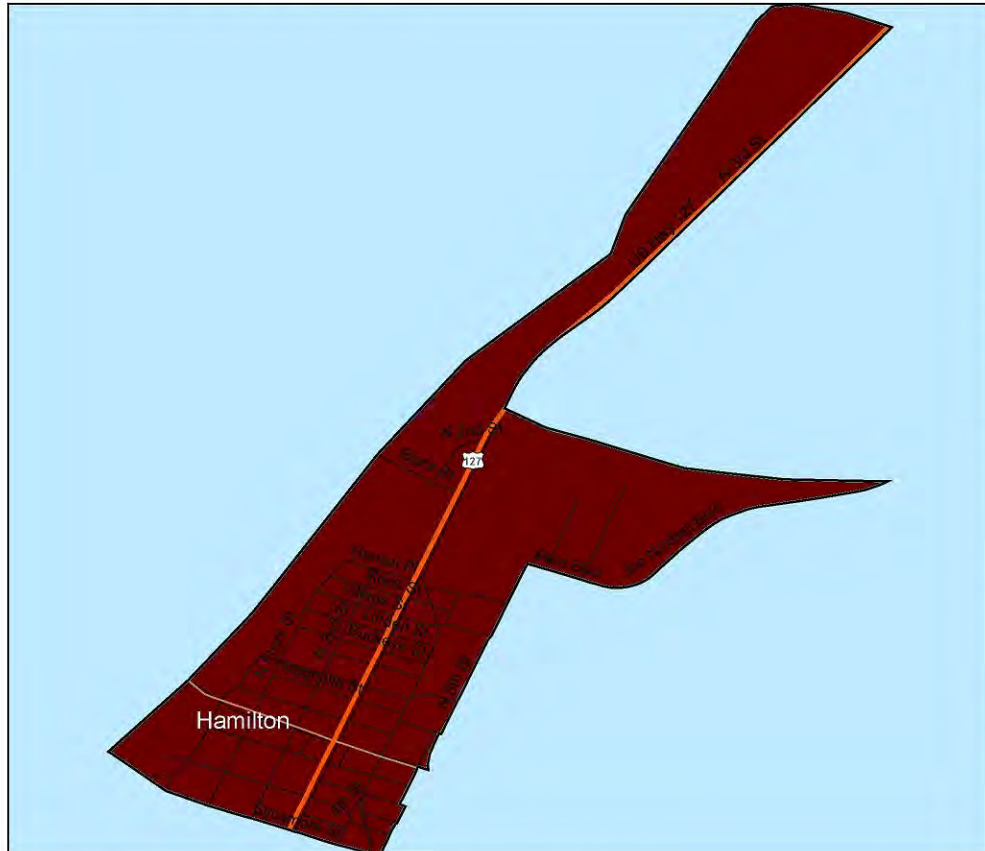


Figure 3. Census Tract 014600: This census tract has the greatest predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ or greater in the Butler County area. The predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ or greater in this census tract is 29.08%.

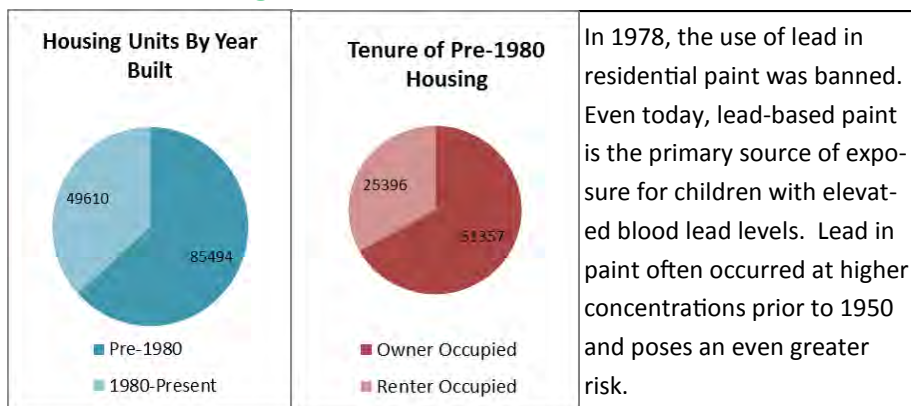


2012– Number of Children Tested and Number of Elevated Blood Lead Levels (EBLs)

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
Butler County	5908	5682	182	11	3	2	2	18	0.30%	26
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



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

At-risk children

Butler 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	4,690	
1 year	4,987	
2 years	4,988	
3 years	5,291	
4 years	5,180	
5 years	5,155	
Total Under 6	30,291	

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 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 Carroll County Health District

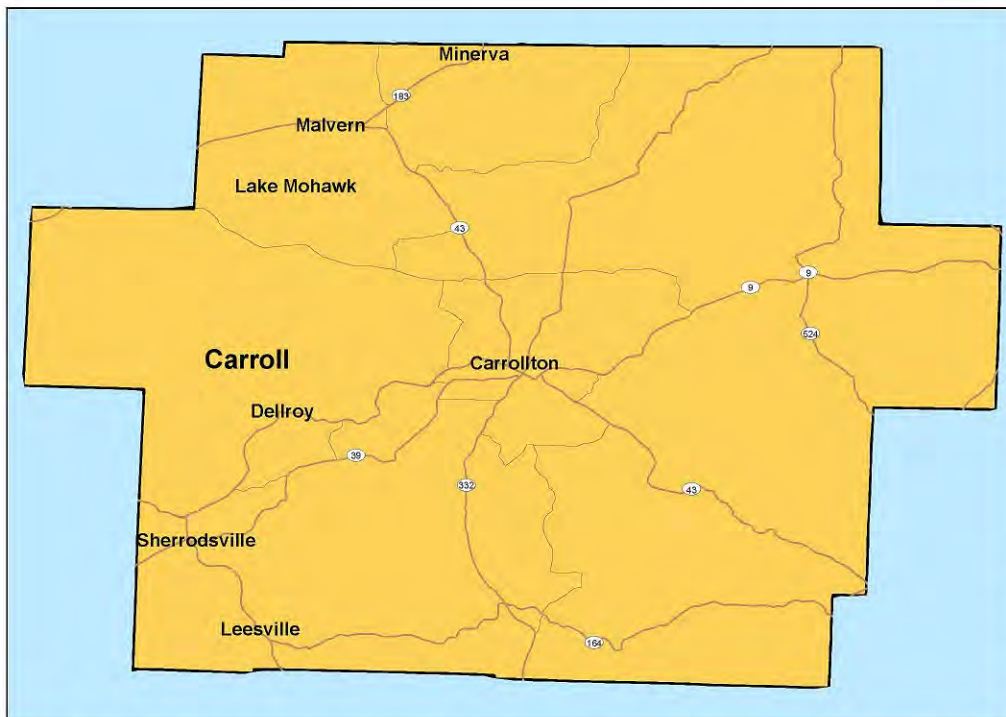


Figure 1. Carroll County Health District. This choropleth map depicts the predicted probability of blood lead levels ≥ 5 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ by census tract. Darker census tracts indicate greater predicted likelihood of children with blood lead levels ≥ 5 $\mu\text{g/dL}$.

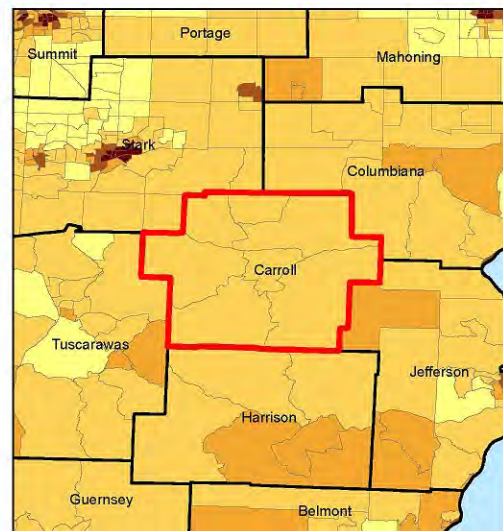
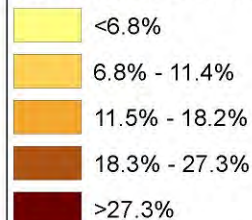


Figure 2. Carroll County Health District and Surrounding Area. This figure characterizes the predicted probability of blood lead levels ≥ 5 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ by census tract. The extent of the Carroll County Health District is outlined in red.

Legend

Predicted Probability of BLLs ≥ 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.

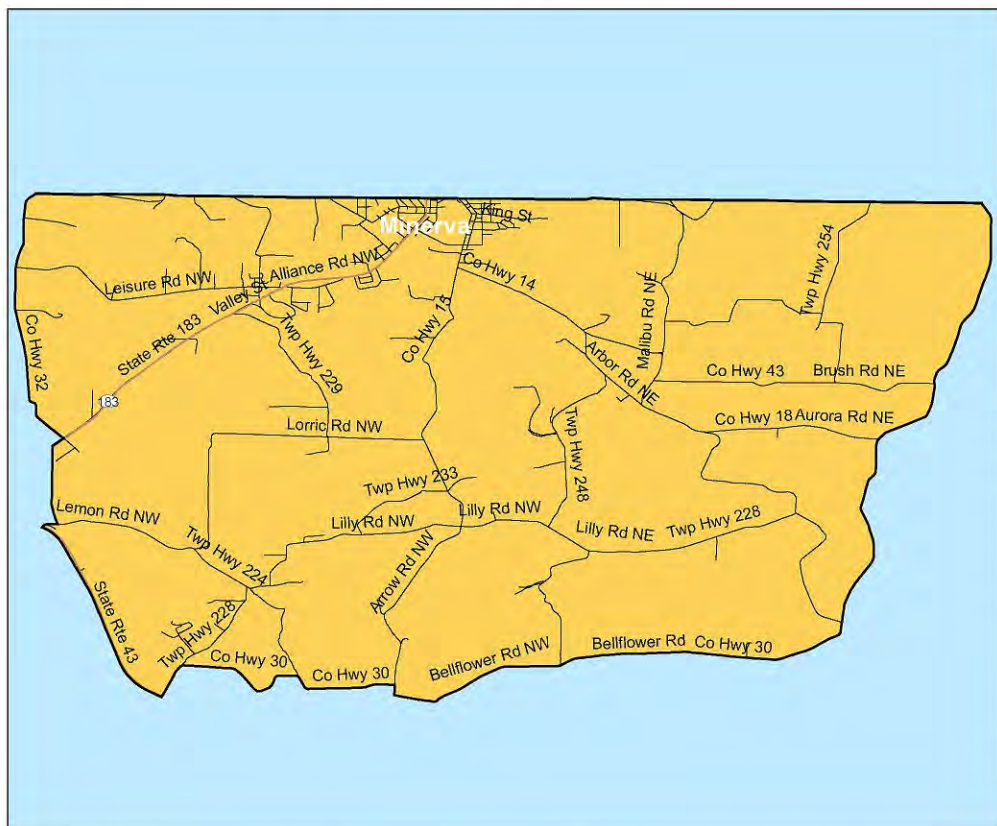


Figure 3. Census Tract 720200: This census tract has the greatest predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ or greater in the Carroll County Health District. The predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ or greater in this census tract is 11.25%.

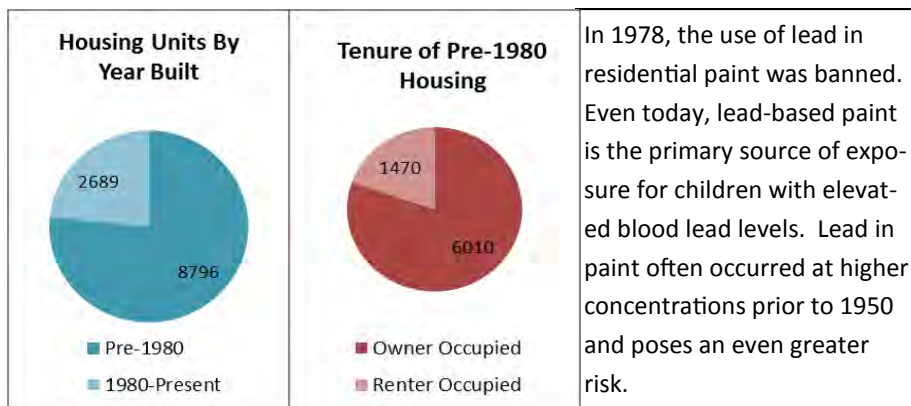


2012– Number of Children Tested and Number of Elevated Blood Lead Levels (EBLs)

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
Carroll County	263	224	35	1	1	0	0	2	0.76%	2
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



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

At-risk children

Carroll 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	302	
1 year	319	
2 years	354	
3 years	333	
4 years	352	
5 years	333	
Total Under 6	1,993	

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 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*

Childhood Lead Poisoning Fact Sheet for the Champaign County Health District

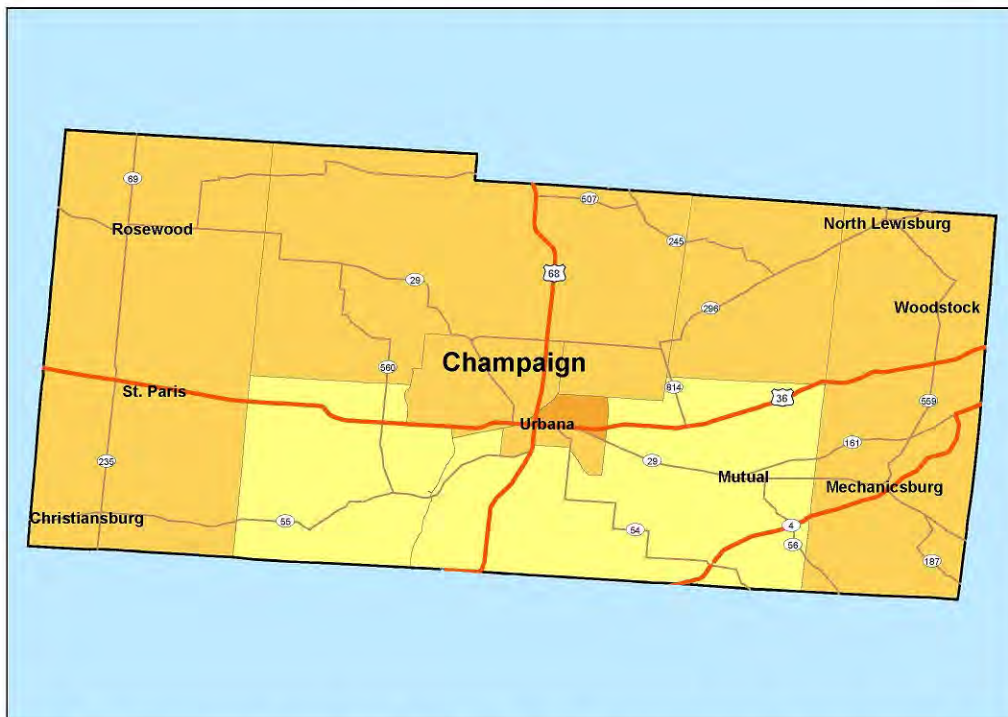


Figure 1. Champaign County Health District. This choropleth map depicts the predicted probability of blood lead levels $\geq 5 \mu\text{g/dL}$ by census tract. Darker census tracts indicate greater predicted likelihood of children with blood lead levels $\geq 5 \mu\text{g/dL}$.

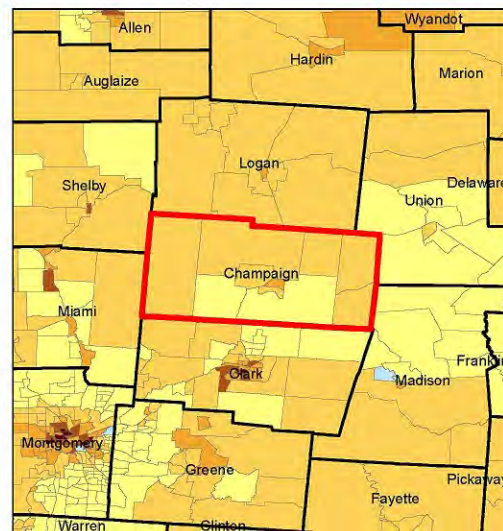
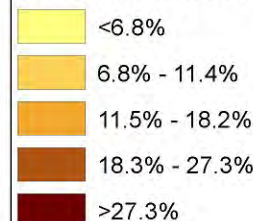


Figure 2. Champaign County Health District and Surrounding Area. This figure characterizes the predicted probability of blood lead levels $\geq 5 \mu\text{g/dL}$ by census tract. The extent of the Champaign County Health District is outlined in red.

Legend

Predicted Probability of BLLs ≥ 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.

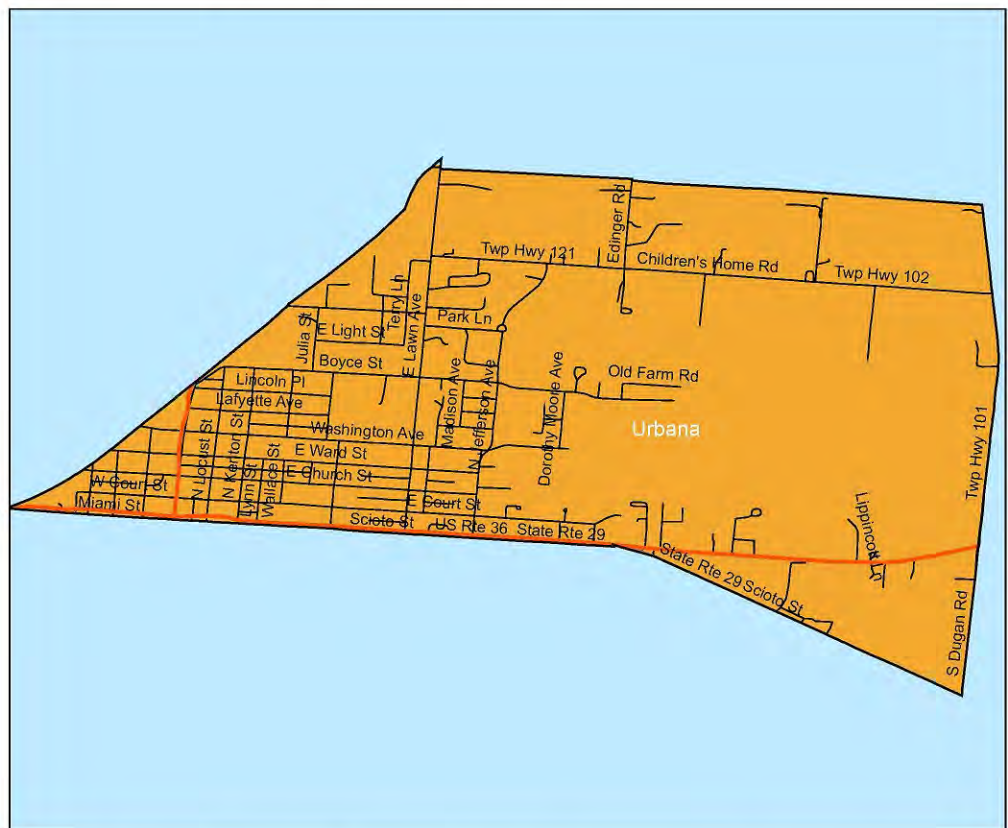


Figure 3. Census Tract 010500: This census tract has the greatest predicted probability of blood lead levels of $5 \mu\text{g/dL}$ or greater in the Champaign County Health District. The predicted probability of blood lead levels of $5 \mu\text{g/dL}$ or greater in this census tract is 13.00%.

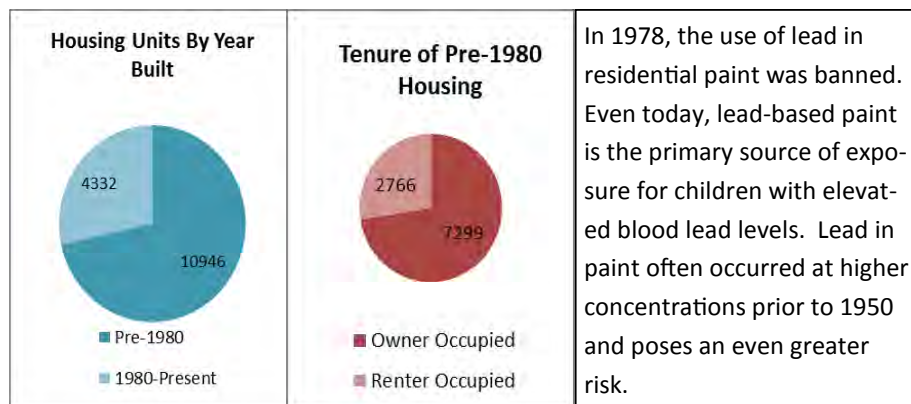


2012– Number of Children Tested and Number of Elevated Blood Lead Levels (EBLs)

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
Champaign County	497	473	20	2	0	2	0	4	0.80%	0
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



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

At-risk children

Champaign 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	482	
1 year	472	
2 years	519	
3 years	517	
4 years	526	
5 years	569	
Total Under 6	3,085	

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 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

Childhood Lead Poisoning Fact Sheet for Clark County Combined Health District

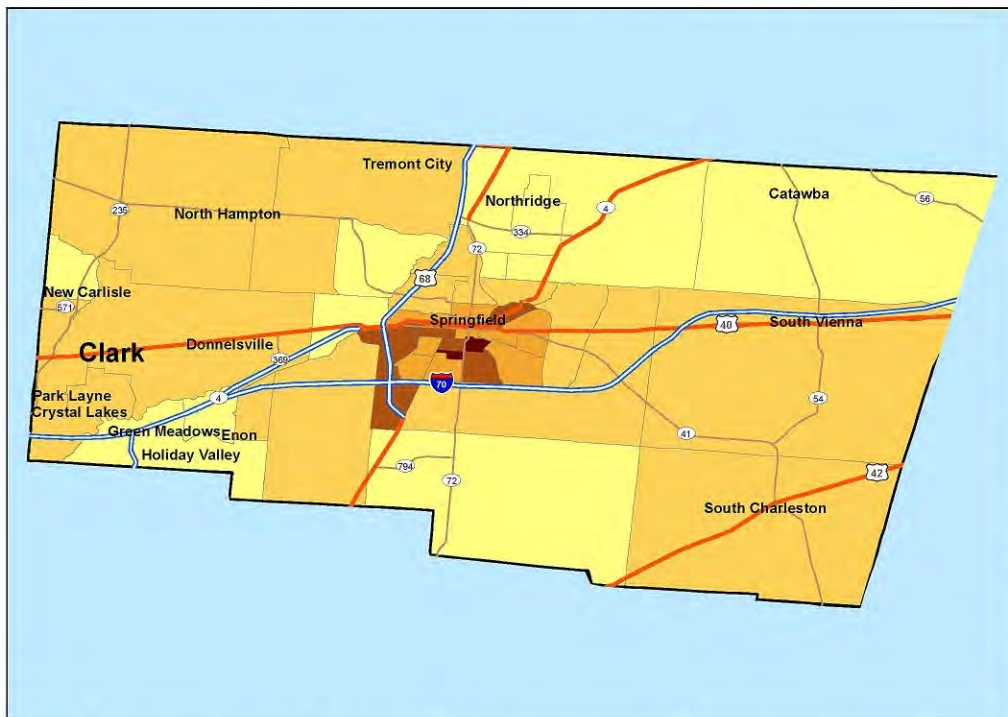


Figure 1. Clark County Health District. This choropleth map depicts the predicted probability of blood lead levels ≥ 5 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ by census tract. Darker census tracts indicate greater predicted likelihood of children with blood lead levels ≥ 5 $\mu\text{g/dL}$.

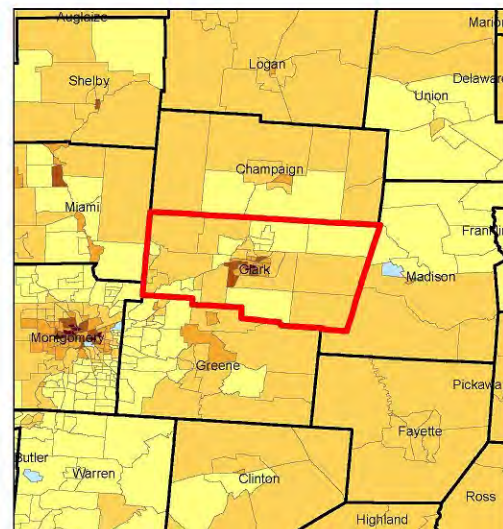


Figure 2. Clark County Health District and Surrounding Area. This figure characterizes the predicted probability of blood lead levels ≥ 5 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ by census tract. The extent of the Clark County Health District is outlined in red.

Legend

Predicted Probability of BLLs ≥ 5

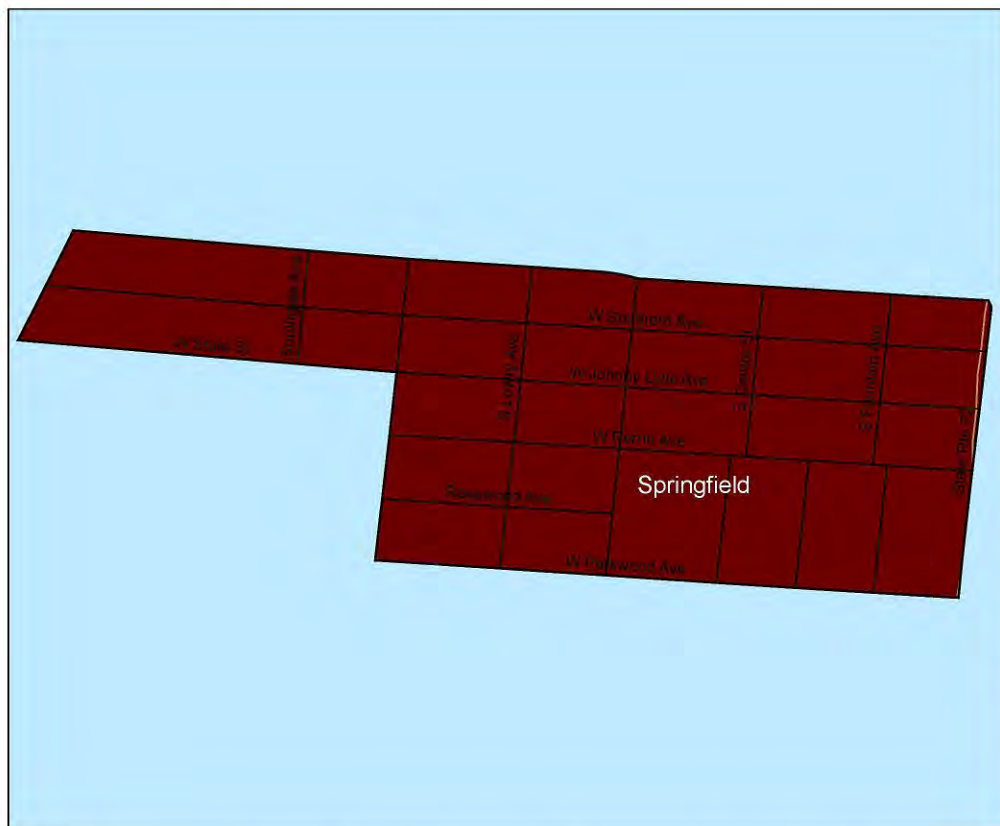
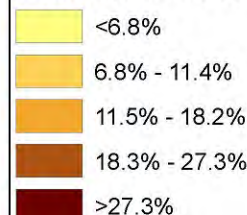


Figure 3. Census Tract 001101: This census tract has the greatest predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ or greater in the Clark County Health District. The predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ or greater in this census tract is 30.56%.

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.

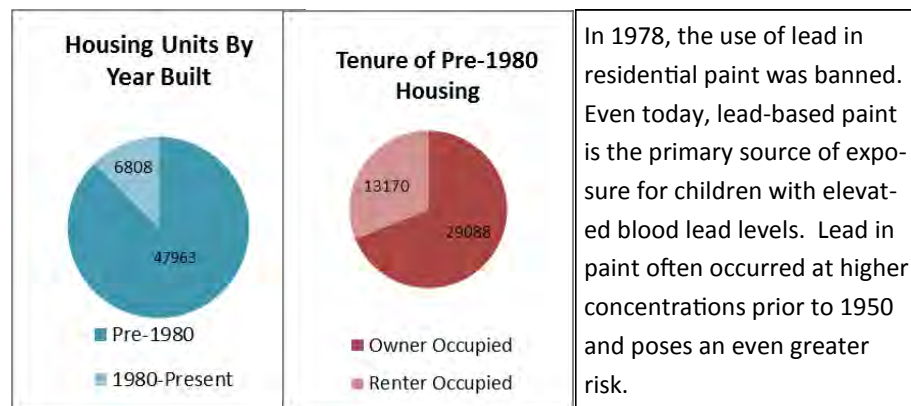


2012– Number of Children Tested and Number of Elevated Blood Lead Levels (EBLs)

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
Clark County	3053	2871	141	28	5	1	3	37	1.21%	4
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



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

At-risk children

Clark 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	1,650	
1 year	1,686	
2 years	1,831	
3 years	1,776	
4 years	1,729	
5 years	1,703	
Total Under 6	10,375	

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 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

Childhood Lead Poisoning Fact Sheet for the Clermont County Health District

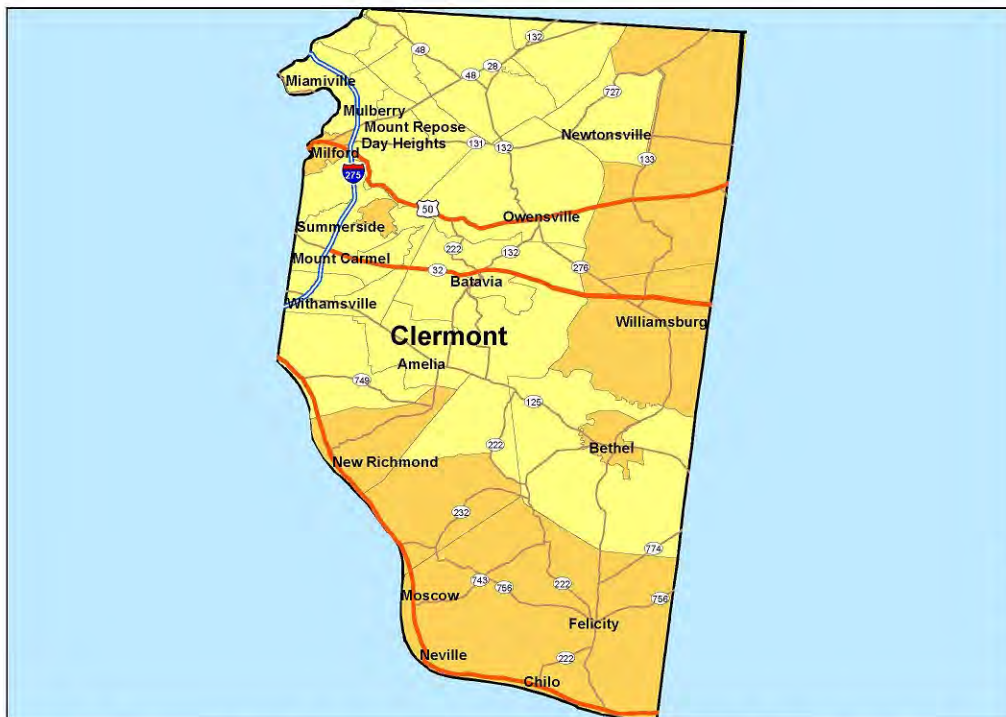


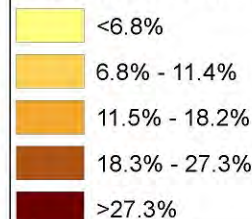
Figure 1. Clermont County Health District. This choropleth map depicts the predicted probability of blood lead levels ≥ 5 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ by census tract. Darker census tracts indicate greater predicted likelihood of children with blood lead levels ≥ 5 $\mu\text{g/dL}$.



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

Legend

Predicted Probability of BLLs ≥ 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 040500: This census tract has the greatest predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ or greater in the Clermont County Health District. The predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ or greater in this census tract is 9.36%.

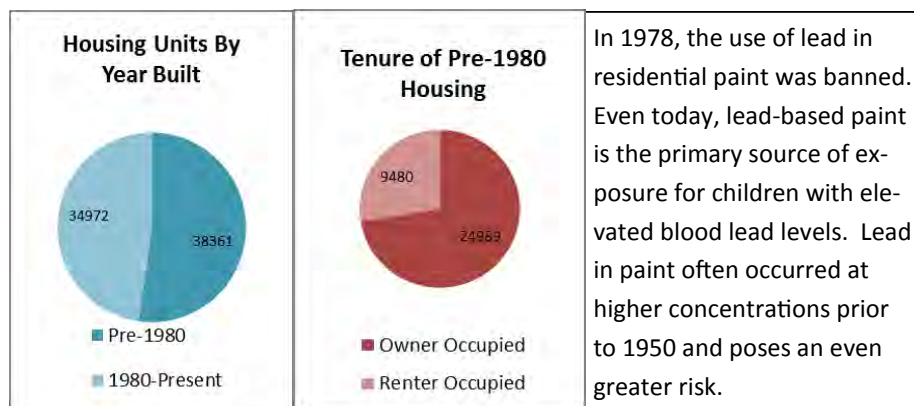


2012– Number of Children Tested and Number of Elevated Blood Lead Levels (EBLs)

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
Clermont County	1764	1726	32	1	2	0	1	4	0.23%	2
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



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

At-risk children

Clermont 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	2,557	
1 year	2,650	
2 years	2,709	
3 years	2,860	
4 years	2,752	
5 years	2,845	
Total Under 6	16,373	

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 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*

Childhood Lead Poisoning Fact Sheet for Clinton County Health District

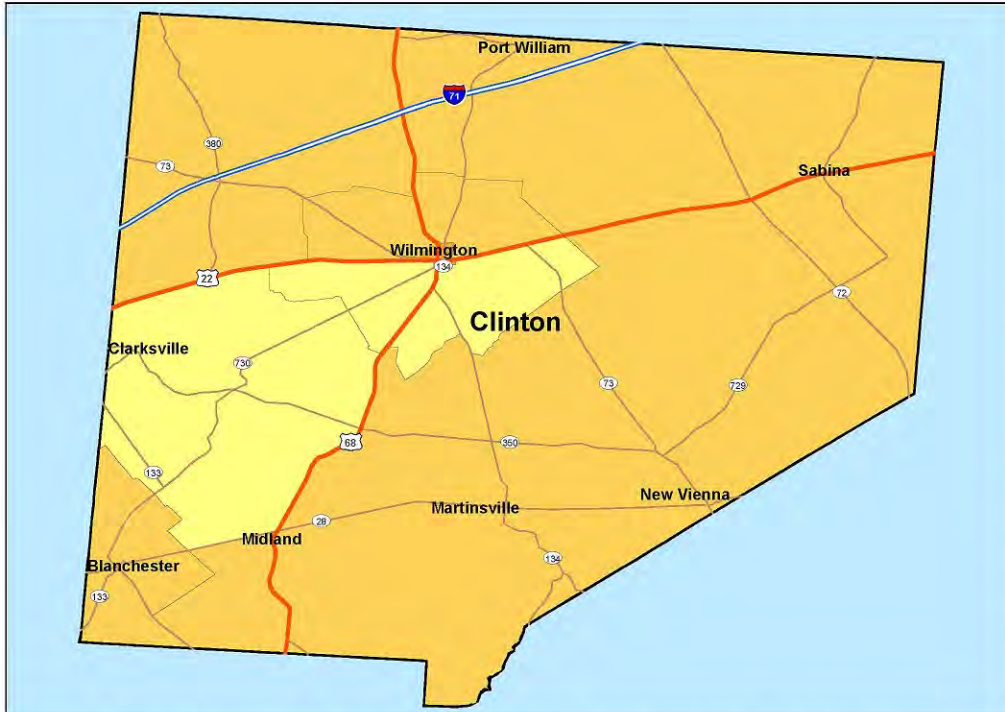


Figure 1. Clinton County Health District. This choropleth map depicts the predicted probability of blood lead levels ≥ 5 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ by census tract. Darker census tracts indicate greater predicted likelihood of children with blood lead levels ≥ 5 $\mu\text{g/dL}$.

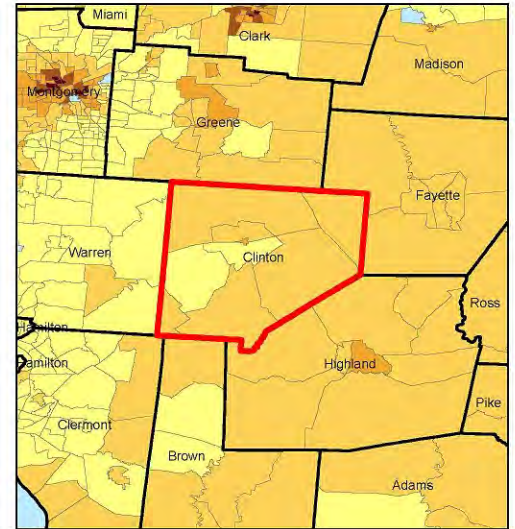
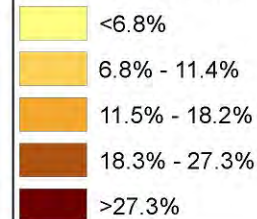


Figure 2. Clinton County Health District and Surrounding Area. This figure characterizes the predicted probability of blood lead levels ≥ 5 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ by census tract. The extent of the Clinton County Health District is outlined in red.

Legend

Predicted Probability of BLLs ≥ 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.

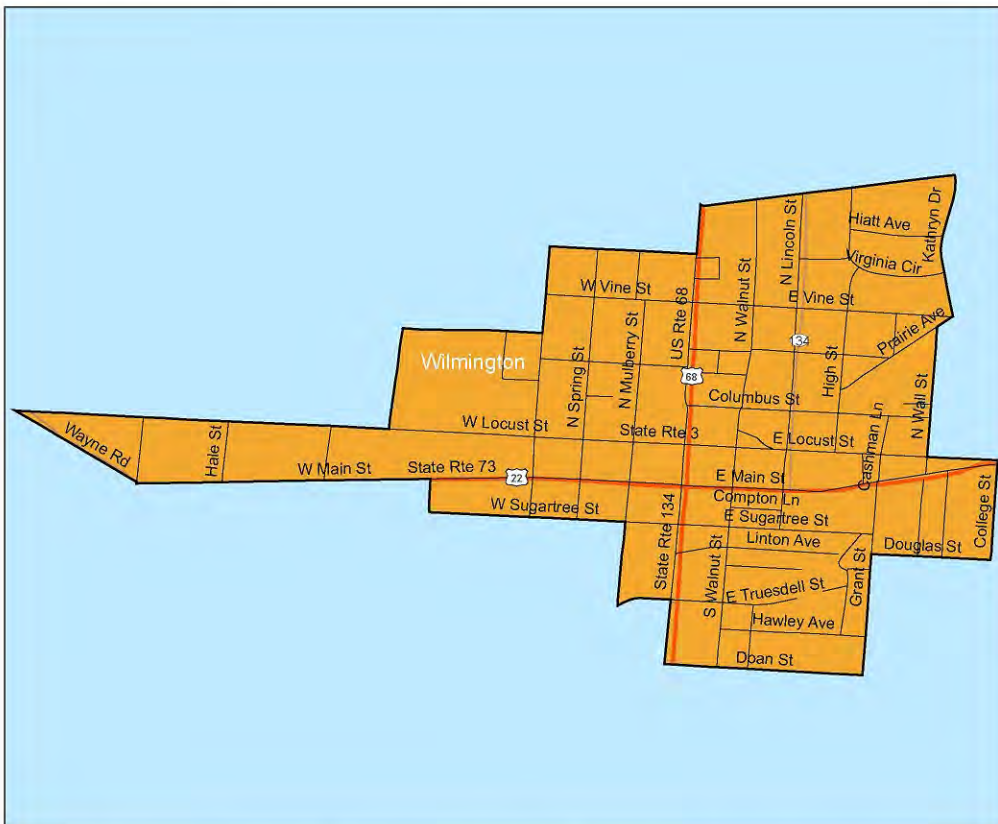


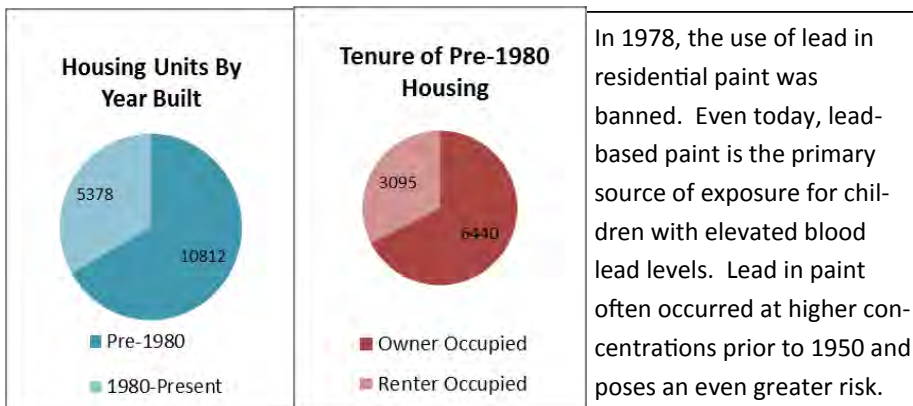
Figure 3. Census Tract 964600: This census tract has the greatest predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ or greater in the Clinton County Health District. The predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ or greater in this census tract is 16.19%.

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
Clinton County	443	430	11	0	0	0	1	1	0.23%	1
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



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

At-risk children

Clinton 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	505	
1 year	534	
2 years	514	
3 years	541	
4 years	578	
5 years	609	
Total Under 6	3,281	

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 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 Columbiana County



Figure 1. Columbiana County. This choropleth map depicts the predicted probability of blood lead levels ≥ 5 µg/dL by census tract. Darker census tracts indicate greater predicted likelihood of children with blood lead levels ≥ 5 µg/dL.

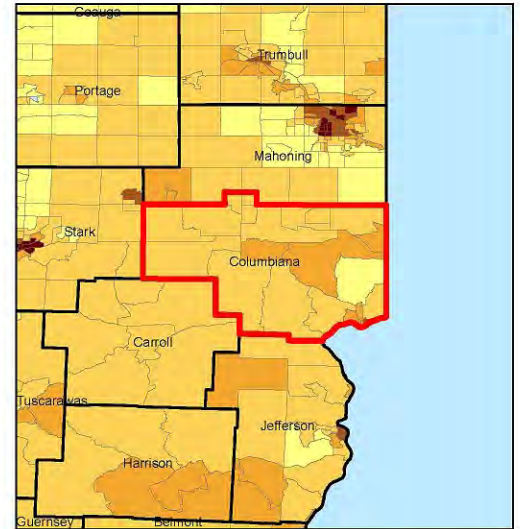
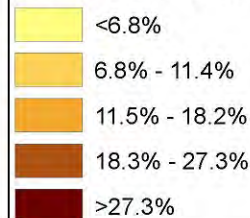


Figure 2. Columbiana County and Surrounding Area. This figure characterizes the predicted probability of blood lead levels ≥ 5 µg/dL by census tract. The extent of the Columbiana County area is outlined in red.

Legend

Predicted Probability of BLLs ≥ 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's 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 952200: This census tract has the greatest predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5 µg/dL or greater in the Columbiana County area. The predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5 µg/dL or greater in this census tract is 20.79%.

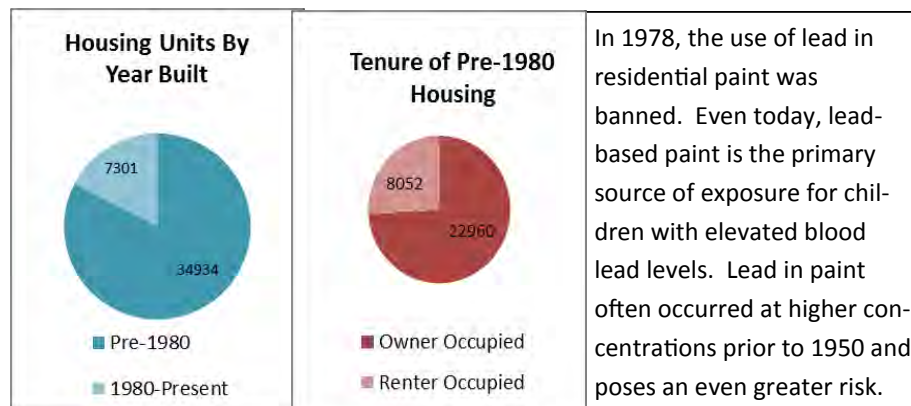


2012– Number of Children Tested and Number of Elevated Blood Lead Levels (EBLs)

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
Columbiana County	1229	1116	95	10	2	0	2	14	1.14%	4
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



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

At-risk children

Columbiana 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	1,152	
1 year	1,240	
2 years	1,157	
3 years	1,229	
4 years	1,197	
5 years	1,238	
Total Under 6	7,213	

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 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

Childhood Lead Poisoning Fact Sheet for Coshocton County



Figure 1. Coshocton County. This choropleth map depicts the predicted probability of blood lead levels ≥ 5 µg/dL by census tract. Darker census tracts indicate greater predicted likelihood of children with blood lead levels ≥ 5 µg/dL.

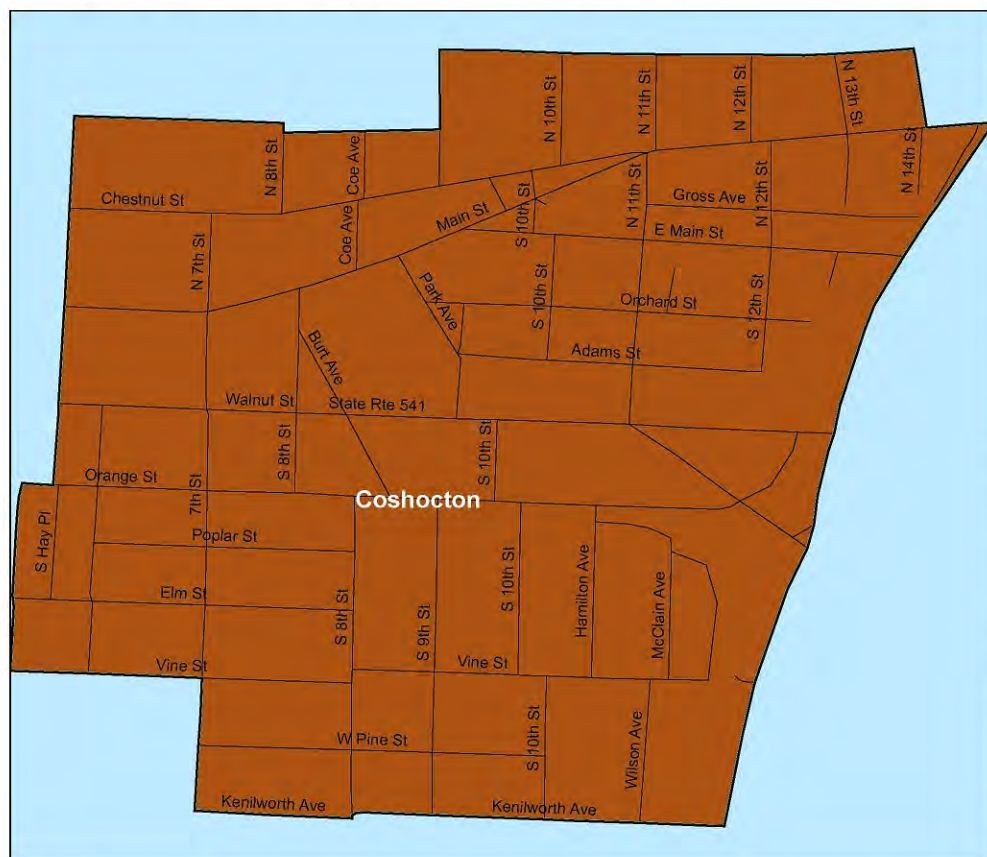


Figure 3. Census Tract 961500: This census tract has the greatest predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5 µg/dL or greater in the Coshocton County area. The predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5 µg/dL or greater in this census tract is 26.22%.

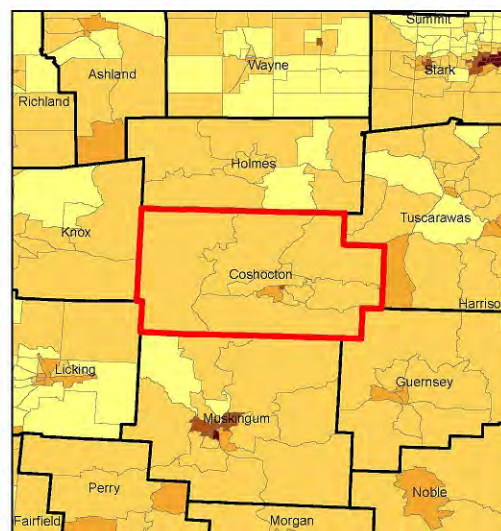
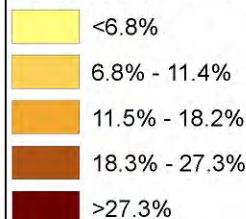


Figure 2. Coshocton County and Surrounding Area. This figure characterizes the predicted probability of blood lead levels ≥ 5 µg/dL by census tract. The extent of the Coshocton County area is outlined in red.

Legend

Predicted Probability of BLLs ≥ 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.

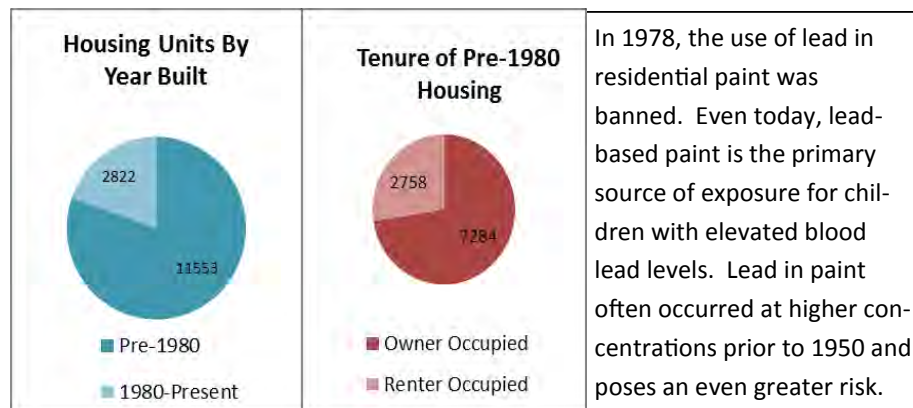


2012– Number of Children Tested and Number of Elevated Blood Lead Levels (EBLs)

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
Coshocton County	582	552	24	3	1	0	1	5	0.86%	1
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



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

At-risk children

Coshocton 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	429	
1 year	462	
2 years	449	
3 years	498	
4 years	453	
5 years	518	
Total Under 6	2,809	

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 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

Childhood Lead Poisoning Fact Sheet for Crawford County

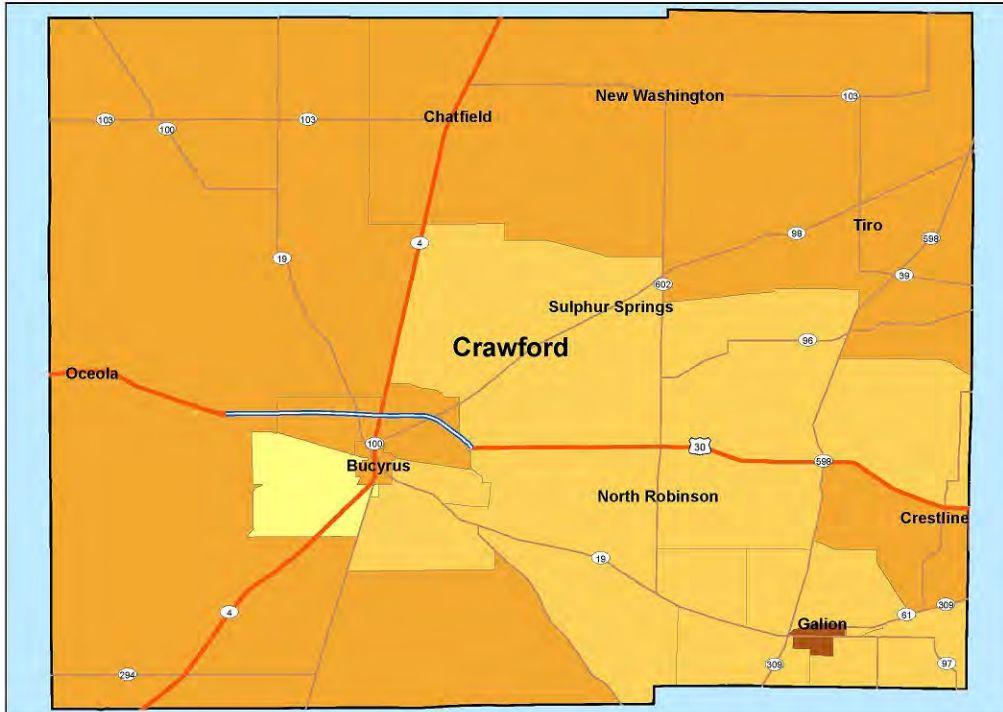


Figure 1. Crawford County. This choropleth map depicts the predicted probability of blood lead levels ≥ 5 µg/dL by census tract. Darker census tracts indicate greater predicted likelihood of children with blood lead levels ≥ 5 µg/dL.

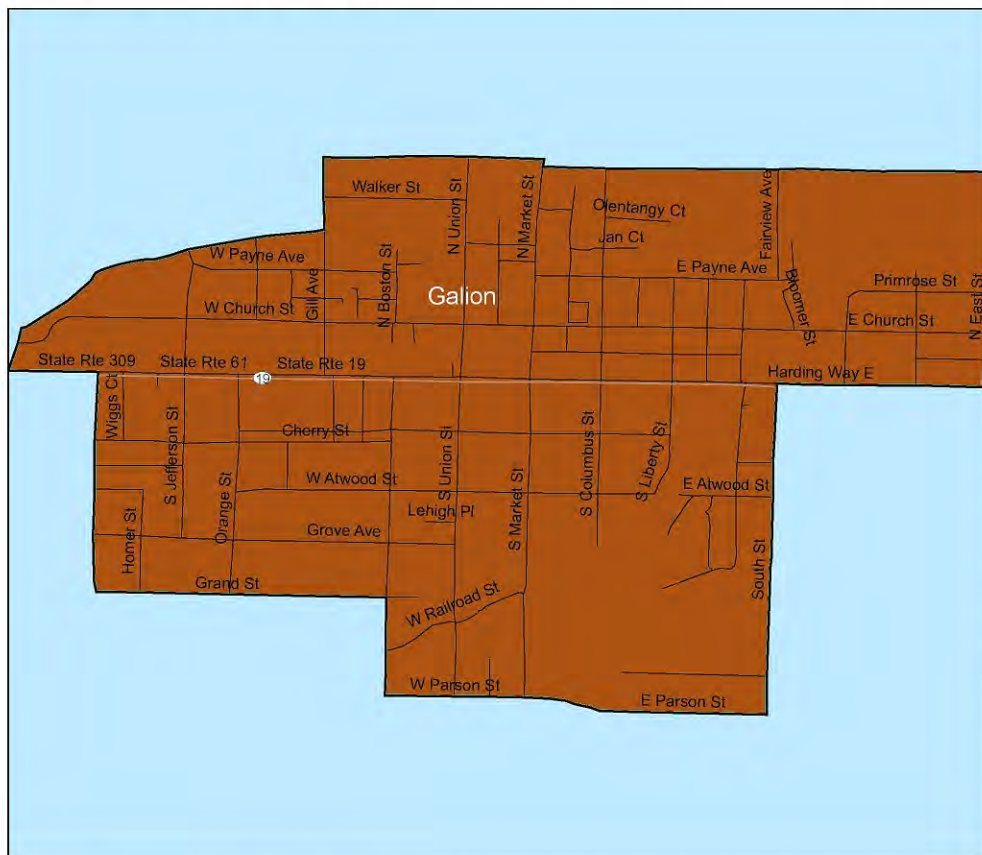


Figure 3. Census Tract 975100: This census tract has the greatest predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5 µg/dL or greater in the Crawford County area. The predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5 µg/dL or greater in this census tract is 19.89%.

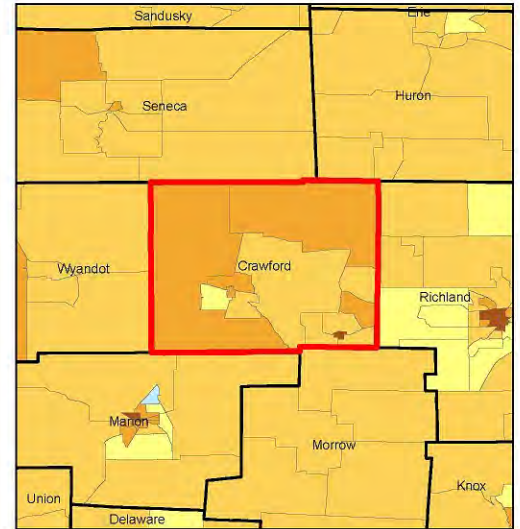
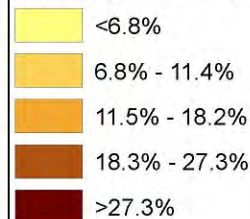


Figure 2. Crawford County and Surrounding Area. This figure characterizes the predicted probability of blood lead levels ≥ 5 µg/dL by census tract. The extent of the Crawford County area is outlined in red.

Legend

Predicted Probability of BLLs ≥ 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.

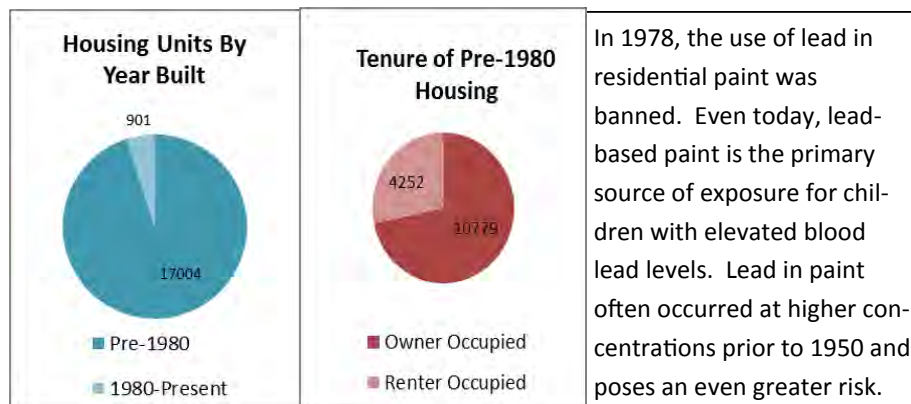


2012– Number of Children Tested and Number of Elevated Blood Lead Levels (EBLs)

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
Crawford County	477	434	36	5	2	0	0	7	1.47%	0
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



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

At-risk children

Crawford 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	489	
1 year	519	
2 years	493	
3 years	504	
4 years	537	
5 years	516	
Total Under 6	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 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>
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Childhood Lead Poisoning Fact Sheet for Cuyahoga County

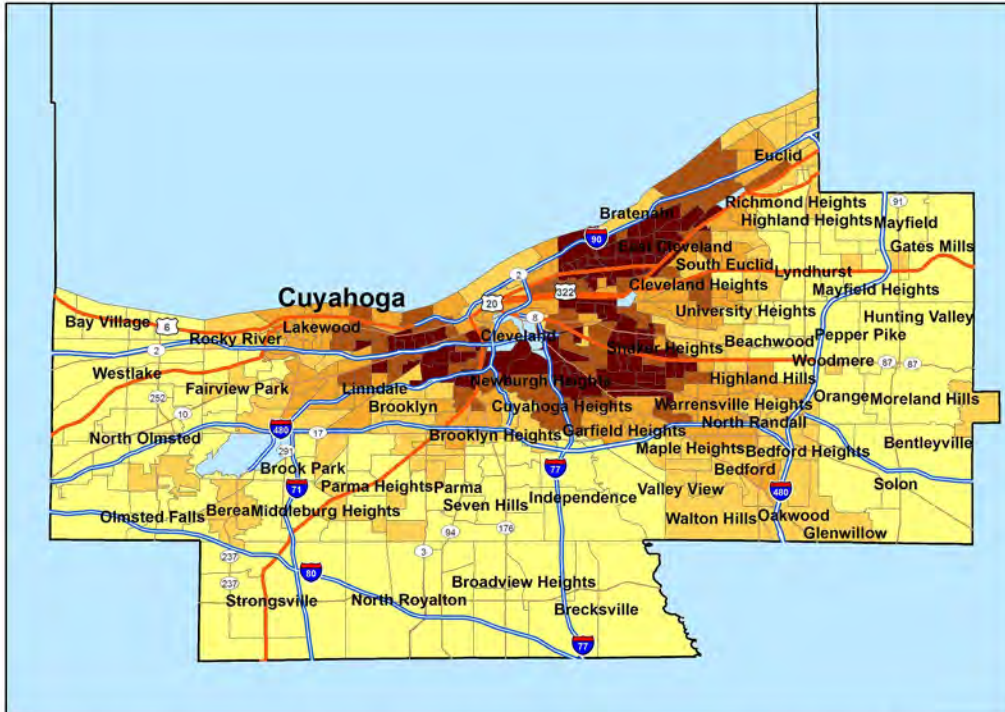


Figure 1. Cuyahoga County. This choropleth map depicts the predicted probability of blood lead levels $\geq 5 \mu\text{g/dL}$ by census tract. Darker census tracts indicate greater predicted likelihood of children with blood lead levels $\geq 5 \mu\text{g/dL}$.

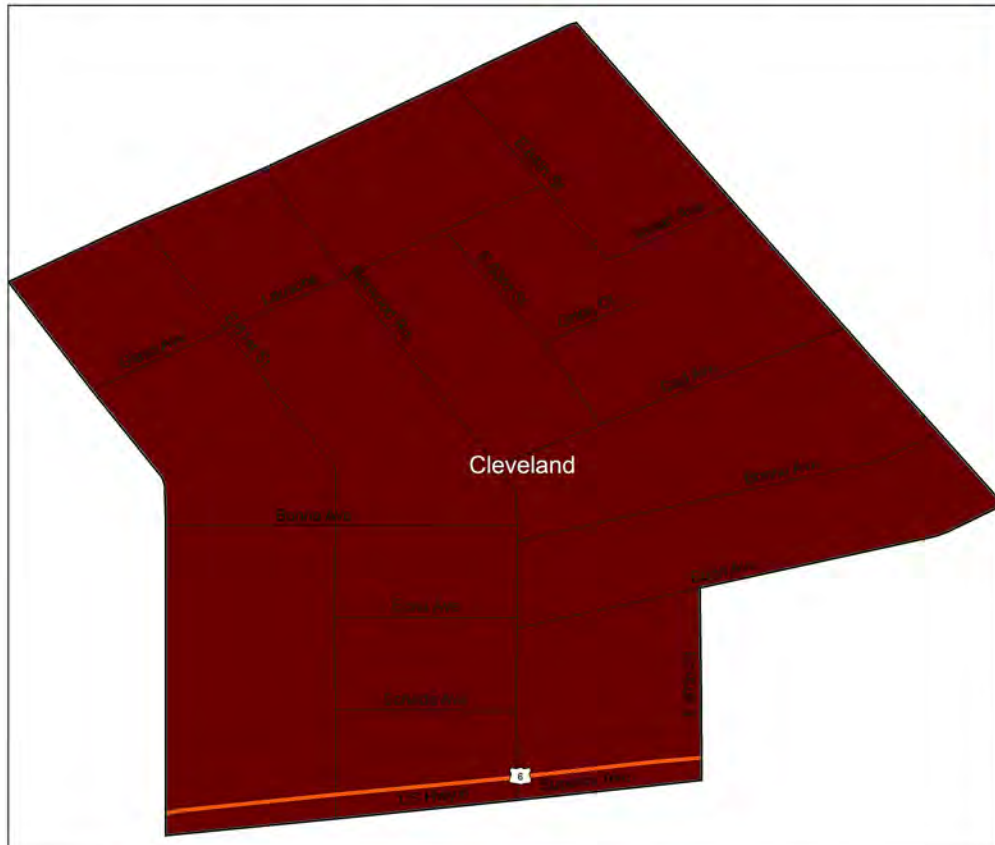


Figure 3. Census Tract 111500: This census tract has the greatest predicted probability of blood lead levels of $5 \mu\text{g/dL}$ or greater in the Cuyahoga County area. The predicted probability of blood lead levels of $5 \mu\text{g/dL}$ or greater in this census tract is 49.73%.

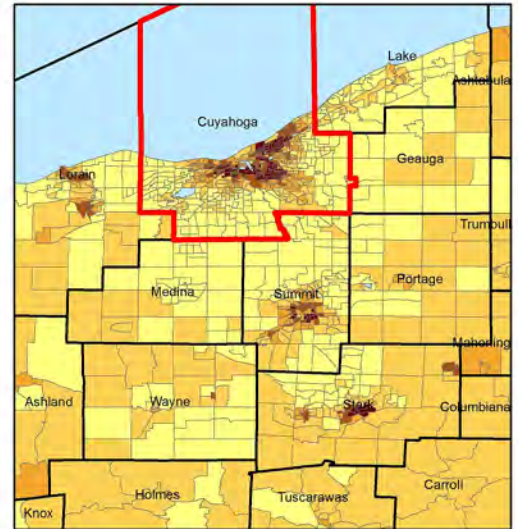
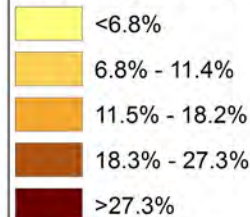


Figure 2. Cuyahoga County and Surrounding Area. This figure characterizes the predicted probability of blood lead levels $\geq 5 \mu\text{g/dL}$ by census tract. The extent of the Cuyahoga County area is outlined in red. Note: Counties and census tracts bordering Lake Erie may have boundaries extending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

Legend

Predicted Probability of BLLs ≥ 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.

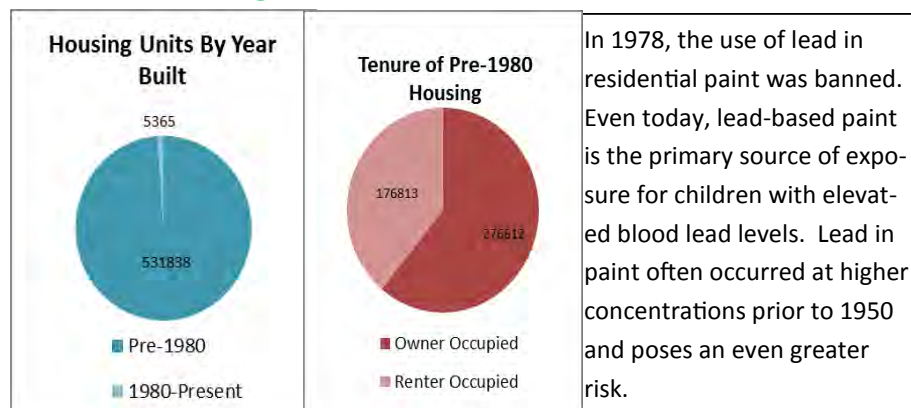


2012– Number of Children Tested and Number of Elevated Blood Lead Levels (EBLs)

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
Cuyahoga County	23789	20530	2406	446	164	91	62	763	3.21%	90
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

Cuyahoga 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	14,467	
1 year	14,820	
2 years	15,074	
3 years	15,413	
4 years	15,019	
5 years	15,001	
Total Under 6	89,794	

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 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>
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Childhood Lead Poisoning Fact Sheet for the Darke County Health District



Figure 1. Darke 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 $\geq 5 \mu\text{g/dL}$.

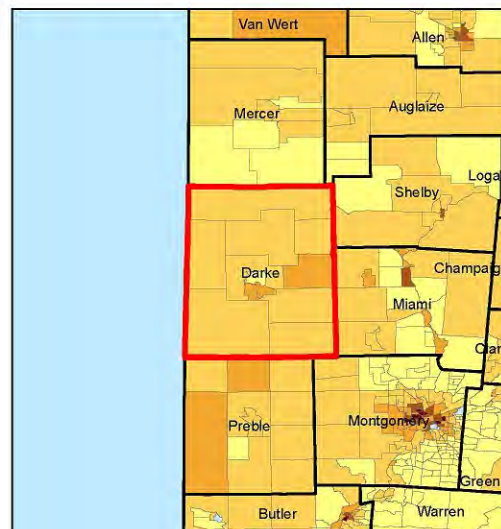
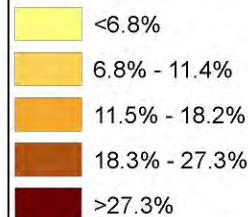


Figure 2. Darke County Health District and Surrounding Area. This figure characterizes the predicted probability of blood lead levels $\geq 5 \mu\text{g/dL}$ by census tract. The extent of the Darke County Health District is outlined in red.

Legend

Predicted Probability of BLLs ≥ 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.

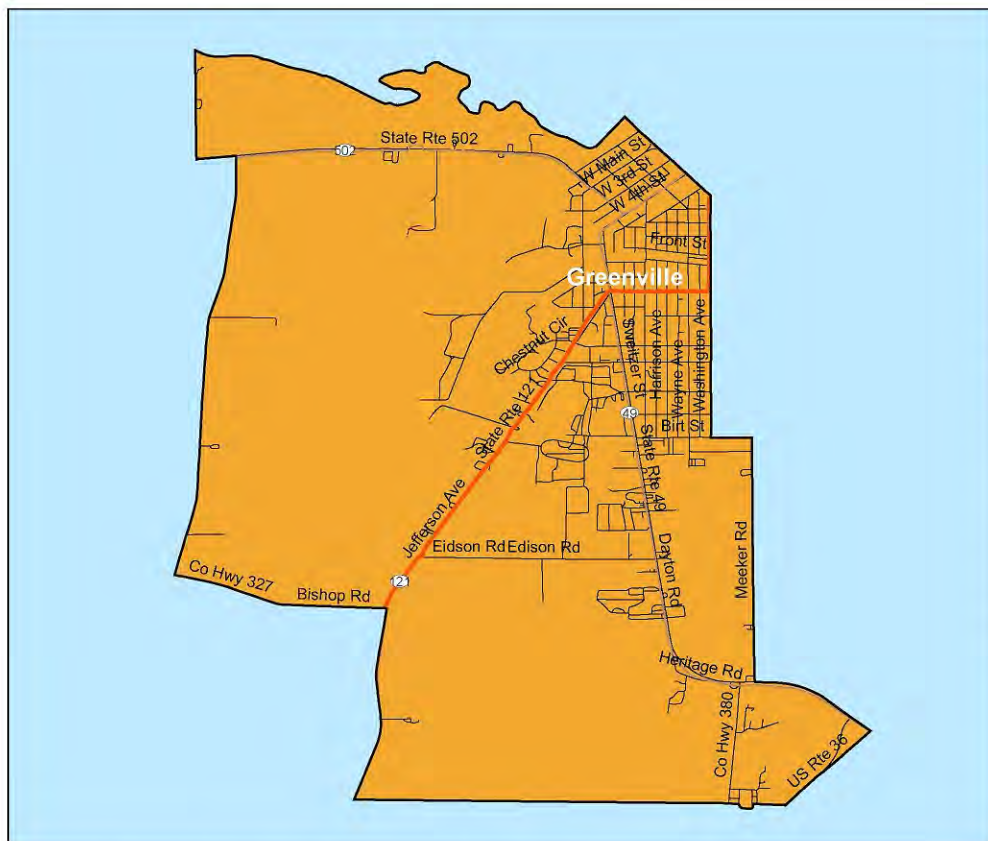


Figure 3. Census Tract 555101: This census tract has the greatest predicted probability of blood lead levels of $5 \mu\text{g/dL}$ or greater in the Darke County Health District. The predicted probability of blood lead levels of $5 \mu\text{g/dL}$ or greater in this census tract is 16.39%.

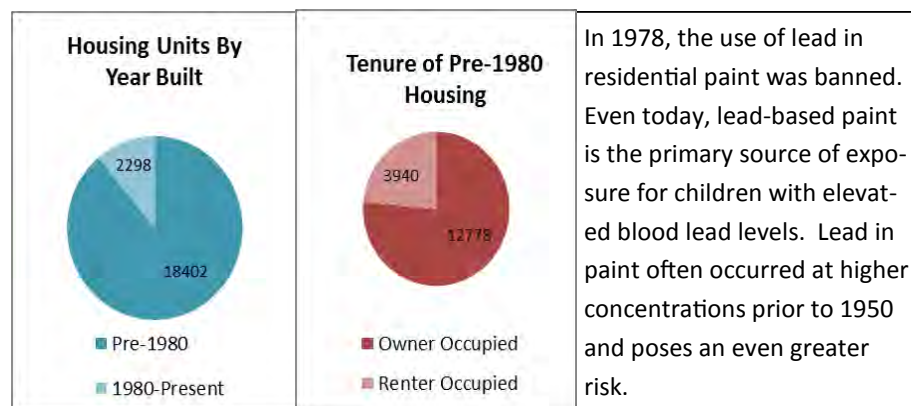


2012– Number of Children Tested and Number of Elevated Blood Lead Levels (EBLs)

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
Darke County	670	641	28	0	1	0	0	1	0.15%	0
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



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

At-risk children

Darke 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	680	
1 year	727	
2 years	710	
3 years	693	
4 years	726	
5 years	689	
Total Under 6	4,225	

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 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 Defiance County General Health District

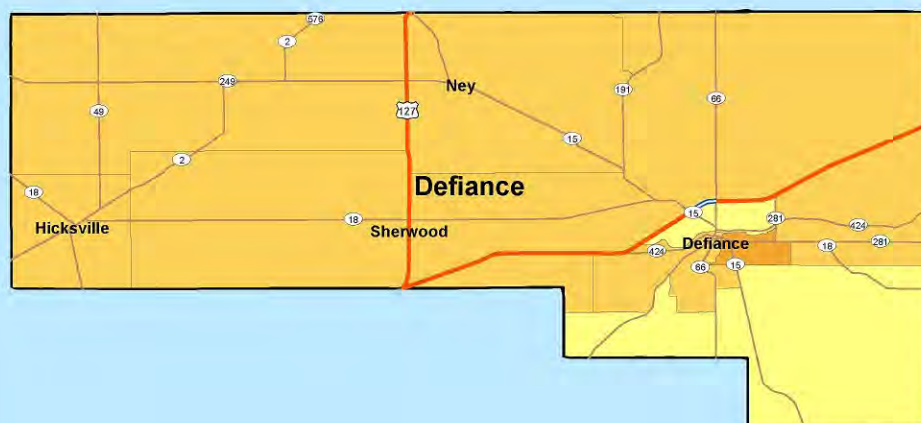


Figure 1. Defiance County Health District. This choropleth map depicts the predicted probability of blood lead levels $\geq 5 \mu\text{g/dL}$ by census tract. Darker census tracts indicate greater predicted likelihood of children with blood lead levels $\geq 5 \mu\text{g/dL}$.

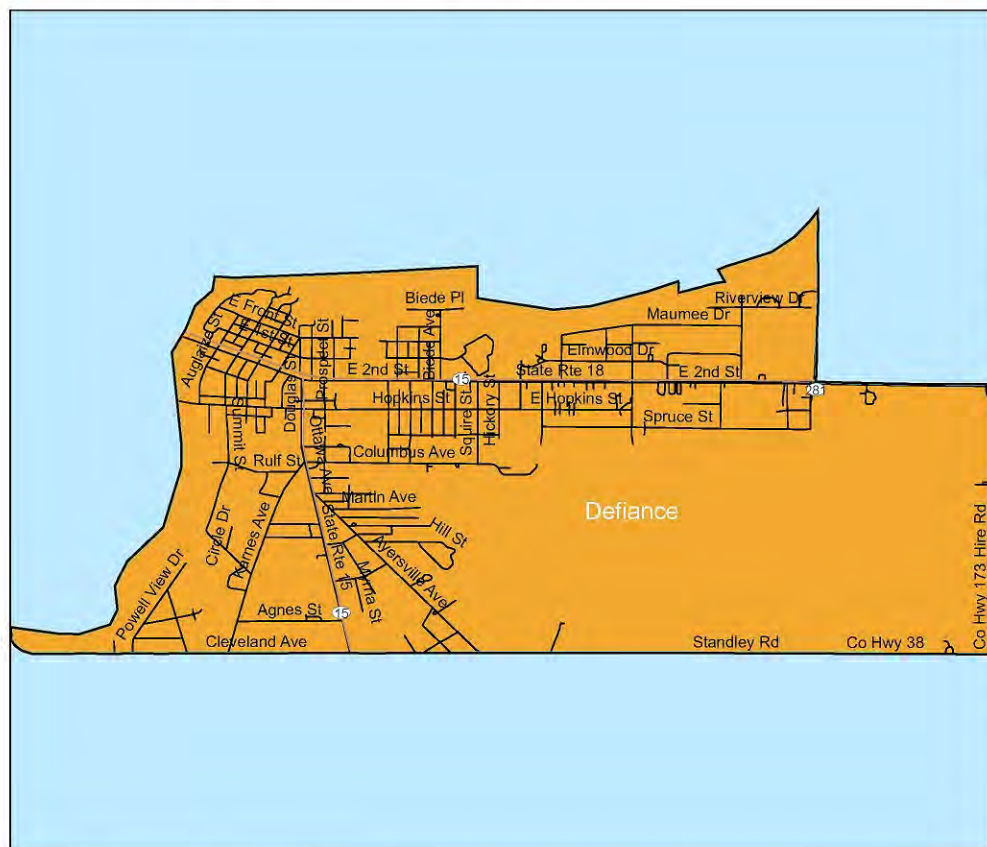


Figure 3. Census Tract 958800: This census tract has the greatest predicted probability of blood lead levels of $5 \mu\text{g/dL}$ or greater in the Defiance County Health District. The predicted probability of blood lead levels of $5 \mu\text{g/dL}$ or greater in this census tract is 11.85%.

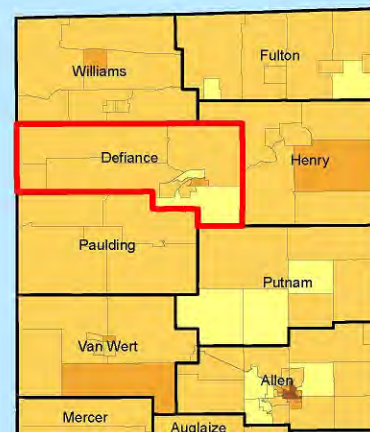
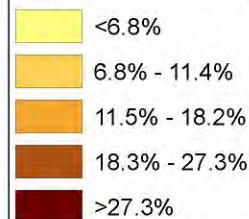


Figure 2. Defiance County Health District and Surrounding Area. This figure characterizes the predicted probability of blood lead levels $\geq 5 \mu\text{g/dL}$ by census tract. The extent of the Defiance County Health District is outlined in red.

Legend

Predicted Probability of BLLs ≥ 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.

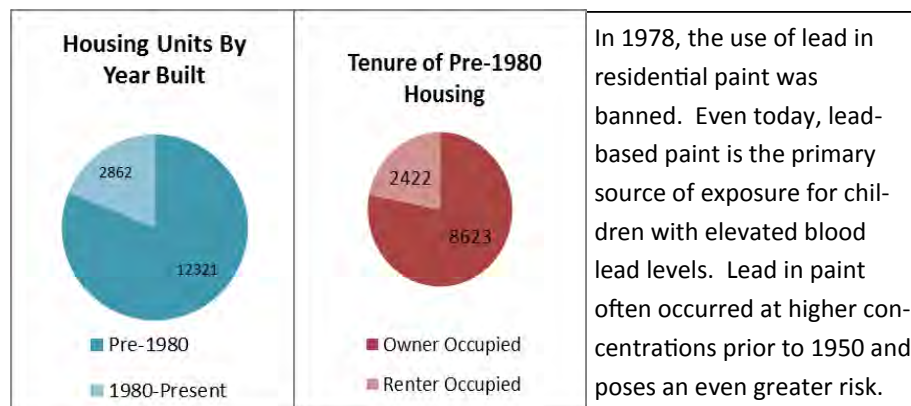


2012– Number of Children Tested and Number of Elevated Blood Lead Levels (EBLs)

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
Defiance County	537	523	12	1	1	0	0	2	0.37%	0
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



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

At-risk children

Defiance 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	473	
1 year	495	
2 years	486	
3 years	539	
4 years	496	
5 years	496	
Total Under 6	2,985	

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 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

Childhood Lead Poisoning Fact Sheet for Delaware County



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

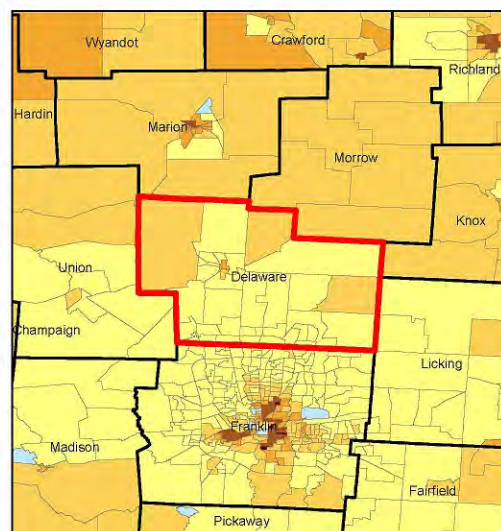
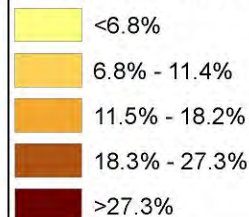


Figure 2. Delaware County and Surrounding Area. This figure characterizes the predicted probability of blood lead levels ≥ 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ by census tract. The extent of the Delaware County area is outlined in red.

Legend

Predicted Probability of BLLs ≥ 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.

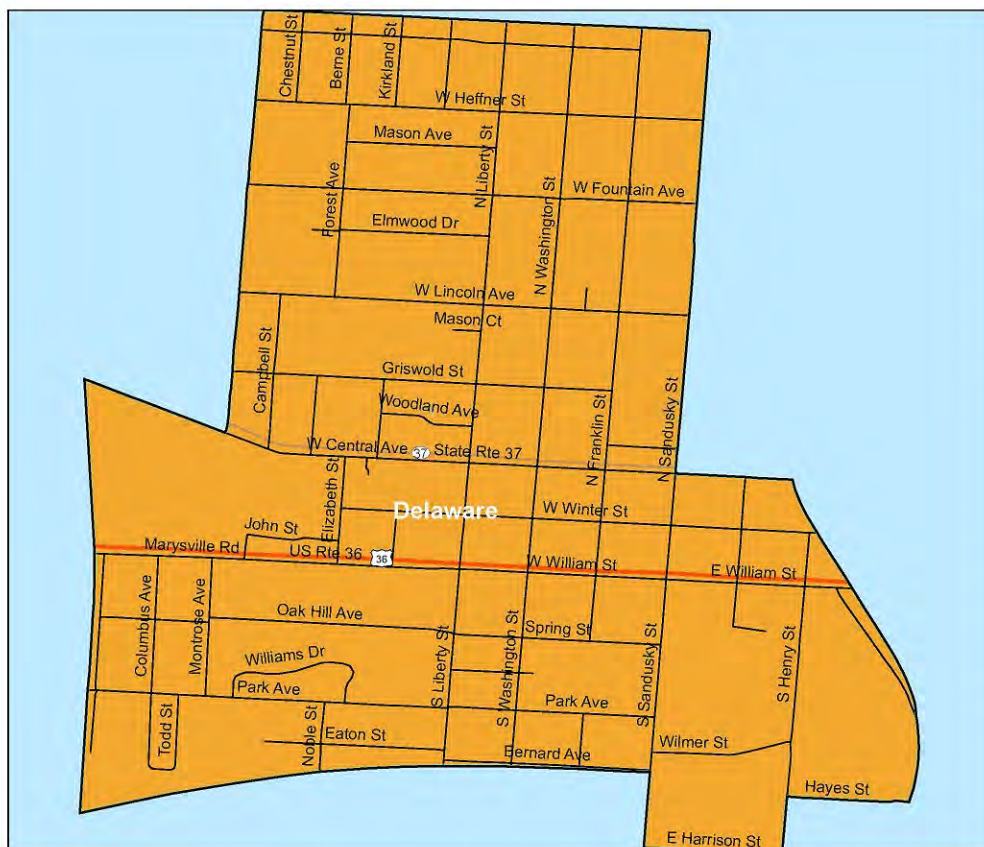


Figure 3. Census Tract 010100: This census tract has the greatest predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ or greater in the Delaware County area. The predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ or greater in this census tract is 13.41%.

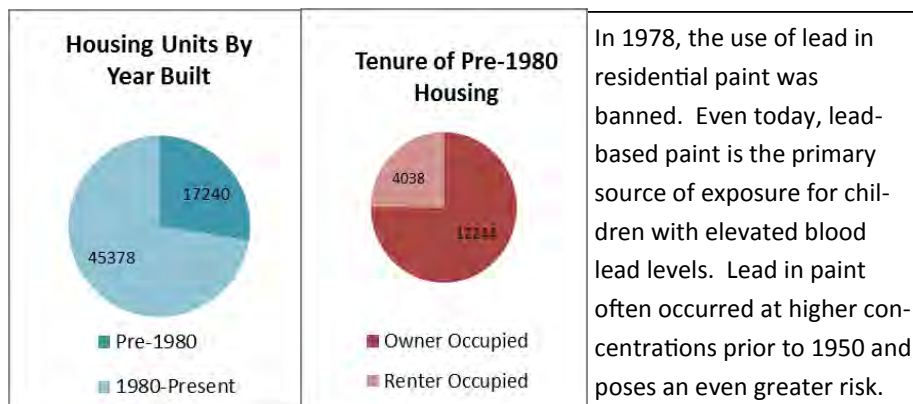


2012– Number of Children Tested and Number of Elevated Blood Lead Levels (EBLs)

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
Delaware County	937	916	18	2	0	0	1	3	0.32%	0
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



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

At-risk children

Delaware 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	2,292	
1 year	2,397	
2 years	2,578	
3 years	2,733	
4 years	2,980	
5 years	3,005	
Total Under 6	15,985	

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 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

Childhood Lead Poisoning Fact Sheet for the Erie County Health District



Figure 1. Erie 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 $\geq 5 \mu\text{g/dL}$.

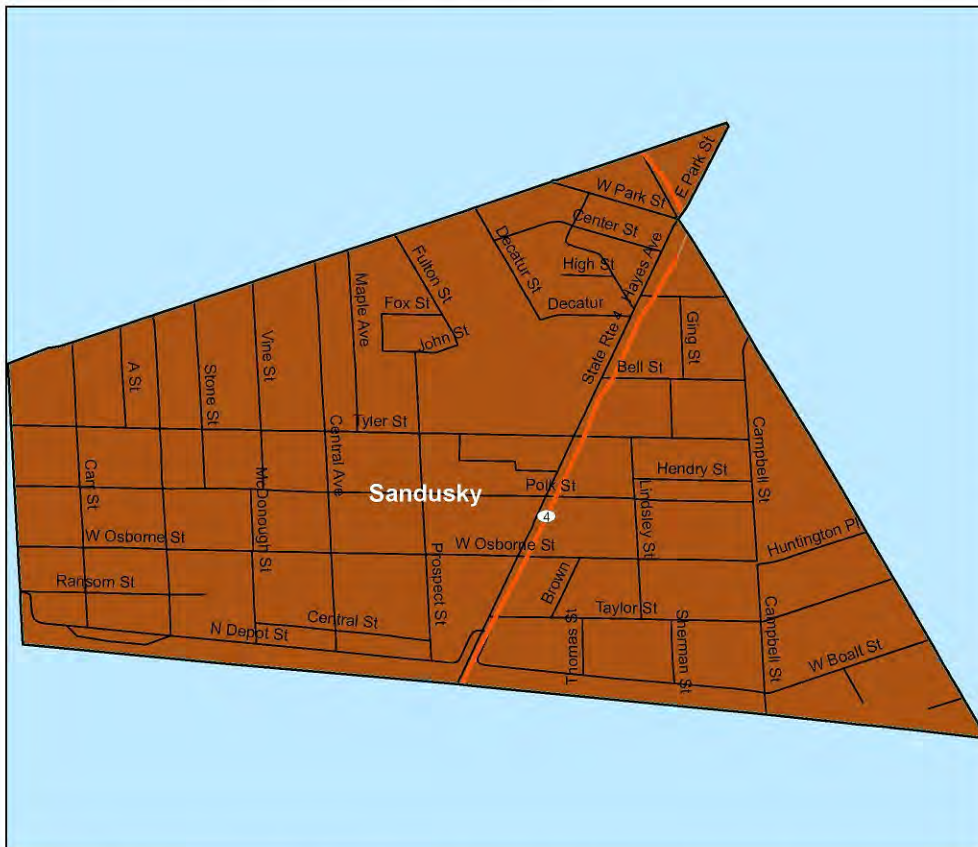


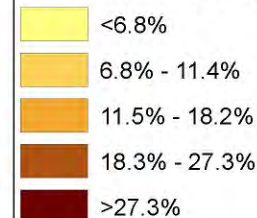
Figure 3. Census Tract 041100: This census tract has the greatest predicted probability of blood lead levels of $5 \mu\text{g/dL}$ or greater in the Erie County Health District. The predicted probability of blood lead levels of $5 \mu\text{g/dL}$ or greater in this census tract is 23.53%.



Figure 2. Erie 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 Erie County Health District is outlined in red. Note: Counties and census tracts bordering Lake Erie may have boundaries extending into the lake.

Legend

Predicted Probability of BLLs ≥ 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.

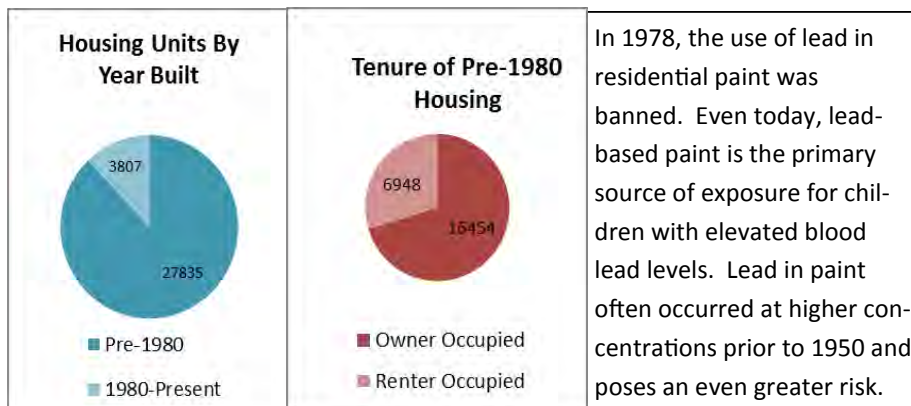


2012– Number of Children Tested and Number of Elevated Blood Lead Levels (EBLs)

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
Erie County	481	457	18	3	2	0	1	6	1.25%	0
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



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

At-risk children

Erie 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	801	
1 year	834	
2 years	875	
3 years	844	
4 years	843	
5 years	908	
Total Under 6	5,105	

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 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*

Childhood Lead Poisoning Fact Sheet for the Fairfield County Health District

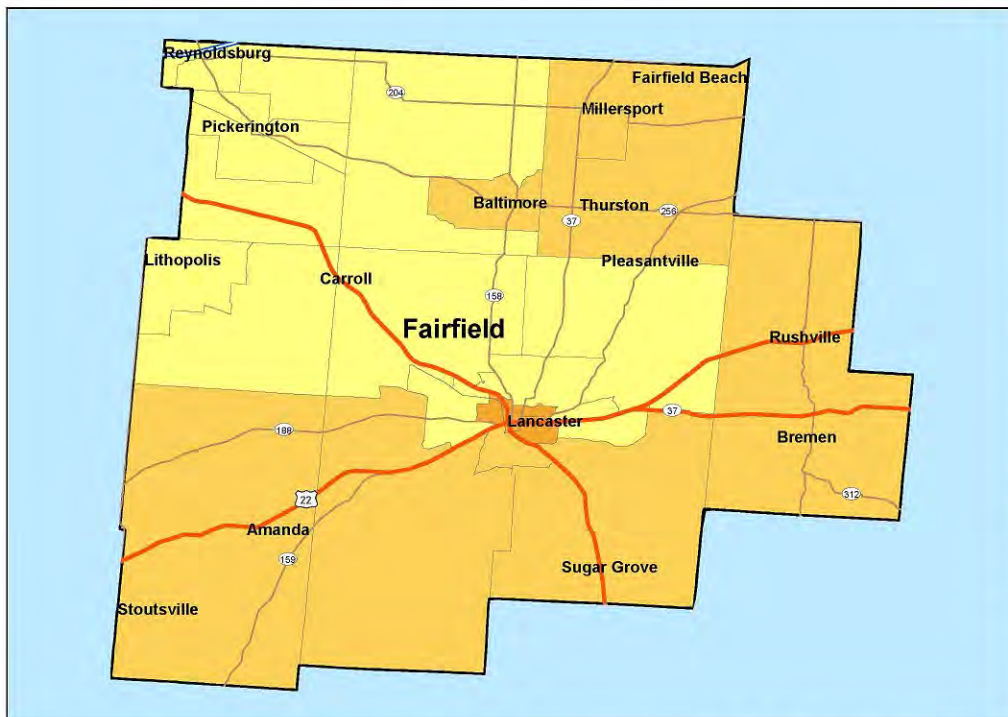


Figure 1. Fairfield County Health District. This choropleth map depicts the predicted probability of blood lead levels ≥ 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ by census tract. Darker census tracts indicate greater predicted likelihood of children with blood lead levels ≥ 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$.

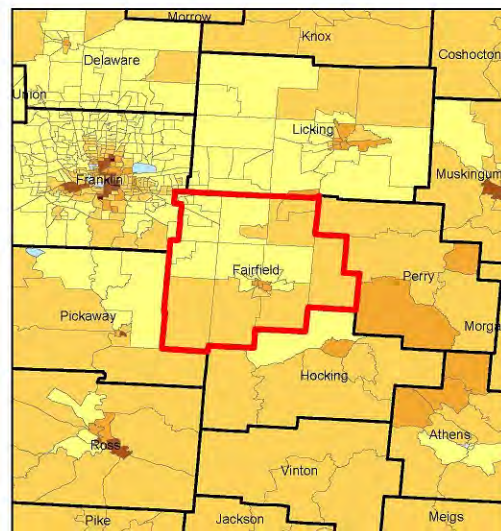
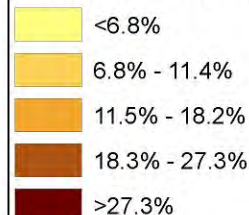


Figure 2. Fairfield County Health District and Surrounding Area. This figure characterizes the predicted probability of blood lead levels ≥ 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ by census tract. The extent of the Fairfield County Health District is outlined in red.

Legend

Predicted Probability of BLLs ≥ 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.

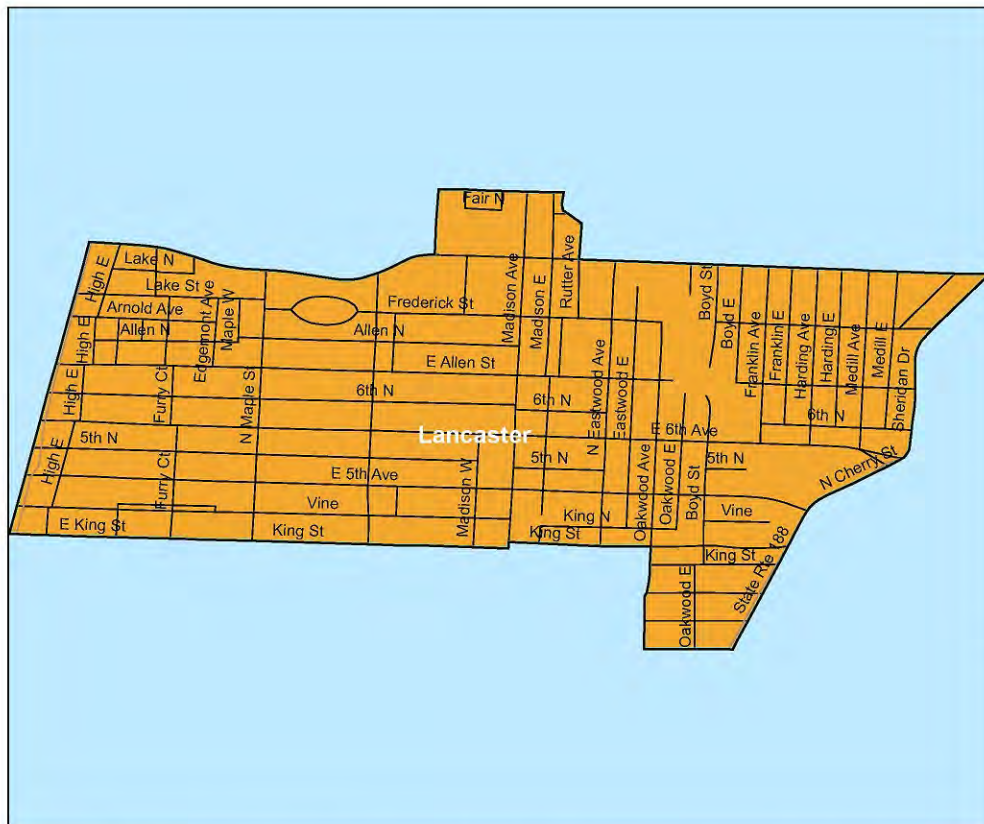


Figure 3. Census Tract 032100: This census tract has the greatest predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ or greater in the Fairfield County Health District. The predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ or greater in this census tract is 16.78%.

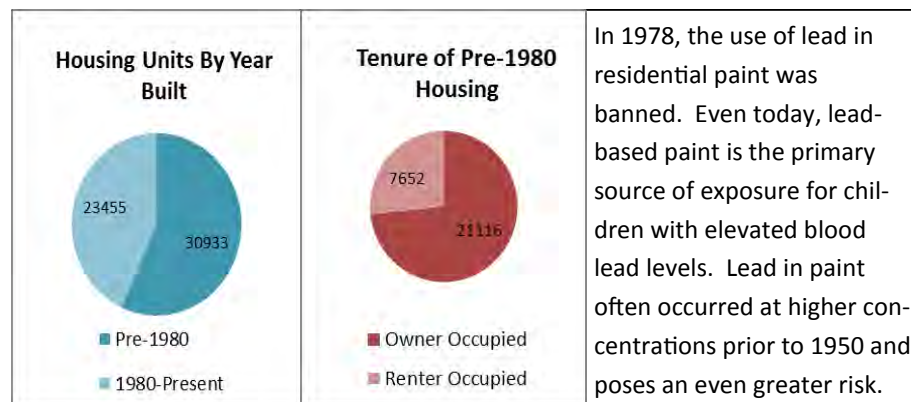


2012– Number of Children Tested and Number of Elevated Blood Lead Levels (EBLs)

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
Fairfield County	1744	1695	42	2	2	1	1	6	0.34%	1
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



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

At-risk children

Fairfield 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	1,736	
1 year	1,801	
2 years	1,878	
3 years	1,968	
4 years	1,971	
5 years	2,015	
Total Under 6	11,369	

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 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*

Childhood Lead Poisoning Fact Sheet for the Fayette County Health Department



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

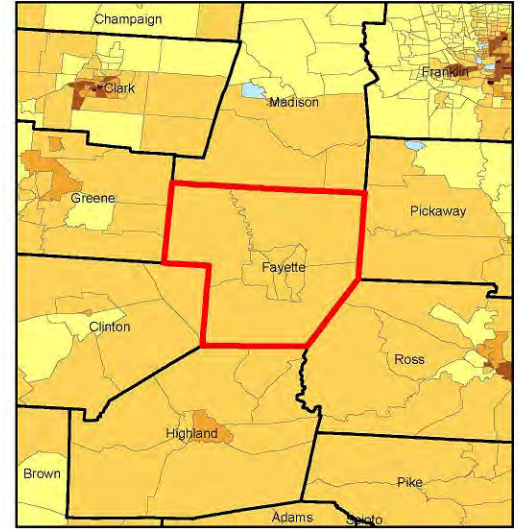
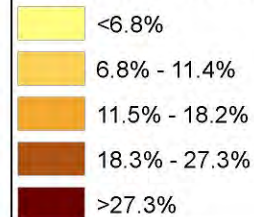


Figure 2. Fayette County Health District and Surrounding Area. This figure characterizes the predicted probability of blood lead levels ≥ 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ by census tract. The extent of the Fayette County Health District is outlined in red.

Legend

Predicted Probability of BLLs ≥ 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 925900: This census tract has the greatest predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ or greater in the Fayette County Health District. The predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ or greater in this census tract is 11.15%.

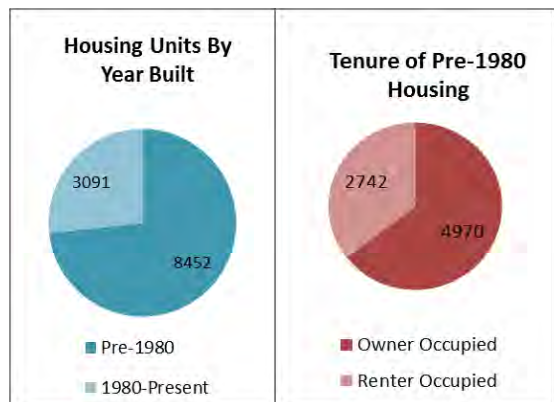


2012– Number of Children Tested and Number of Elevated Blood Lead Levels (EBLs)

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
Fayette County	559	538	17	1	2	0	0	3	0.54%	1
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



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

At-risk children

Fayette 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	410	
2 years	427	
3 years	406	
4 years	442	
5 years	395	
Total Under 6	2,453	

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 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*

Childhood Lead Poisoning Fact Sheet for Franklin County

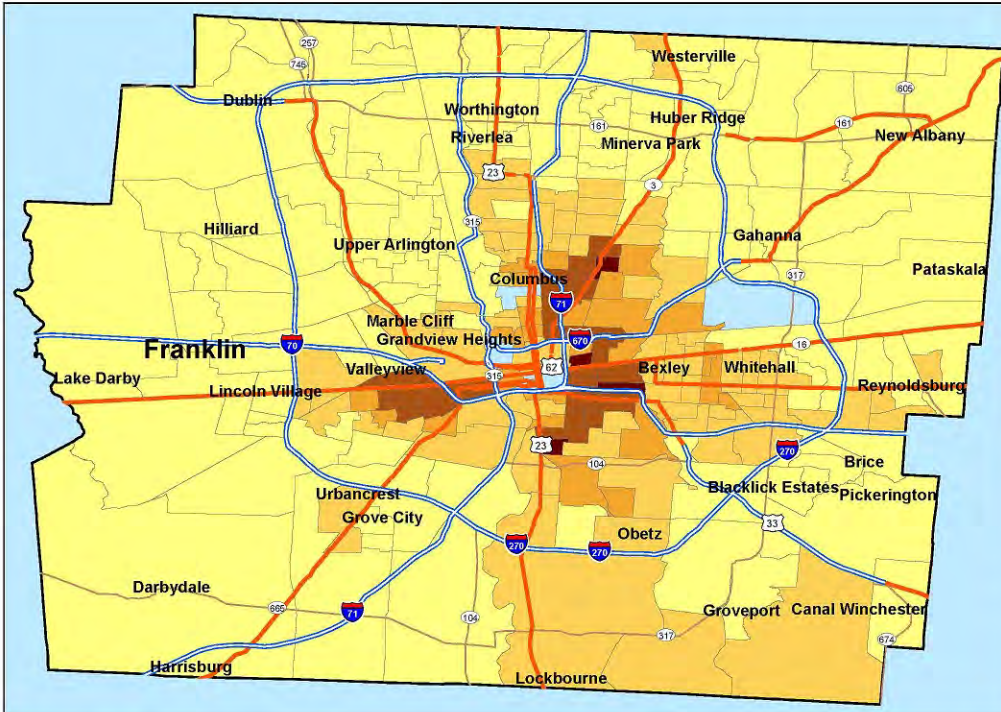


Figure 1. Franklin County. This choropleth map depicts the predicted probability of blood lead levels ≥ 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ by census tract. Darker census tracts indicate greater predicted likelihood of children with blood lead levels ≥ 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$.

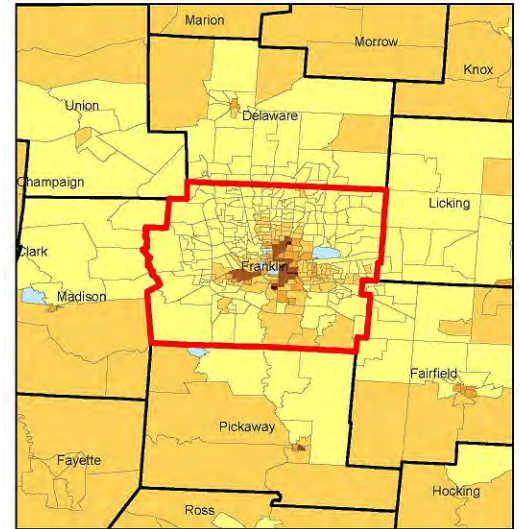
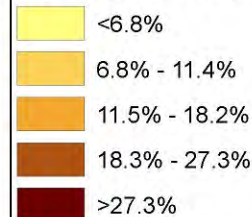


Figure 2. Franklin County and Surrounding Area. This figure characterizes the predicted probability of blood lead levels ≥ 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ by census tract. The extent of the Franklin County area is outlined in red.

Legend

Predicted Probability of BLLs ≥ 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.

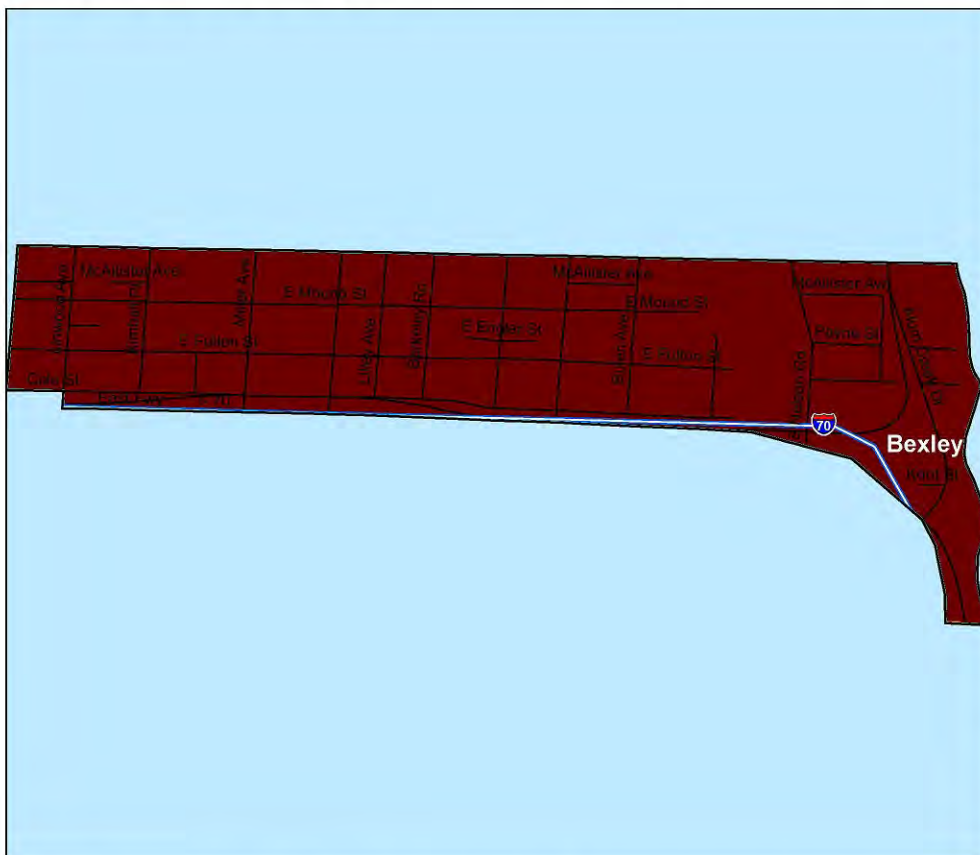


Figure 3. Census Tract 005410: This census tract has the greatest predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ or greater in the Franklin County area. The predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ or greater in this census tract is 43.03%.

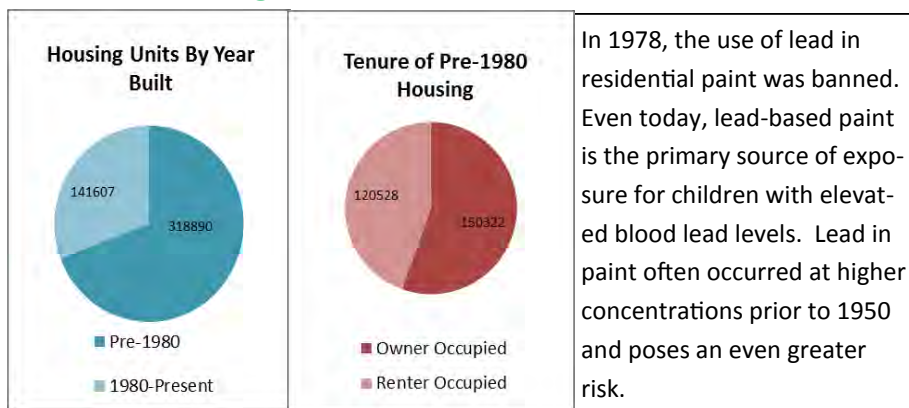


2012– Number of Children Tested and Number of Elevated Blood Lead Levels (EBLs)

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
Franklin County	19713	19155	479	37	8	2	4	51	0.26%	28
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



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

At-risk children

Franklin 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	17,059	
1 year	16,801	
2 years	16,462	
3 years	16,695	
4 years	16,100	
5 years	15,760	
Total Under 6	98,877	

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 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

Childhood Lead Poisoning Fact Sheet for the Fulton County Health Department



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

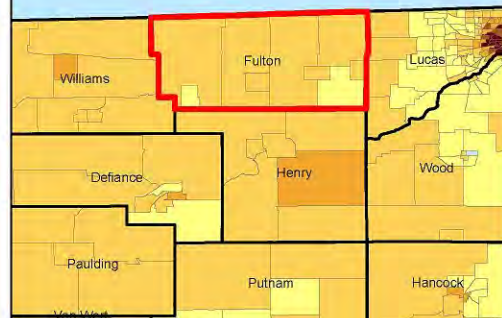
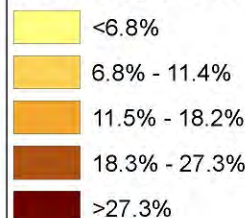


Figure 2. Fulton County Health District and Surrounding Area. This figure characterizes the predicted probability of blood lead levels ≥ 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ by census tract. The extent of the Fulton County Health District is outlined in red.

Legend

Predicted Probability of BLLs ≥ 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.

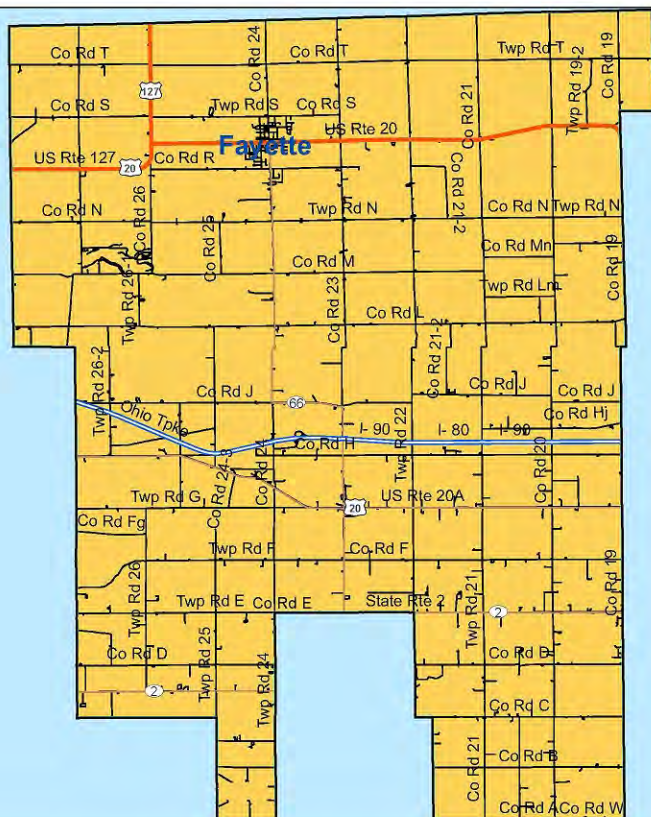


Figure 3. Census Tract 040800: This census tract has the greatest predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ or greater in the Fulton County Health District. The predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ or greater in this census tract is 11.20%.

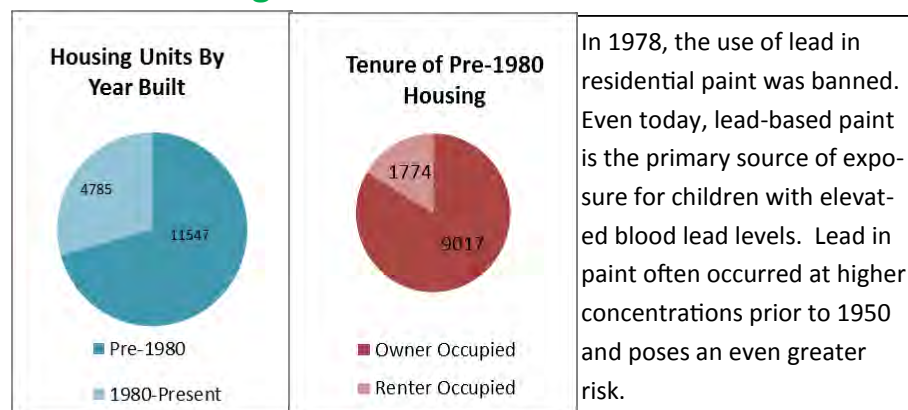


2012– Number of Children Tested and Number of Elevated Blood Lead Levels (EBLs)

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
Fulton County	362	352	8	1	1	0	0	2	0.55%	0
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

Fulton 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	570	
2 years	535	
3 years	525	
4 years	590	
5 years	549	
Total Under 6	3,304	

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 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

Childhood Lead Poisoning Fact Sheet for the Gallia County Health District



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

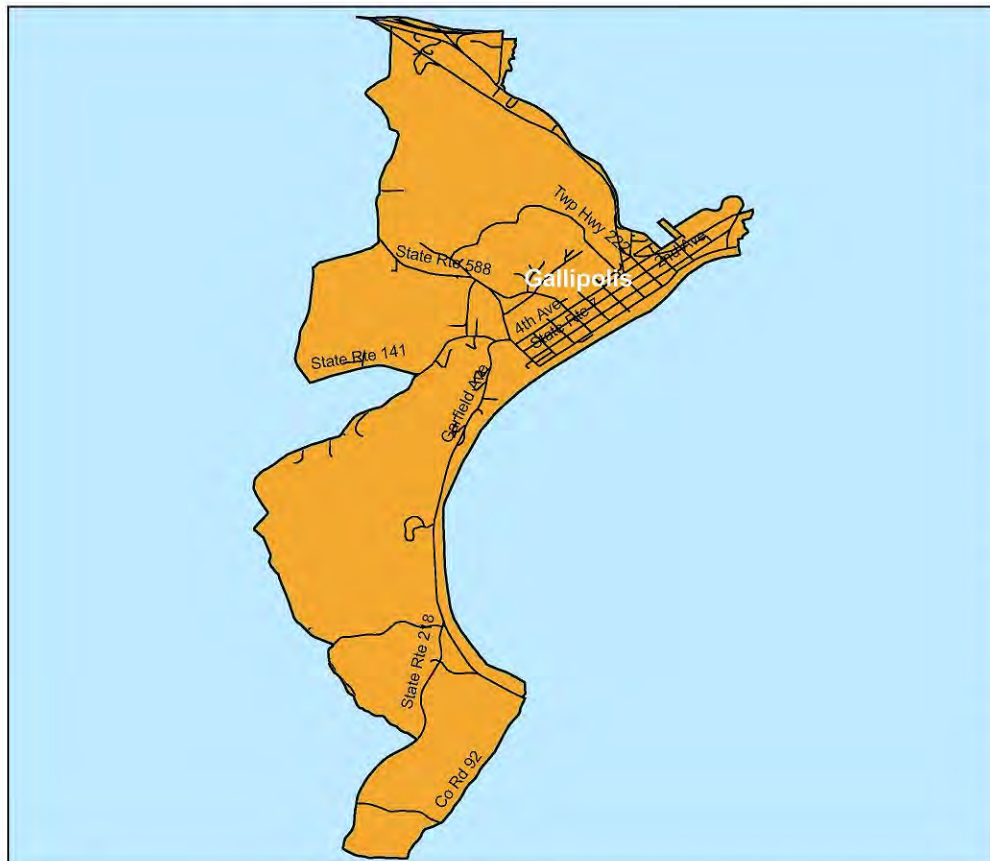


Figure 3. Census Tract 954000: This census tract has the greatest predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ or greater in the Gallia County Health District. The predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ or greater in this census tract is 14.47%.

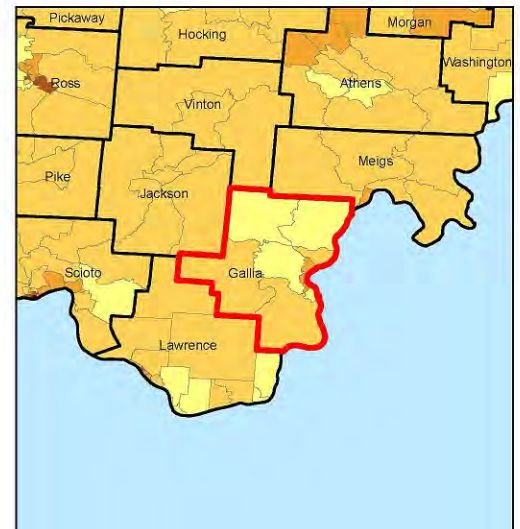
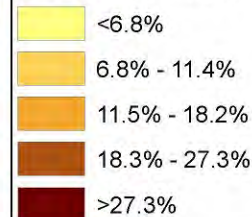


Figure 2. Gallia County Health District and Surrounding Area. This figure characterizes the predicted probability of blood lead levels ≥ 5 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ by census tract. The extent of the Gallia County Health District is outlined in red.

Legend

Predicted Probability of BLLs ≥ 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.

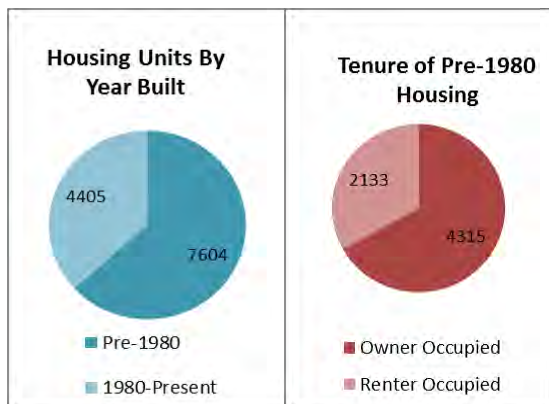


2012– Number of Children Tested and Number of Elevated Blood Lead Levels (EBLs)

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
Gallia County	293	286	7	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0
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



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

At-risk children

Gallia 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	380	
1 year	414	
2 years	397	
3 years	381	
4 years	391	
5 years	385	
Total Under 6	2,348	

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 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*

Childhood Lead Poisoning Fact Sheet for the Geauga County Health District



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

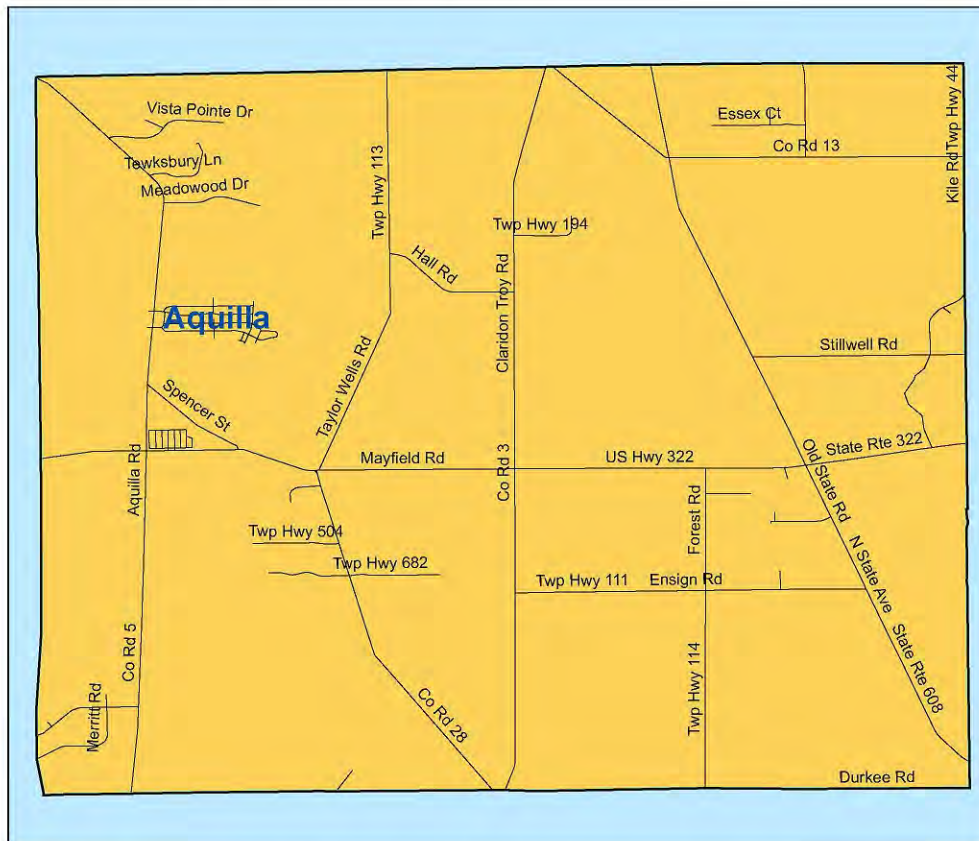


Figure 3. Census Tract 310900: This census tract has the greatest predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ or greater in the Geauga County Health District. The predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ or greater in this census tract is 8.40%.

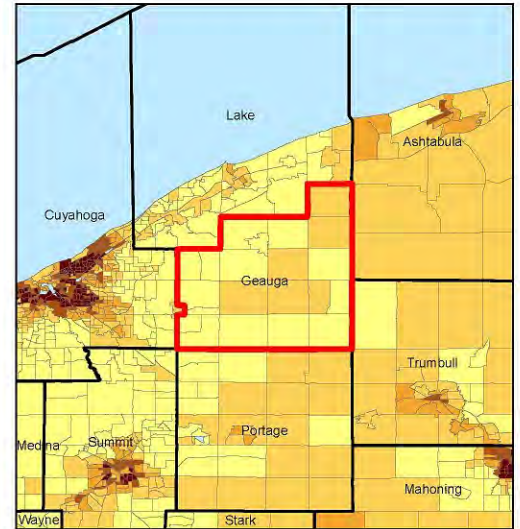
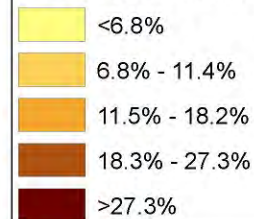


Figure 2. Geauga County Health District and Surrounding Area. This figure characterizes the predicted probability of blood lead levels ≥ 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ by census tract. The extent of the Geauga County Health District is outlined in red.

Legend

Predicted Probability of BLLs ≥ 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.

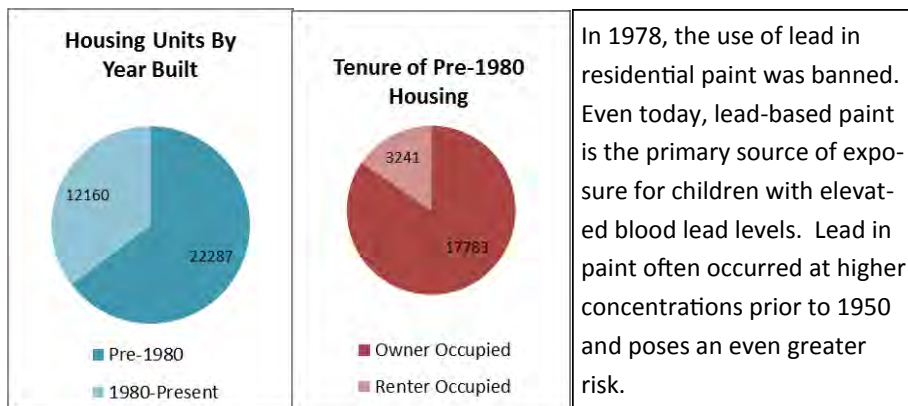


2012– Number of Children Tested and Number of Elevated Blood Lead Levels (EBLs)

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
Geauga County	439	432	6	1	0	0	0	1	0.23%	0
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



Data are 5-year estimates obtained by the 2007-2011 American Community Survey.

At-risk children

Geauga 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	942	
1 year	949	
2 years	997	
3 years	1,111	
4 years	1,212	
5 years	1,271	
Total Under 6	6,482	

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 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

Childhood Lead Poisoning Fact Sheet for the Greene County Health District



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



Figure 3. Census Tract 200440: This census tract has the greatest predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5 µg/dL or greater in the Greene County Health District. The predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5 µg/dL or greater in this census tract is 15.43%.

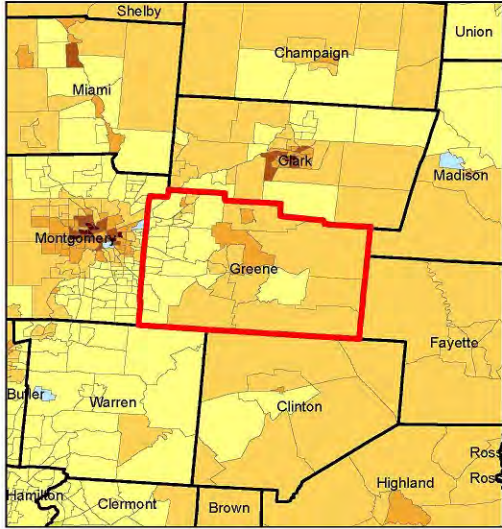
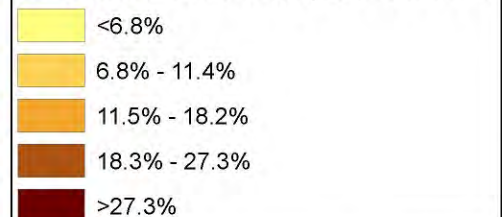


Figure 2. Greene County Health District and Surrounding Area. This figure characterizes the predicted probability of blood lead levels ≥ 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ by census tract. The extent of the Greene County Health District is outlined in red.

Legend

Predicted Probability of BLLs ≥ 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.

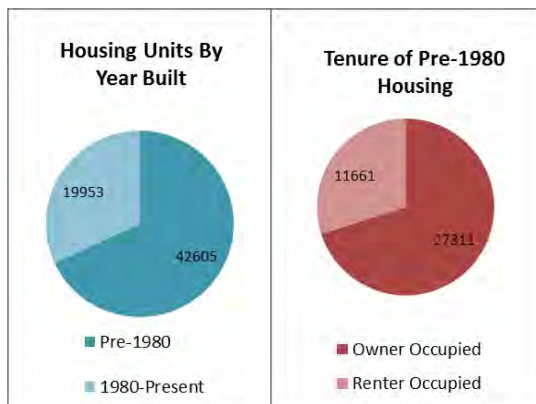


2012– Number of Children Tested and Number of Elevated Blood Lead Levels (EBLs)

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
Greene County	1615	1593	18	2	0	1	1	4	0.25%	0
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



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

At-risk children

Greene 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	1,763	
1 year	1,782	
2 years	1,849	
3 years	1,825	
4 years	1,850	
5 years	1,926	
Total Under 6	10,995	

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

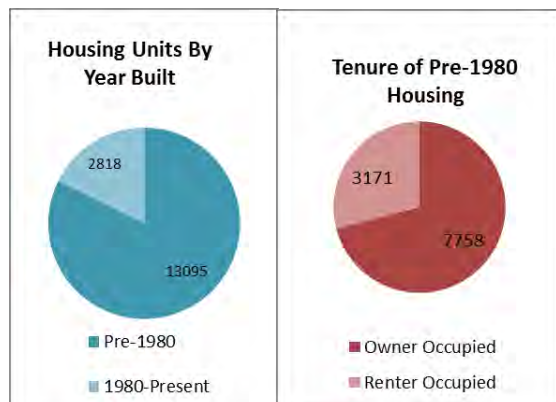
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 - CDC <http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/>
 - NIOSH <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/lead/>
 - CPSC <http://www.cpsc.gov>
- If you have interest in using the data/maps on the flip side of this sheet to further depict areas of risk, please contact*
Tyler.serafini@odh.ohio.gov

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
Guernsey County	756	720	27	7	0	0	0	7	0.93%	2
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

Guernsey 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	452	
1 year	512	
2 years	476	
3 years	500	
4 years	522	
5 years	482	
Total Under 6	2,944	

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 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

Childhood Lead Poisoning Fact Sheet for Hamilton County

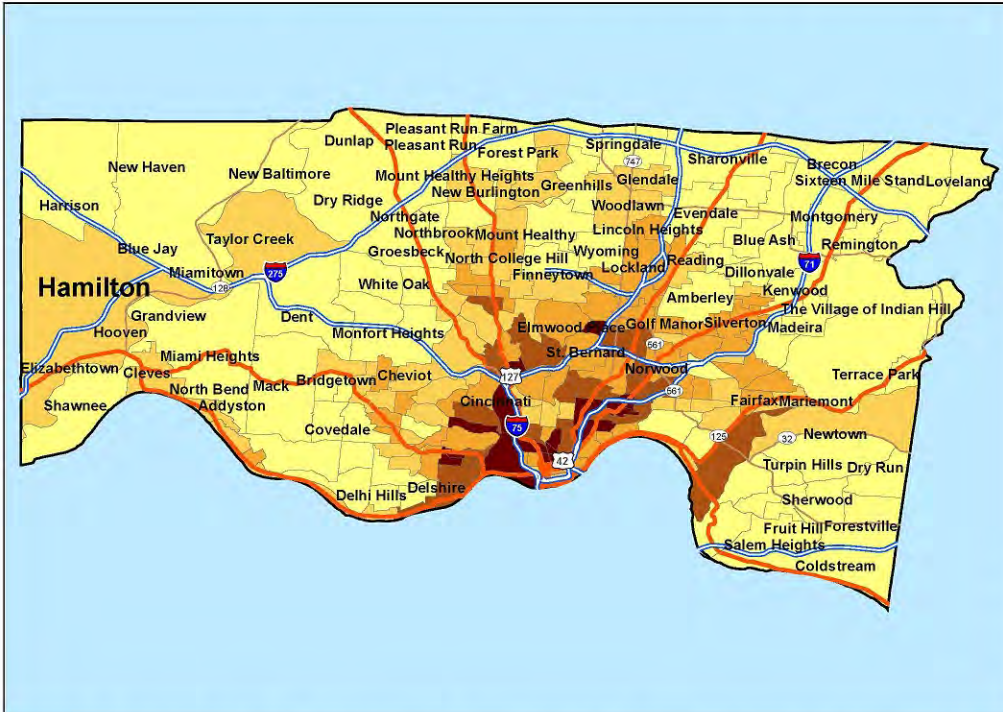


Figure 1. Hamilton County. This choropleth map depicts the predicted probability of blood lead levels $\geq 5 \mu\text{g/dL}$ by census tract. Darker census tracts indicate greater predicted likelihood of children with blood lead levels $\geq 5 \mu\text{g/dL}$.



Figure 3. Census Tract 000900: This census tract has the greatest predicted probability of blood lead levels of $5 \mu\text{g/dL}$ or greater in the Hamilton County area. The predicted probability of blood lead levels of $5 \mu\text{g/dL}$ or greater in this census tract is 45.83%.

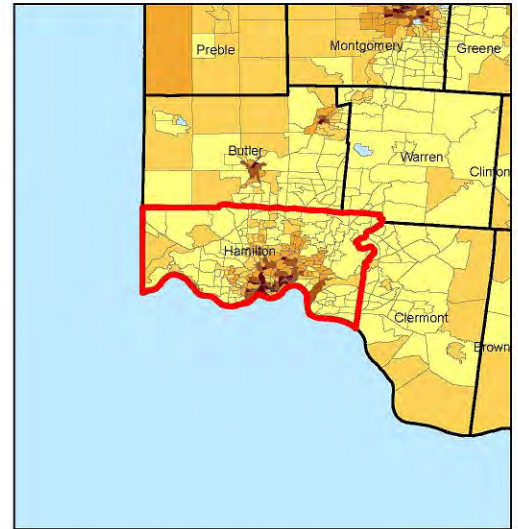
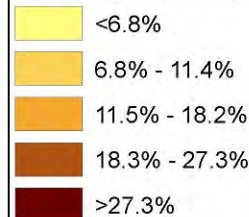


Figure 2. Hamilton County and Surrounding Area. This figure characterizes the predicted probability of blood lead levels $\geq 5 \mu\text{g/dL}$ by census tract. The extent of the Hamilton County area is outlined in red.

Legend

Predicted Probability of BLLs ≥ 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.

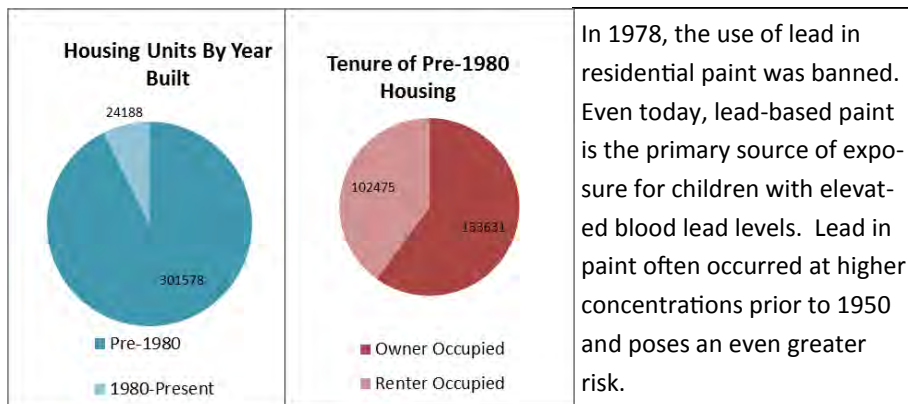


2012– Number of Children Tested and Number of Elevated Blood Lead Levels (EBLs)

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
Hamilton County	15604	14865	583	70	28	23	18	139	0.89%	17
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



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

At-risk children

Hamilton 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	10,545	
1 year	10,774	
2 years	10,746	
3 years	10,841	
4 years	10,363	
5 years	10,195	
Total Under 6	63,464	

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 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>
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Childhood Lead Poisoning Fact Sheet for Hancock County

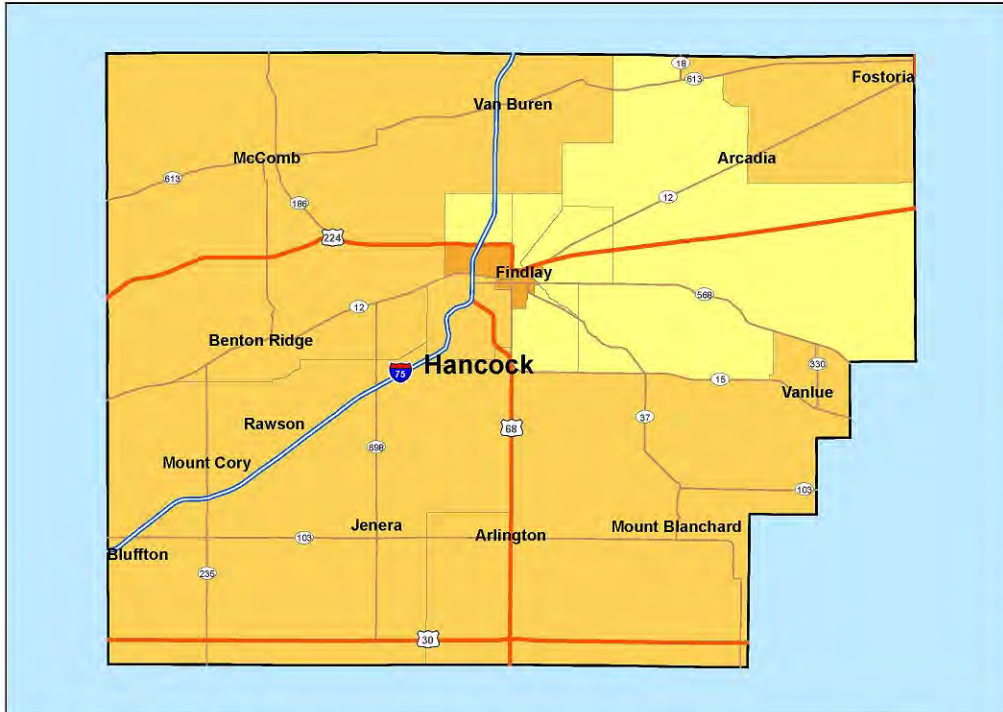


Figure 1. Hancock County. This choropleth map depicts the predicted probability of blood lead levels $\geq 5 \mu\text{g/dL}$ by census tract. Darker census tracts indicate greater predicted likelihood of children with blood lead levels $\geq 5 \mu\text{g/dL}$.

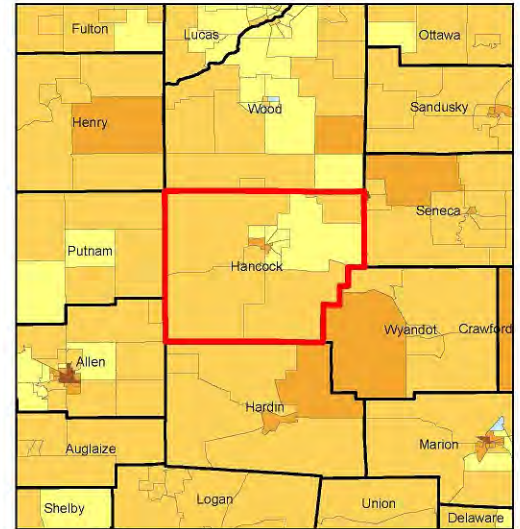
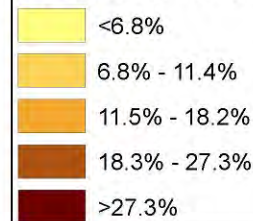


Figure 2. Hancock County and Surrounding Area. This figure characterizes the predicted probability of blood lead levels $\geq 5 \mu\text{g/dL}$ by census tract. The extent of the Hancock County area is outlined in red.

Legend

Predicted Probability of BLLs ≥ 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.

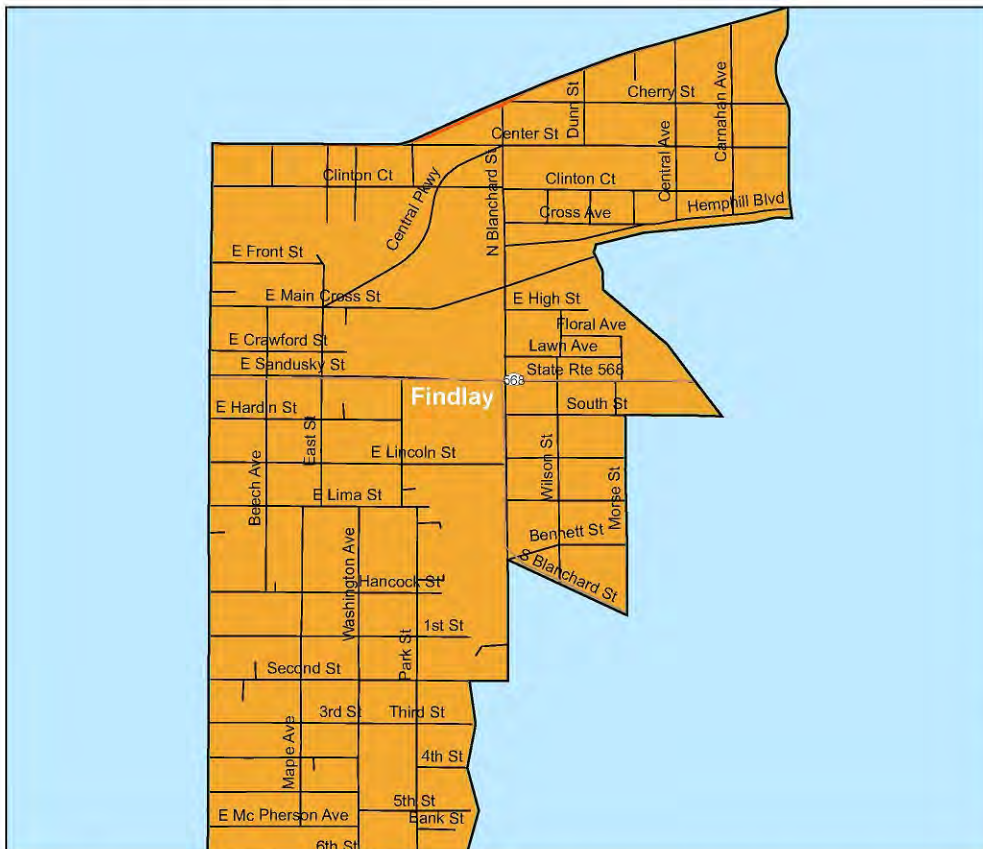


Figure 3. Census Tract 000800: This census tract has the greatest predicted probability of blood lead levels of $5 \mu\text{g/dL}$ or greater in the Hancock County area. The predicted probability of blood lead levels of $5 \mu\text{g/dL}$ or greater in this census tract is 14.86%.

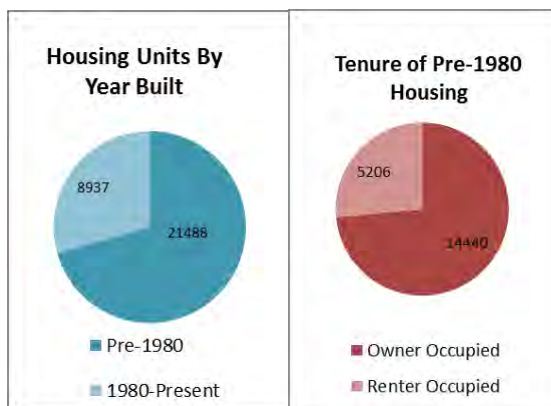


2012– Number of Children Tested and Number of Elevated Blood Lead Levels (EBLs)

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
Hancock County	688	680	7	1	0	0	0	1	0.15%	0
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



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

At-risk children

Hancock 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	913	
1 year	914	
2 years	978	
3 years	954	
4 years	992	
5 years	887	
Total Under 6	5,638	

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 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>
- 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

Childhood Lead Poisoning Fact Sheet for the Kenton-Hardin County Health District

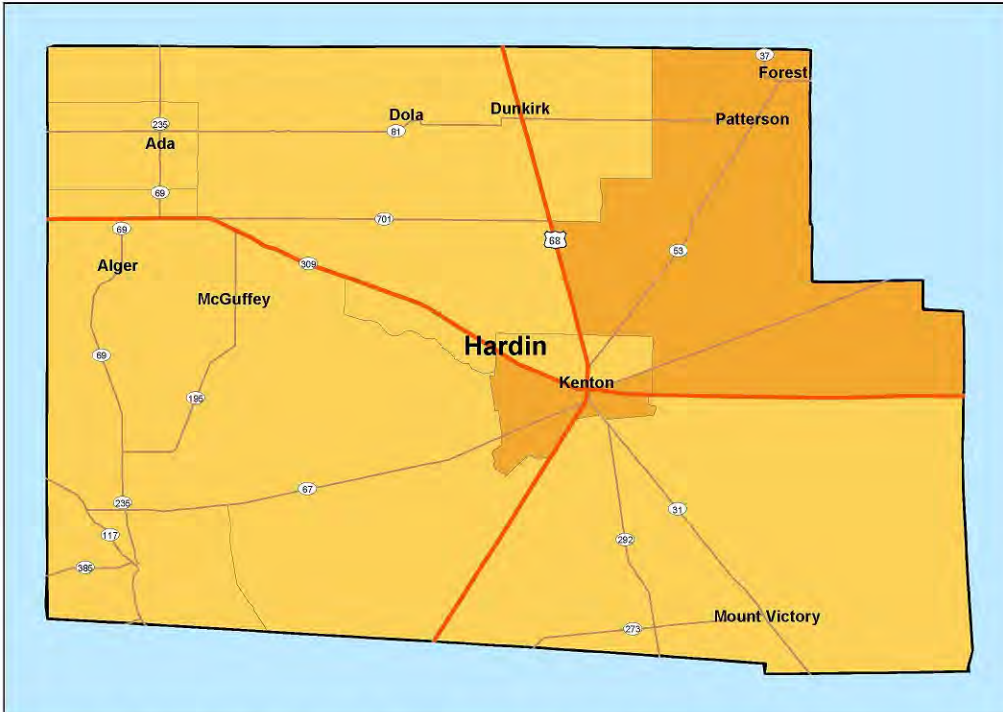


Figure 1. Kenton-Hardin County Health District. This choropleth map depicts the predicted probability of blood lead levels ≥ 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ by census tract. Darker census tracts indicate greater predicted likelihood of children with blood lead levels ≥ 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$.

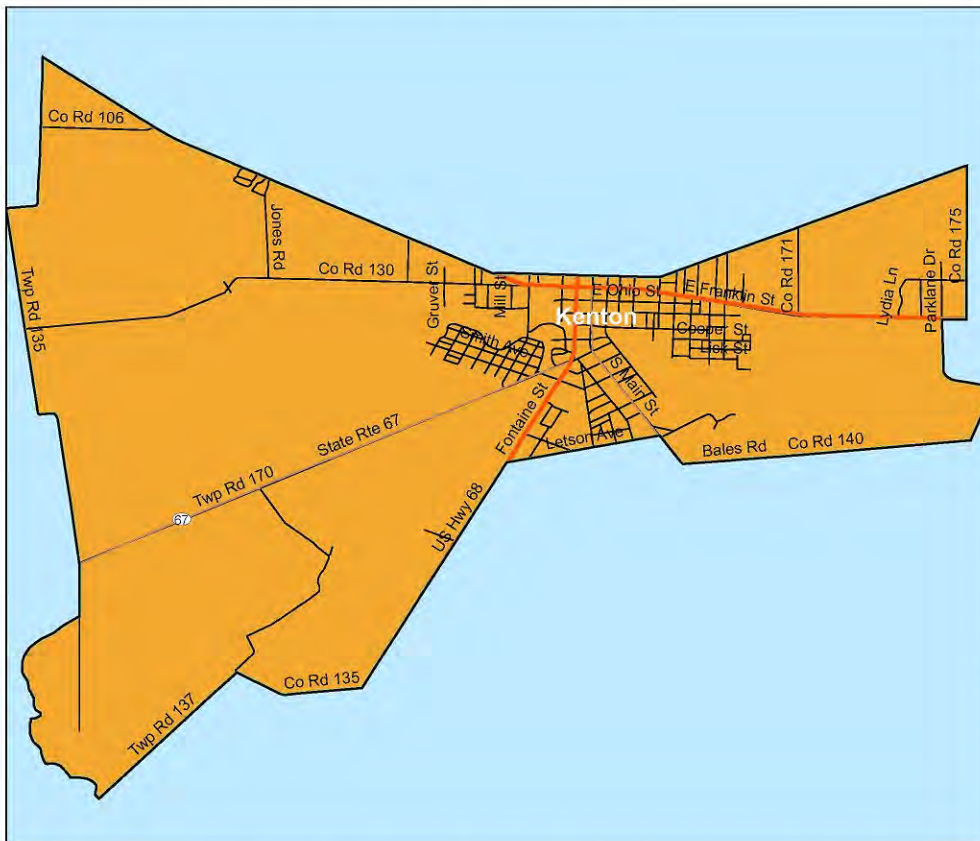


Figure 3. Census Tract 000600: This census tract has the greatest predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ or greater in the Kenton-Hardin County Health District. The predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ or greater in this census tract is 11.79%.

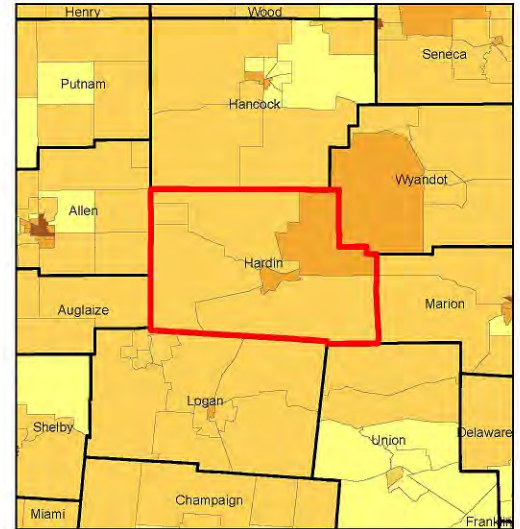
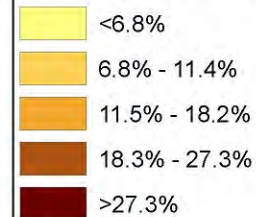


Figure 2. Kenton-Hardin County Health District and Surrounding Area. This figure characterizes the predicted probability of blood lead levels ≥ 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ by census tract. The extent of the Kenton-Hardin County Health District is outlined in red.

Legend

Predicted Probability of BLLs ≥ 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.

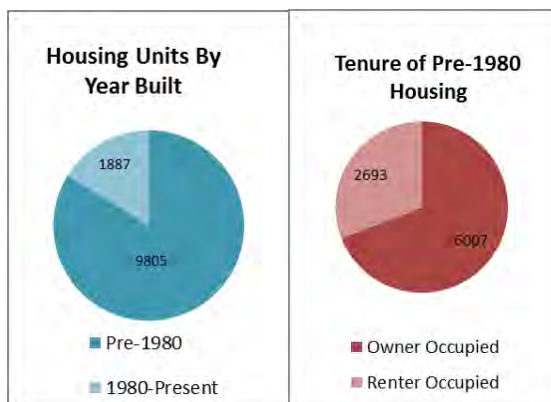


2012– Number of Children Tested and Number of Elevated Blood Lead Levels (EBLs)

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
Hardin County	389	372	13	1	0	0	2	3	0.77%	1
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



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

At-risk children

Hardin 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	405	
1 year	442	
2 years	390	
3 years	389	
4 years	410	
5 years	425	
Total Under 6	2,461	

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

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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 Harrison County Health Department



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

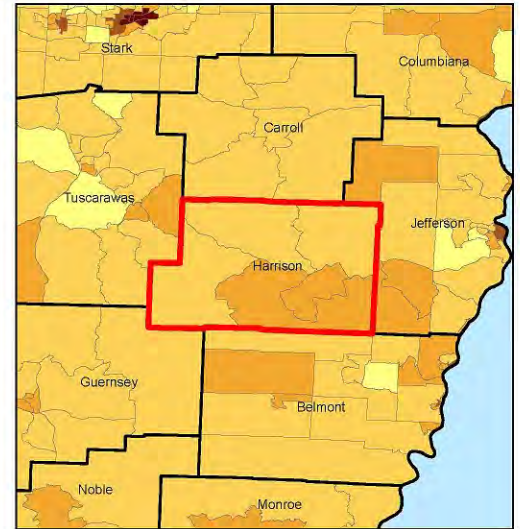
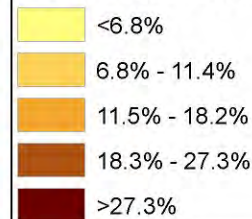


Figure 2. Harrison County Health District and Surrounding Area. This figure characterizes the predicted probability of blood lead levels ≥ 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ by census tract. The extent of the Harrison County Health District is outlined in red.

Legend

Predicted Probability of BLLs ≥ 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 976000: This census tract has the greatest predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ or greater in the Harrison County Health District. The predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ or greater in this census tract is 12.16%.

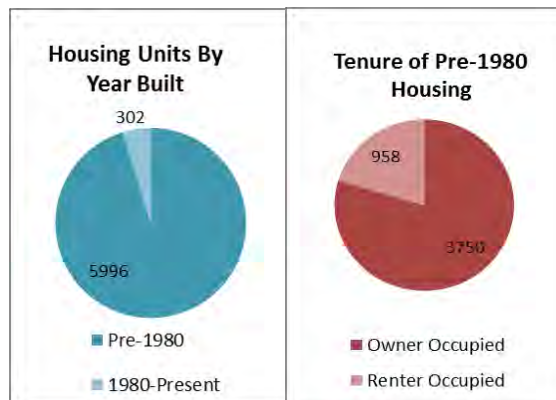


2012– Number of Children Tested and Number of Elevated Blood Lead Levels (EBLs)

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
Harrison County	197	175	15	5	2	0	0	7	3.55%	0
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

Harrison 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	187	
1 year	175	
2 years	207	
3 years	199	
4 years	166	
5 years	172	
Total Under 6	1,106	

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

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 - NIOSH <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/lead/>
 - CPSC <http://www.cpsc.gov>
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Childhood Lead Poisoning Fact Sheet for the Henry County Health Department

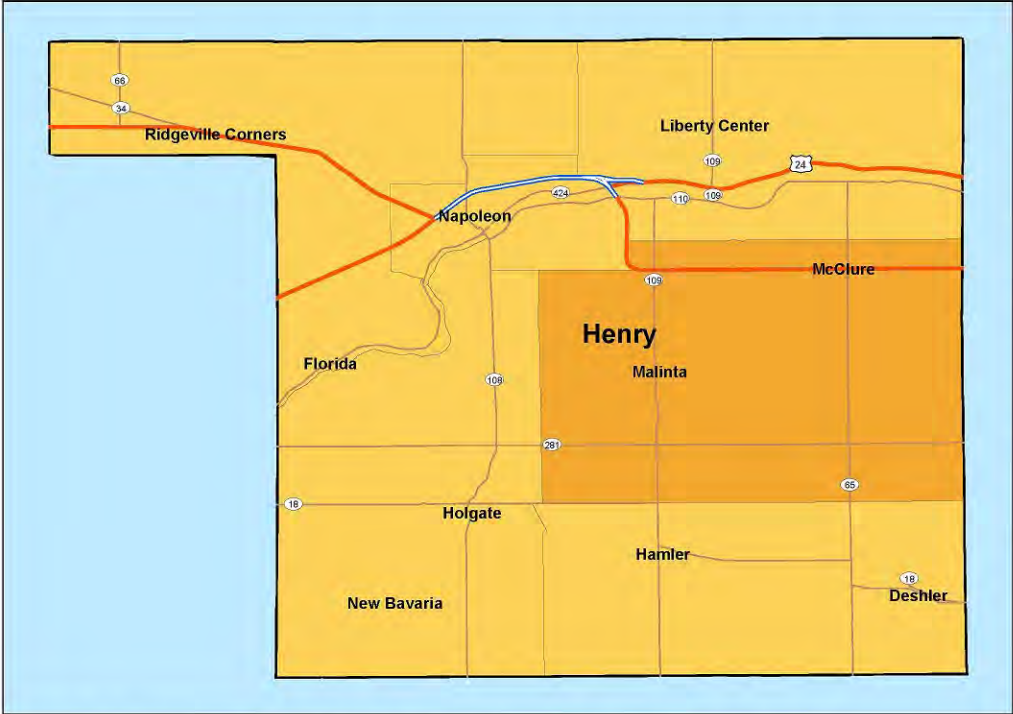


Figure 1. Henry County Health District. This choropleth map depicts the predicted probability of blood lead levels $\geq 5 \mu\text{g/dL}$ by census tract. Darker census tracts indicate greater predicted likelihood of children with blood lead levels $\geq 5 \mu\text{g/dL}$.

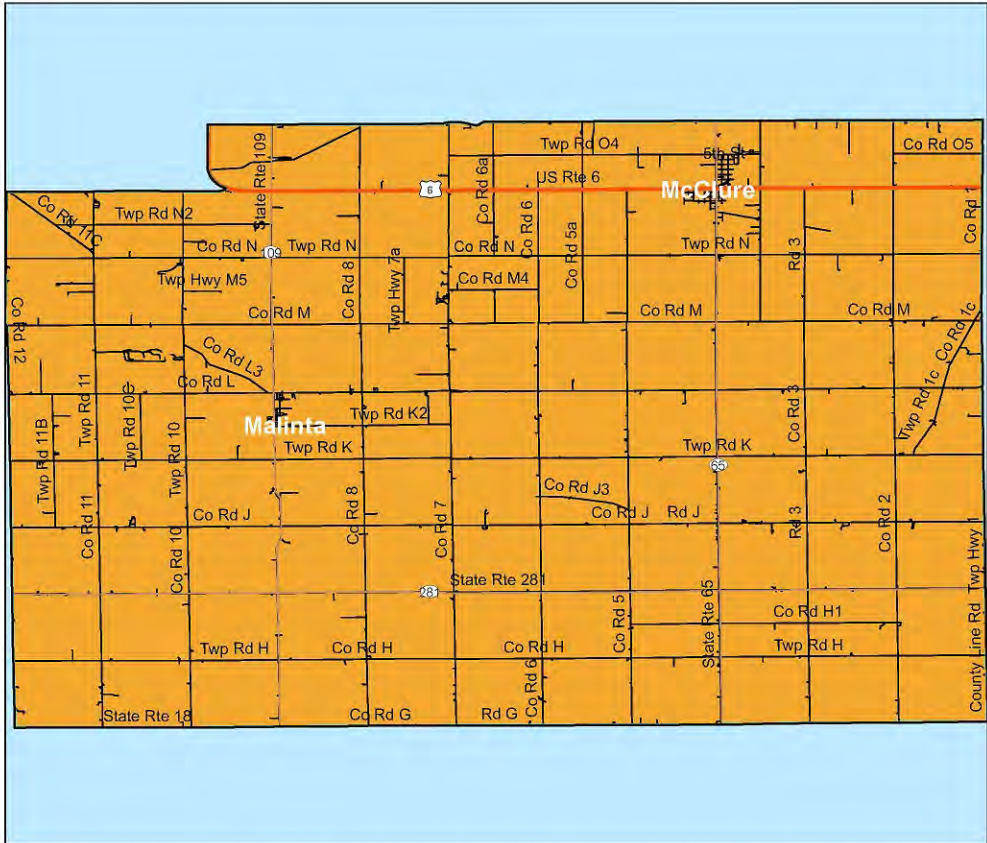


Figure 3. Census Tract 000500: This census tract has the greatest predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5 µg/dL or greater in the Henry County Health District. The predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5 µg/dL or greater in this census tract is 12.05%.

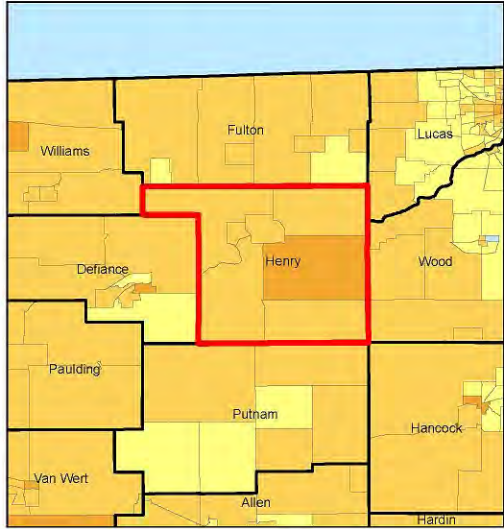
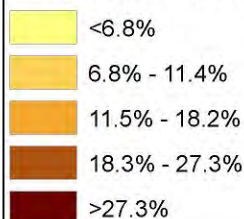


Figure 2. Henry County Health District and Surrounding Area. This figure characterizes the predicted probability of blood lead levels $\geq 5 \mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ by census tract. The extent of the Henry County Health District is outlined in red.

Legend

Predicted Probability of BLLs ≥ 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.

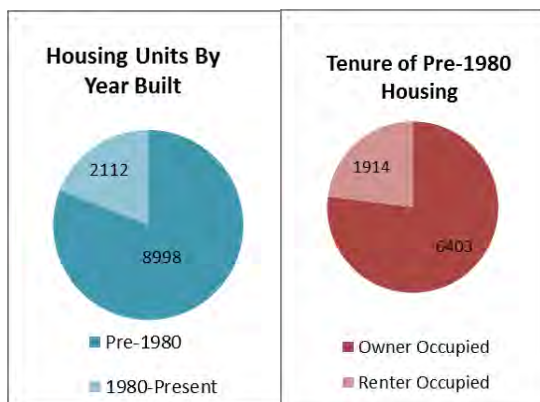


2012– Number of Children Tested and Number of Elevated Blood Lead Levels (EBLs)

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
Henry County	274	260	8	3	1	1	0	5	1.82%	1
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



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

At-risk children

Henry 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	329	
1 year	347	
2 years	388	
3 years	375	
4 years	386	
5 years	377	
Total Under 6	2,202	

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 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*

Childhood Lead Poisoning Fact Sheet for the Highland County Health District

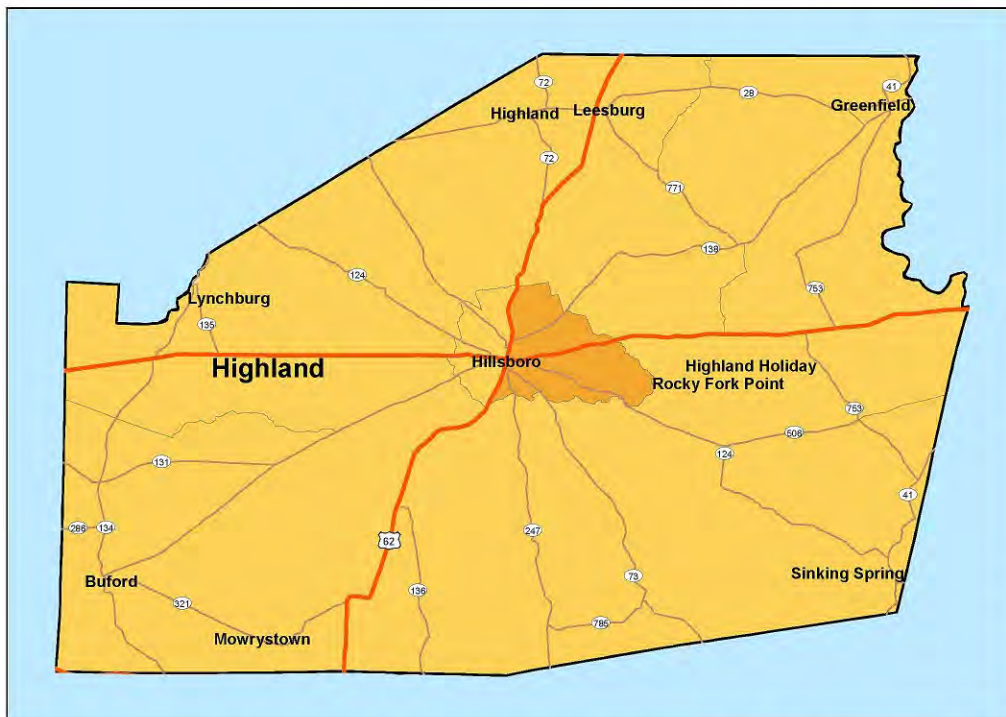


Figure 1. Highland County Health District. This choropleth map depicts the predicted probability of blood lead levels ≥ 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ by census tract. Darker census tracts indicate greater predicted likelihood of children with blood lead levels ≥ 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$.

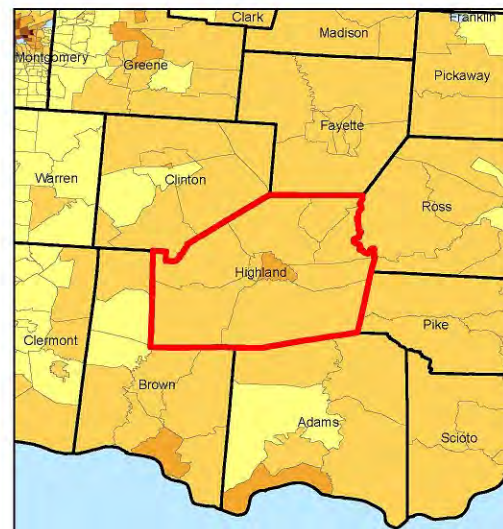
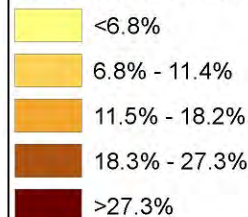


Figure 2. Highland County Health District and Surrounding Area. This figure characterizes the predicted probability of blood lead levels ≥ 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ by census tract. The extent of the Highland County Health District is outlined in red.

Legend

Predicted Probability of BLLs ≥ 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.

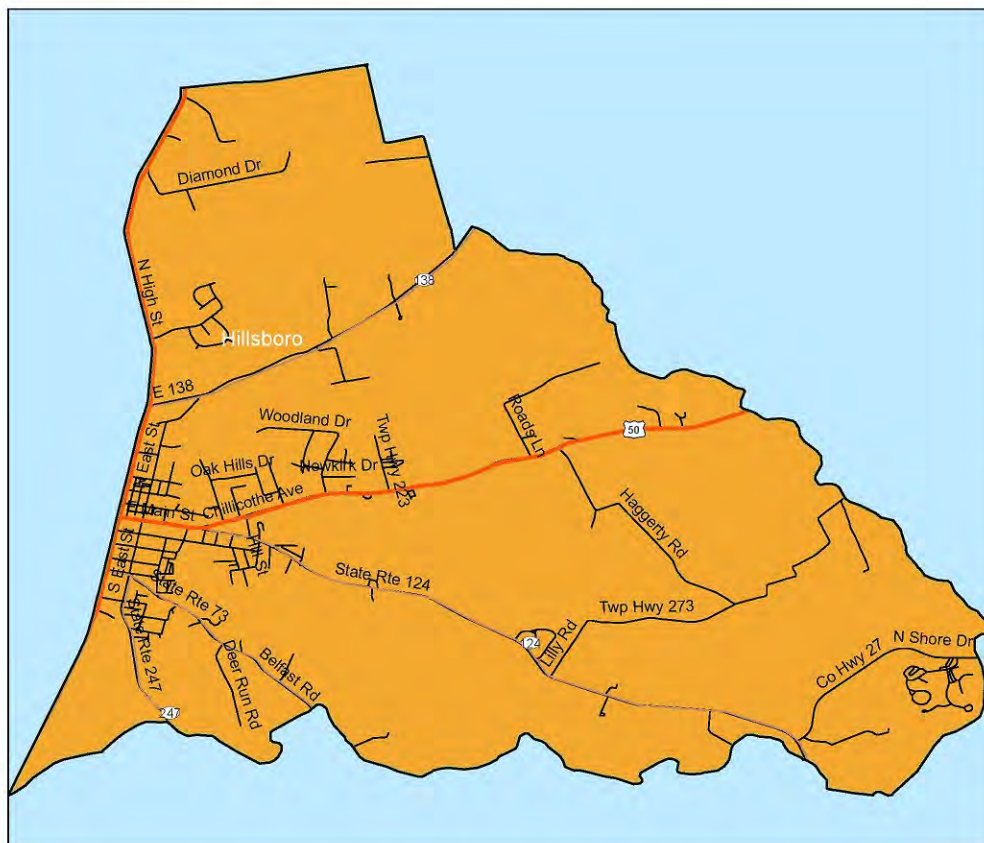


Figure 3. Census Tract 954900: This census tract has the greatest predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ or greater in the Highland County Health District. The predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ or greater in this census tract is 11.79%.

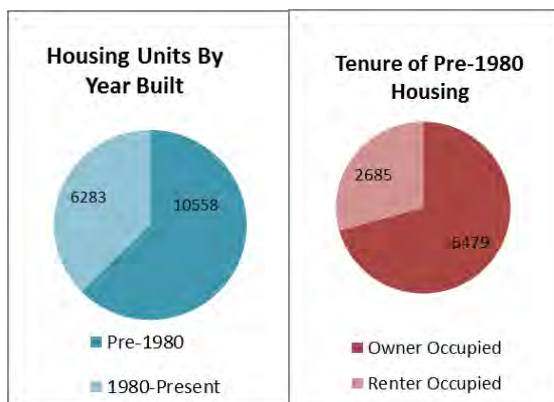


2012– Number of Children Tested and Number of Elevated Blood Lead Levels (EBLs)

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
Highland County	519	500	19	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0
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



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

At-risk children

Highland 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	550	
1 year	593	
2 years	558	
3 years	628	
4 years	578	
5 years	610	
Total Under 6	3,517	

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 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

Childhood Lead Poisoning Fact Sheet for the Hocking County Health Department



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

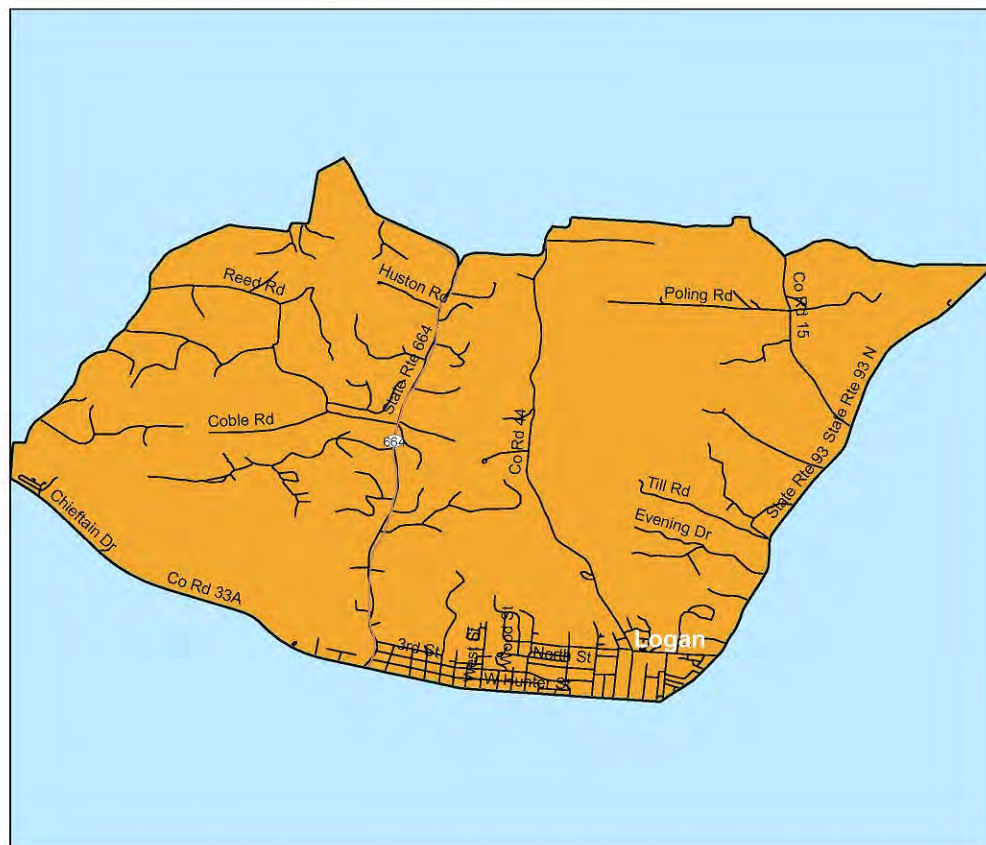


Figure 3. Census Tract 965300: This census tract has the greatest predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ or greater in the Hocking County Health Department. The predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ or greater in this census tract is 11.77%.

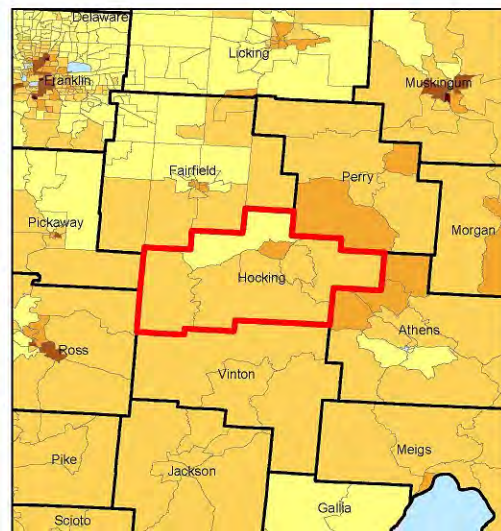
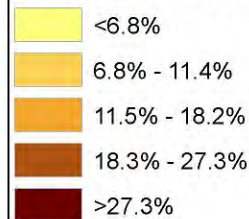


Figure 2. Hocking County Health Department and Surrounding Area. This figure characterizes the predicted probability of blood lead levels ≥ 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ by census tract. The extent of the Hocking County Health Department is outlined in red.

Legend

Predicted Probability of BLLs ≥ 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.

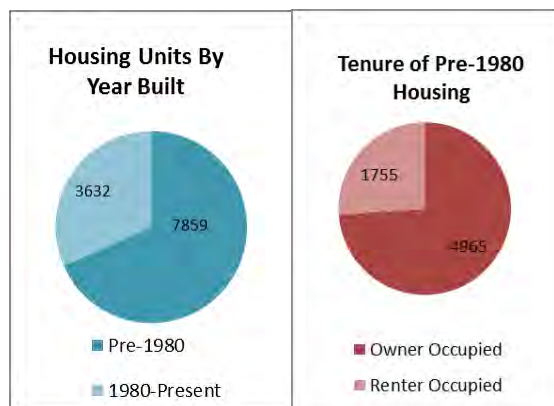


2012– Number of Children Tested and Number of Elevated Blood Lead Levels (EBLs)

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
Hocking County	446	433	13	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0
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



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

At-risk children

Hocking 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	322	
1 year	344	
2 years	360	
3 years	371	
4 years	336	
5 years	380	
Total Under 6	2,113	

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 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 Holmes County Health District

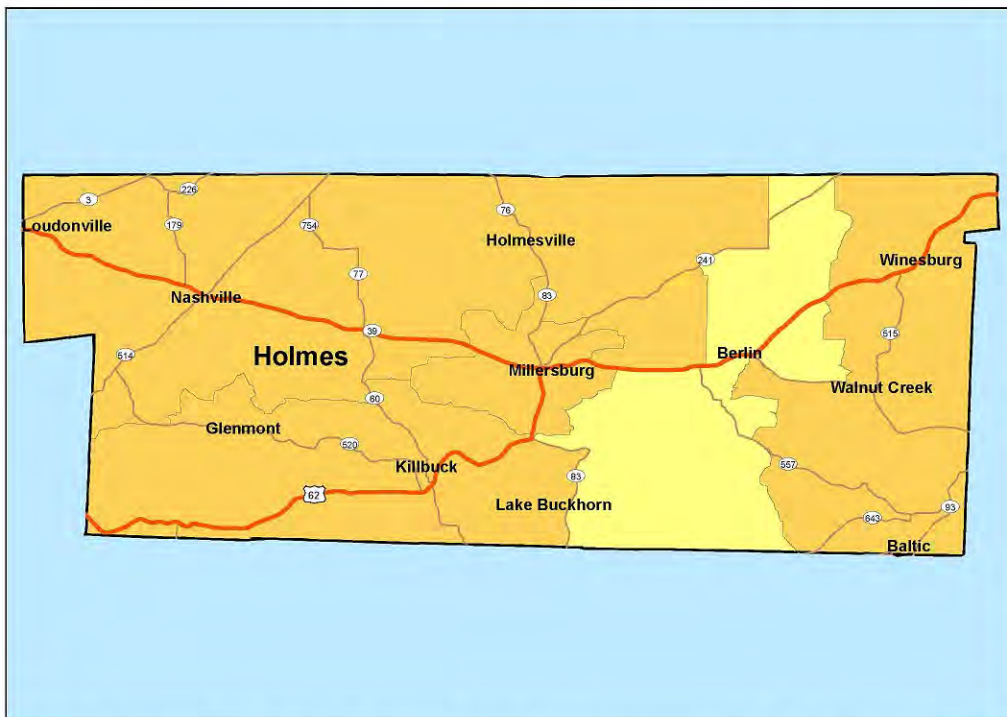


Figure 1. Holmes County Health District. This choropleth map depicts the predicted probability of blood lead levels ≥ 5 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ by census tract. Darker census tracts indicate greater predicted likelihood of children with blood lead levels ≥ 5 $\mu\text{g/dL}$.



Figure 3. Census Tract 976600: This census tract has the greatest predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ or greater in the Holmes County Health District. The predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ or greater in this census tract is 8.61%.

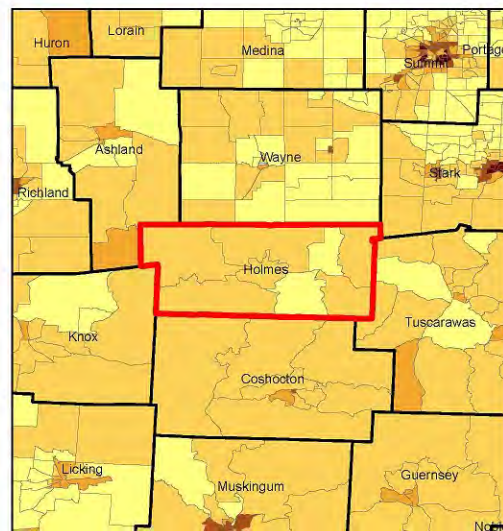
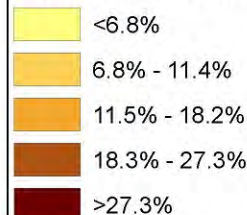


Figure 2. Holmes County Health District and Surrounding Area. This figure characterizes the predicted probability of blood lead levels ≥ 5 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ by census tract. The extent of the Holmes County Health District is outlined in red.

Legend

Predicted Probability of BLLs ≥ 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.

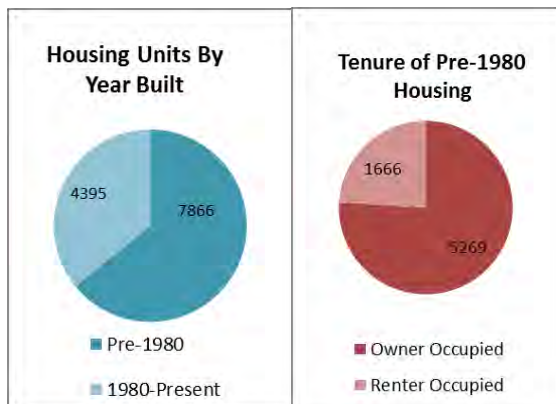


2012– Number of Children Tested and Number of Elevated Blood Lead Levels (EBLs)

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
Holmes County	260	249	10	0	1	0	0	1	0.38%	0
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



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

At-risk children

Holmes 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	856	
1 year	829	
2 years	750	
3 years	790	
4 years	810	
5 years	788	
Total Under 6	4,823	

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 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 Huron County Health District

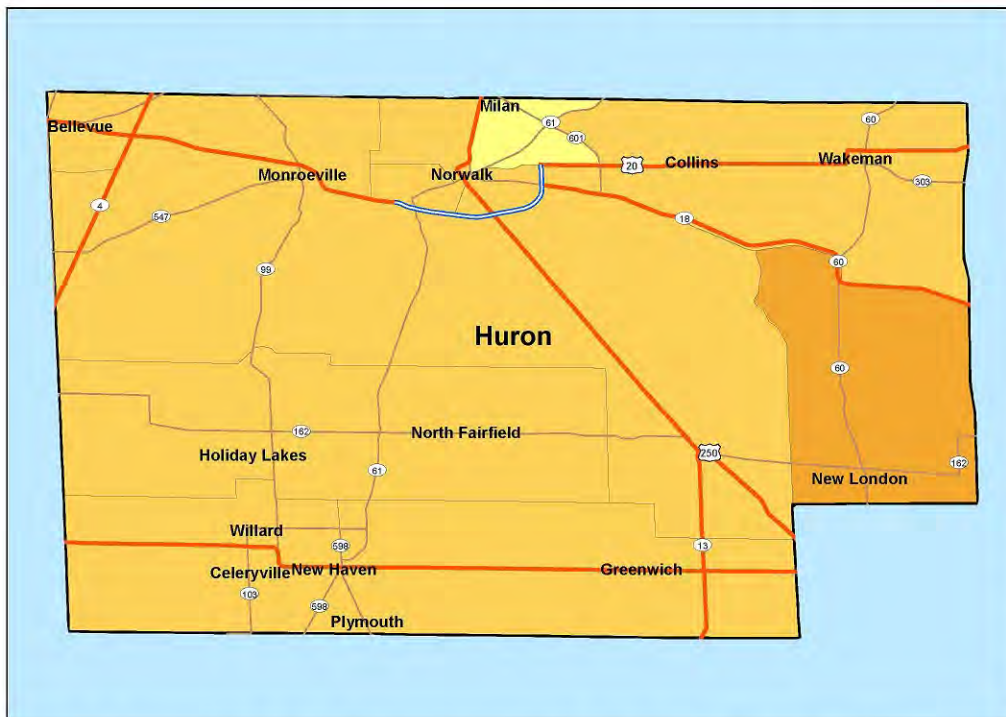


Figure 1. Huron County Health District. This choropleth map depicts the predicted probability of blood lead levels ≥ 5 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ by census tract. Darker census tracts indicate greater predicted likelihood of children with blood lead levels ≥ 5 $\mu\text{g/dL}$.

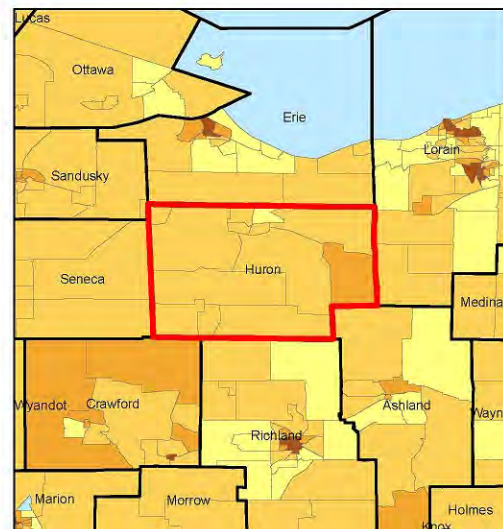
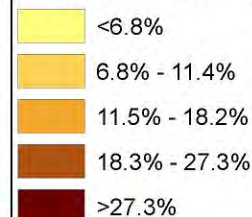


Figure 2. Huron County Health District and Surrounding Area. This figure characterizes the predicted probability of blood lead levels ≥ 5 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ by census tract. The extent of the Huron County Health District is outlined in red.

Legend

Predicted Probability of BLLs ≥ 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.

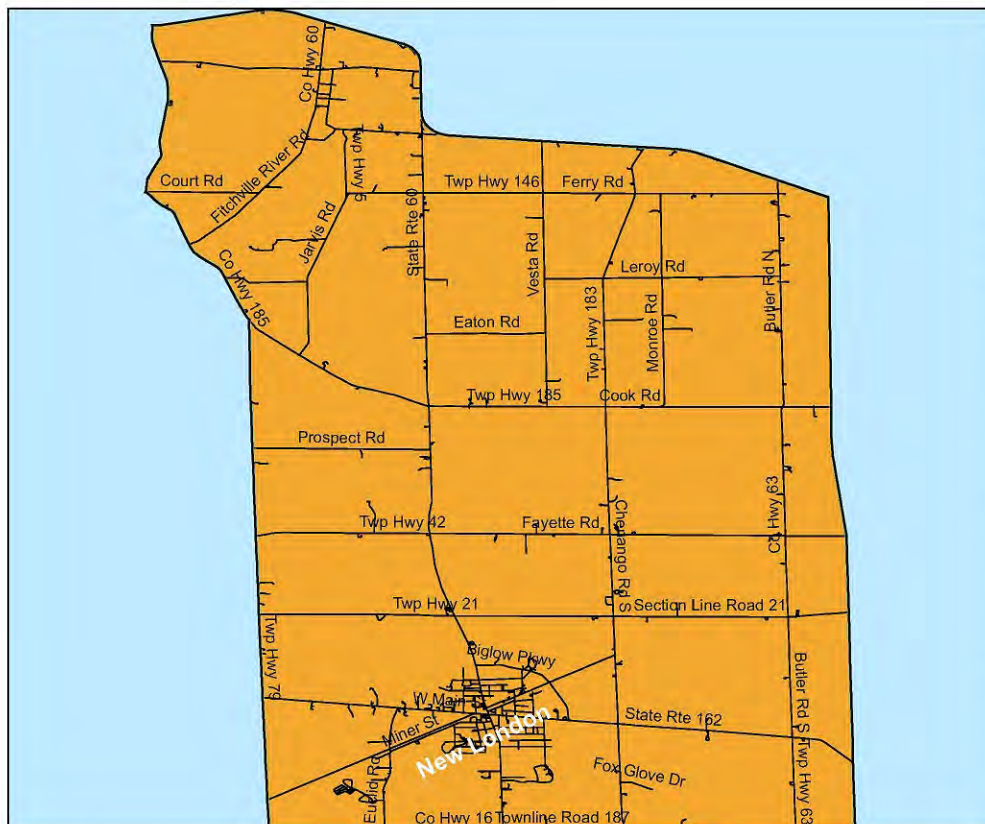


Figure 3. Census Tract 916600: This census tract has the greatest predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ or greater in the Huron County Health District. The predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ or greater in this census tract is 12.34%.

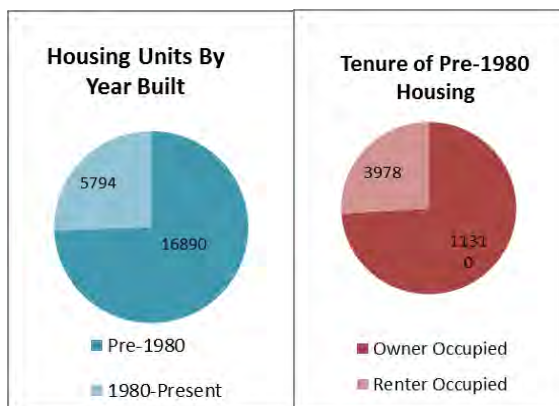


2012– Number of Children Tested and Number of Elevated Blood Lead Levels (EBLs)

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
Huron County	911	878	28	3	0	0	1	4	0.44%	1
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



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

At-risk children

Huron 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	765	
1 year	808	
2 years	849	
3 years	792	
4 years	839	
5 years	812	
Total Under 6	4,865	

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 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>
- 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

Childhood Lead Poisoning Fact Sheet for the Jackson County Health Department



Figure 1. Jackson County Health Department. This choropleth map depicts the predicted probability of blood lead levels ≥ 5 µg/dL by census tract. Darker census tracts indicate greater predicted likelihood of children with blood lead levels ≥ 5 µg/dL.

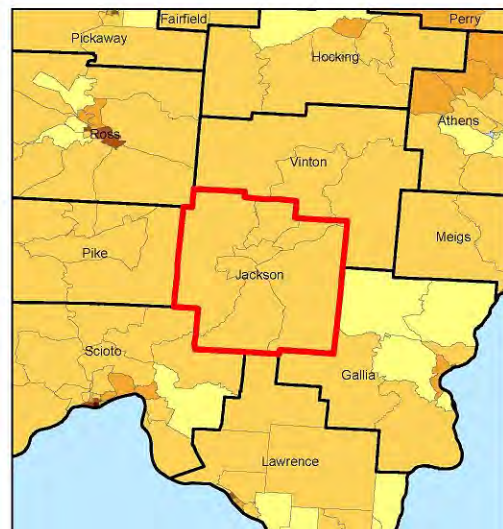
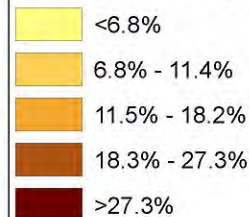


Figure 2. Jackson County Health Department and Surrounding Area. This figure characterizes the predicted probability of blood lead levels ≥ 5 µg/dL by census tract. The extent of the Jackson County Health Department is outlined in red.

Legend

Predicted Probability of BLLs ≥ 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.

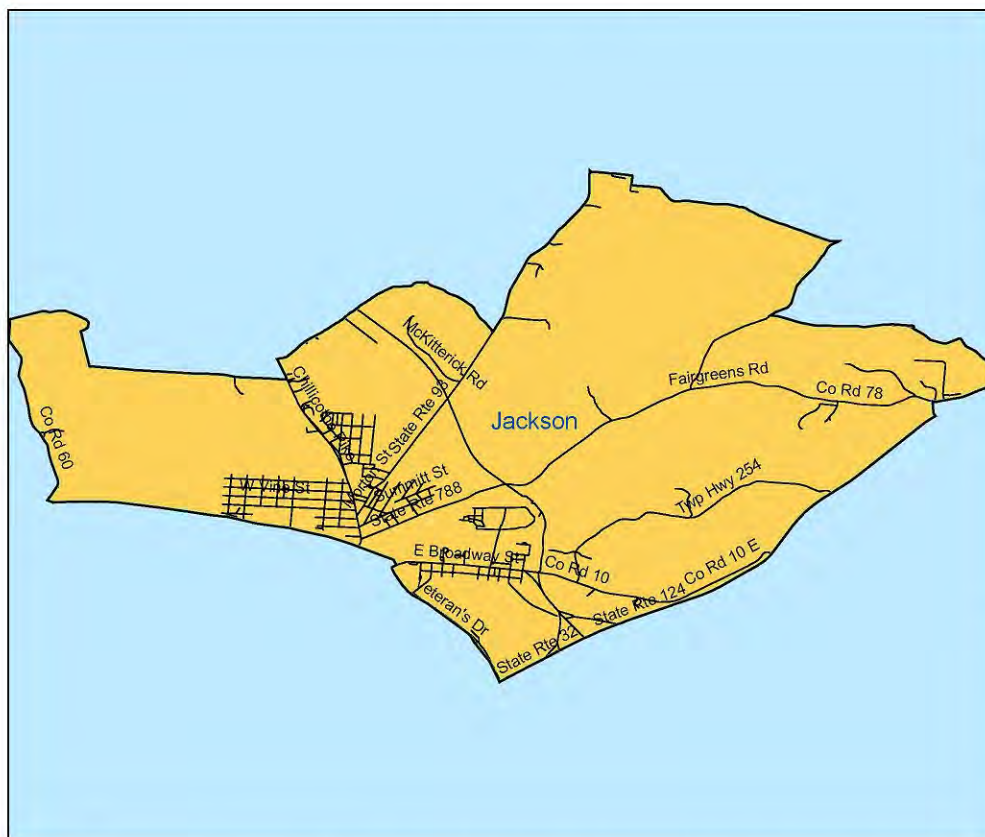


Figure 3. Census Tract 957600: This census tract has the greatest predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5 µg/dL or greater in the Jackson County Health Department. The predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5 µg/dL or greater in this census tract is 10.58%.

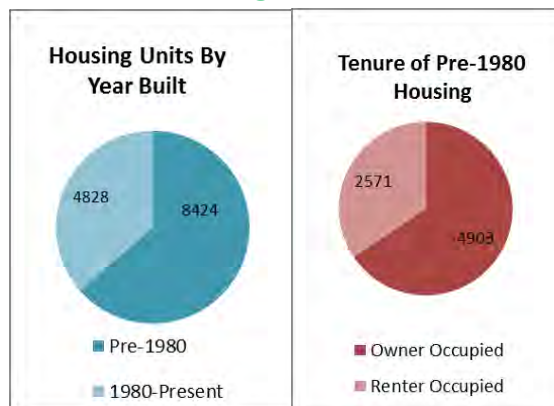


2012– Number of Children Tested and Number of Elevated Blood Lead Levels (EBLs)

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
Jackson County	375	368	7	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0
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



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

At-risk children

Jackson 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	405	
1 year	443	
2 years	437	
3 years	456	
4 years	446	
5 years	458	
Total Under 6	2,645	

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 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

Childhood Lead Poisoning Fact Sheet for Jefferson County

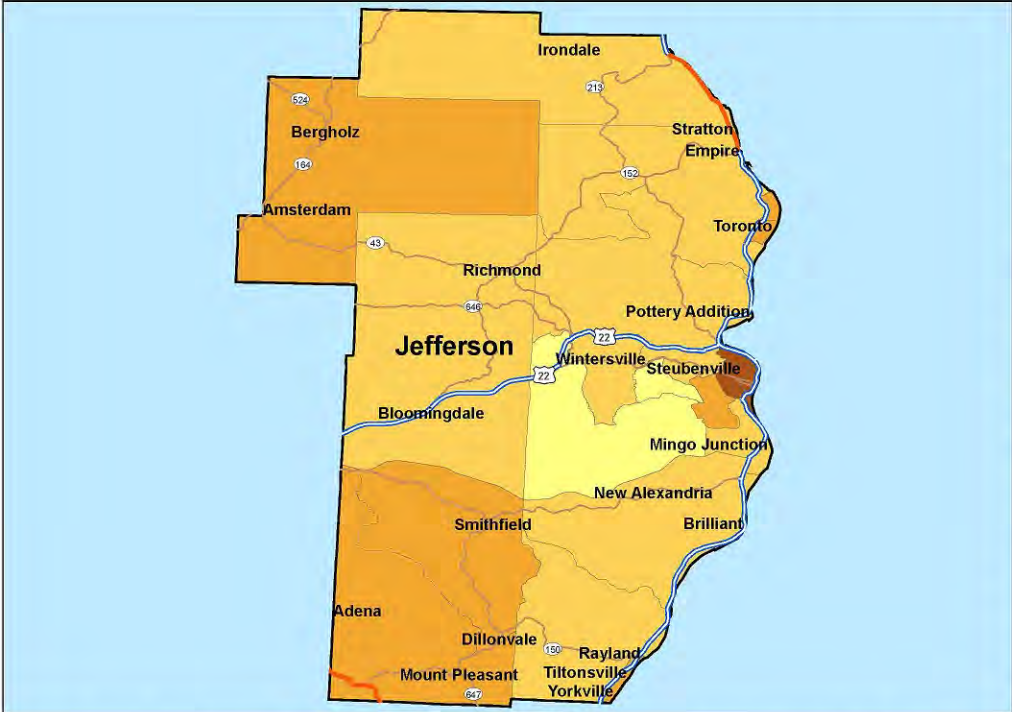


Figure 1. Jefferson County. This choropleth map depicts the predicted probability of blood lead levels ≥ 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ by census tract. Darker census tracts indicate greater predicted likelihood of children with blood lead levels ≥ 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$.

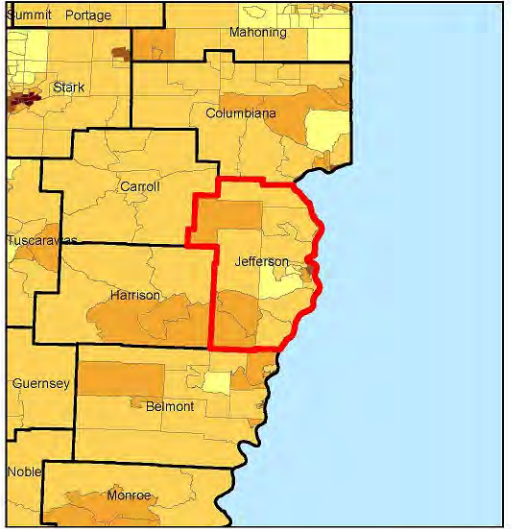


Figure 2. Jefferson County and Surrounding Area. This figure characterizes the predicted probability of blood lead levels ≥ 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ by census tract. The extent of the Jefferson County area is outlined in red.

Legend

Predicted Probability of BLLs ≥ 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 000800: This census tract has the greatest predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5 µg/dL or greater in the Jefferson County area. The predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5 µg/dL or greater in this census tract is 24.07%.

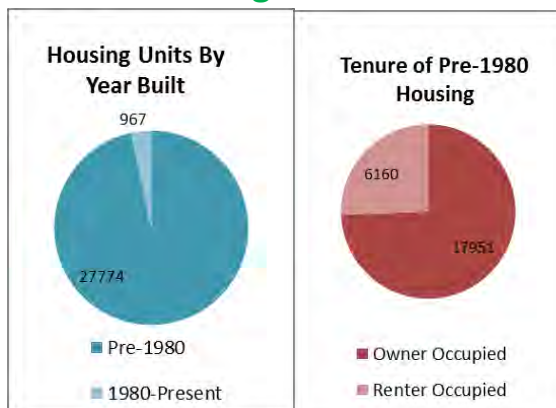


2012– Number of Children Tested and Number of Elevated Blood Lead Levels (EBLs)

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
Jefferson County	379	358	15	3	2	0	1	6	1.58%	0
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



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

At-risk children

Jefferson 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	679	
1 year	700	
2 years	715	
3 years	704	
4 years	745	
5 years	708	
Total Under 6	4,251	

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 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

Childhood Lead Poisoning Fact Sheet for the Knox County Health District

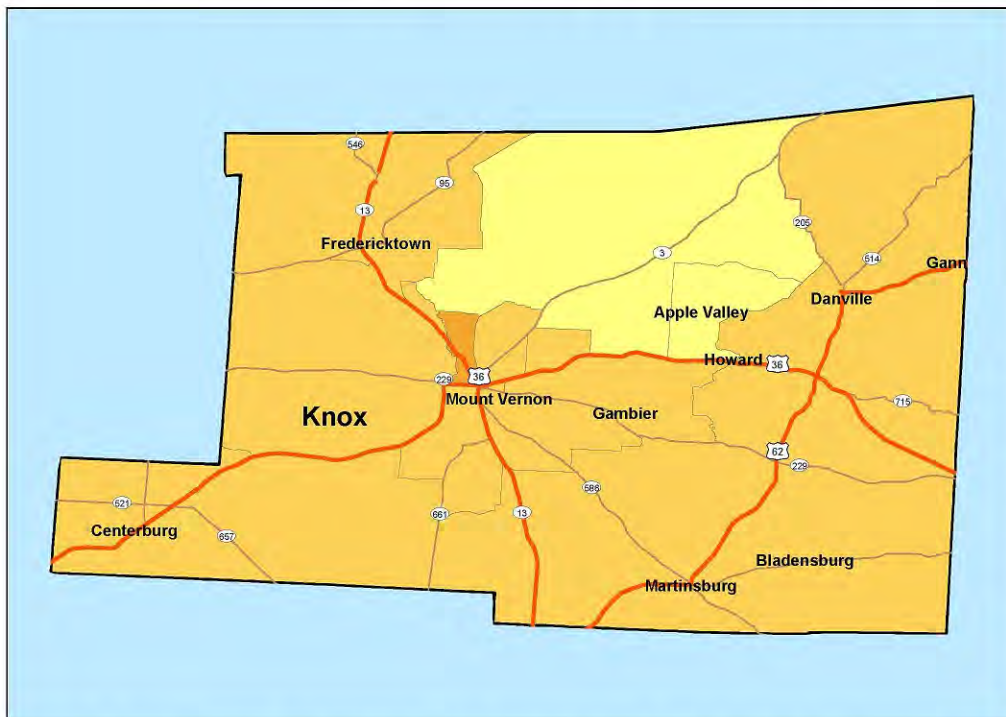


Figure 1. Knox County Health District. This choropleth map depicts the predicted probability of blood lead levels ≥ 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ by census tract. Darker census tracts indicate greater predicted likelihood of children with blood lead levels ≥ 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$.

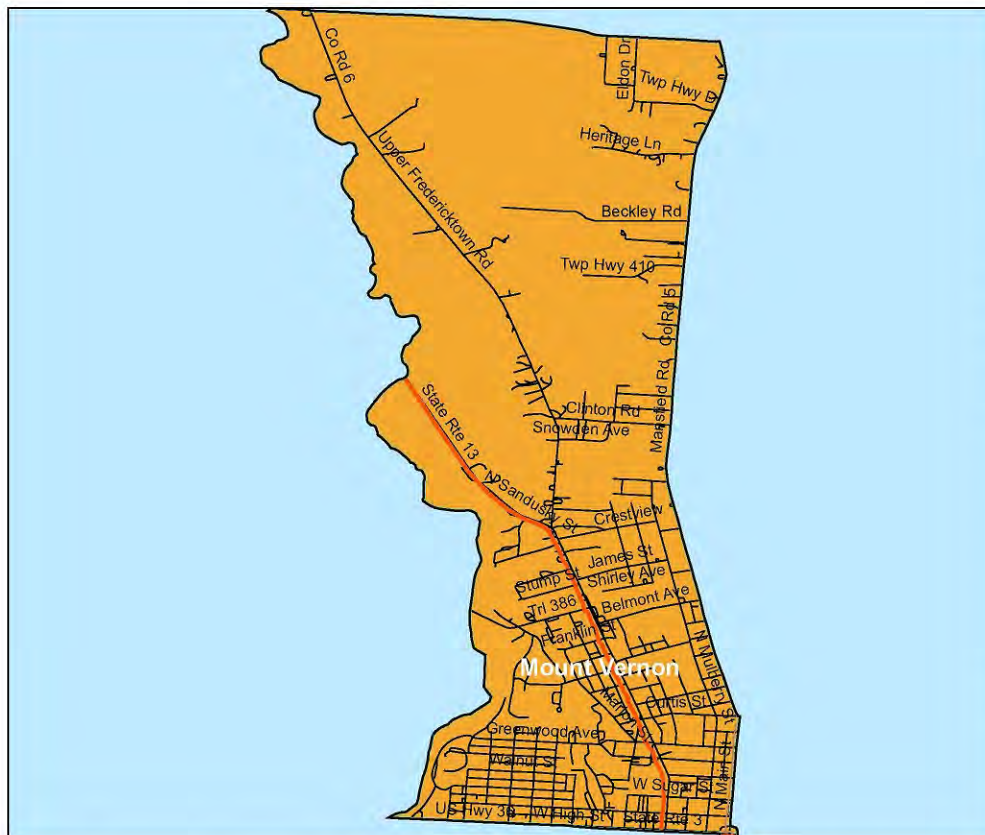


Figure 3. Census Tract 007100: This census tract has the greatest predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5 µg/dL or greater in the Knox County Health District. The predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5 µg/dL or greater in this census tract is 12.19%.

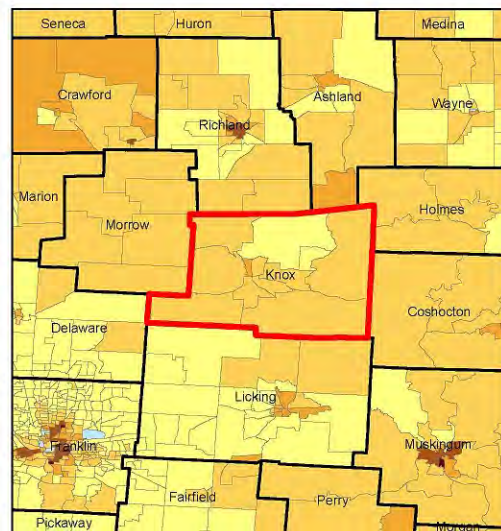
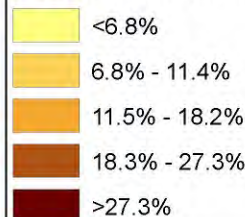


Figure 2. Knox County Health District and Surrounding Area. This figure characterizes the predicted probability of blood lead levels $\geq 5 \mu\text{g/dL}$ by census tract. The extent of the Knox County Health District is outlined in red.

Legend

Predicted Probability of BLLs ≥ 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.

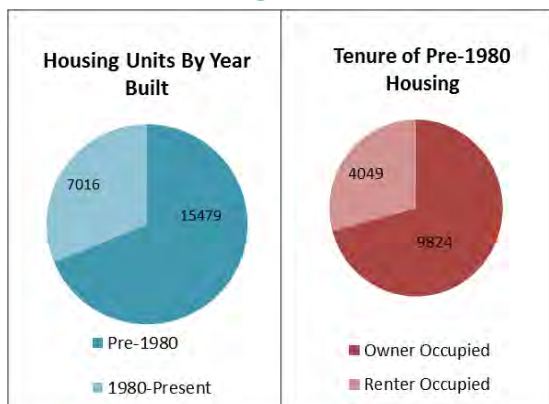


2012– Number of Children Tested and Number of Elevated Blood Lead Levels (EBLs)

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
Knox County	932	902	24	4	1	0	0	5	0.54%	1
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



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

At-risk children

Knox 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	726	
1 year	749	
2 years	777	
3 years	772	
4 years	800	
5 years	783	
Total Under 6	4,607	

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 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

Childhood Lead Poisoning Fact Sheet for the Lake County Health District



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

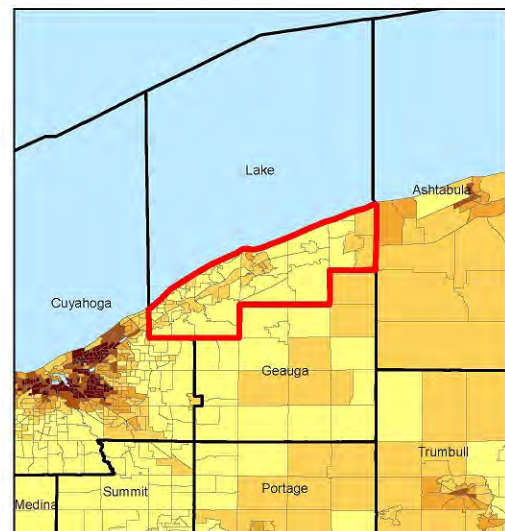
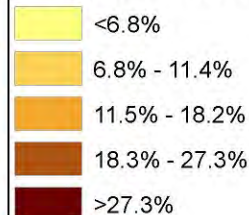


Figure 2. Lake County Health District and Surrounding Area. This figure characterizes the predicted probability of blood lead levels ≥ 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ by census tract. The extent of the Lake County Health District is outlined in red.

Legend

Predicted Probability of BLLs ≥ 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 204500: This census tract has the greatest predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ or greater in the Lake County Health District. The predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ or greater in this census tract is 16.71%.

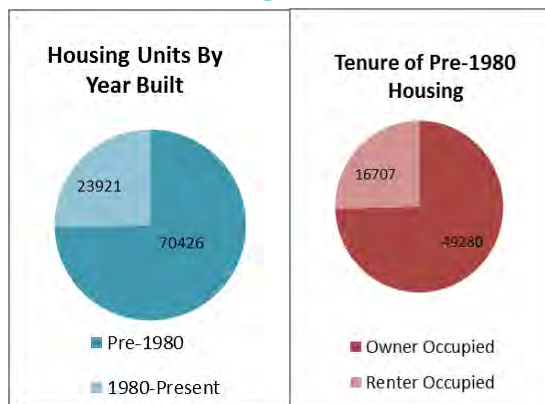


2012– Number of Children Tested and Number of Elevated Blood Lead Levels (EBLs)

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
Lake County	2053	2021	30	0	1	0	0	1	0.05%	1
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



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

At-risk children

Lake 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	2,301	
1 year	2,440	
2 years	2,520	
3 years	2,634	
4 years	2,716	
5 years	2,739	
Total Under 6	15,350	

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 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*

Childhood Lead Poisoning Fact Sheet for Lawrence County



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

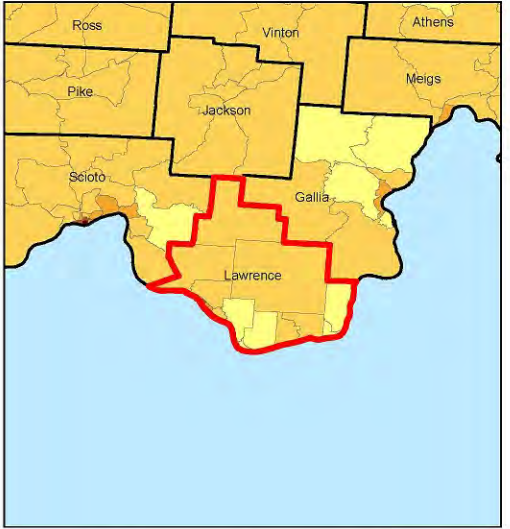
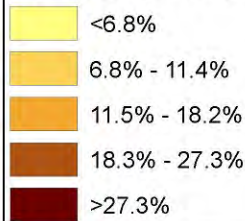


Figure 2. Lawrence County and Surrounding Area. This figure characterizes the predicted probability of blood lead levels $\geq 5 \mu\text{g/dL}$ by census tract. The extent of the Lawrence County area is outlined in red.

Legend

Predicted Probability of BLLs ≥ 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.

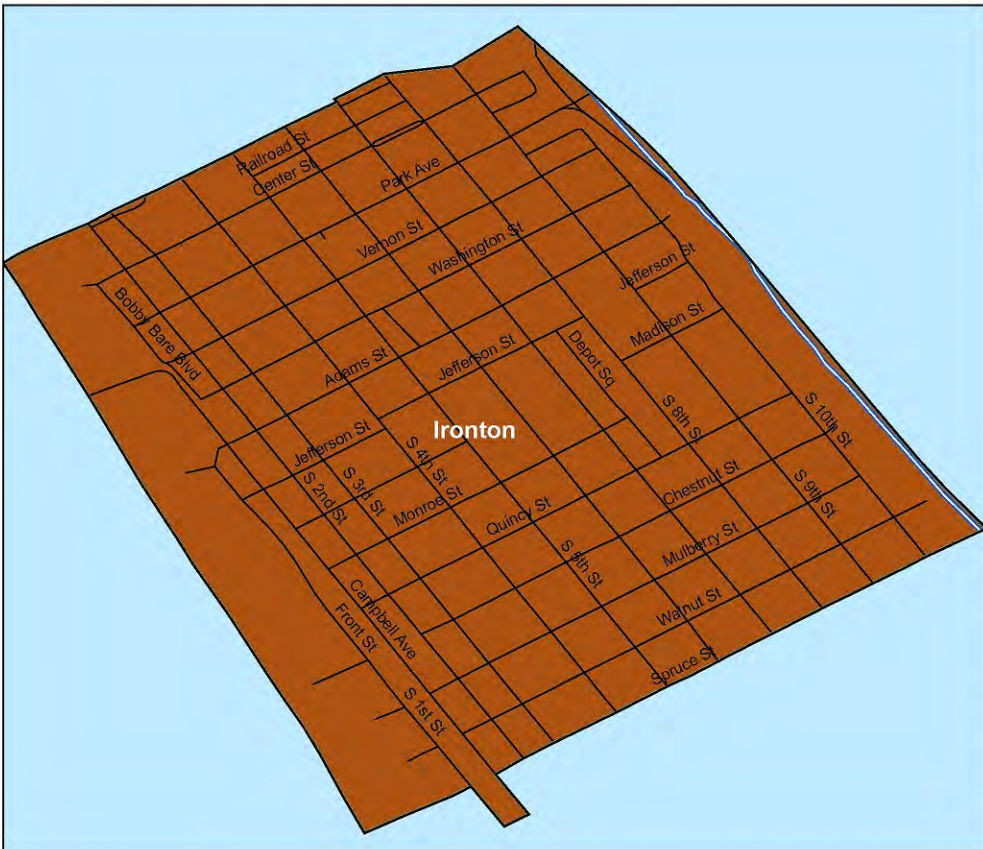


Figure 3. Census Tract 050300: This census tract has the greatest predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5 µg/dL or greater in the Lawrence County area. The predicted probability of blood lead levels of 5 µg/dL or greater in this census tract is 18.90%.

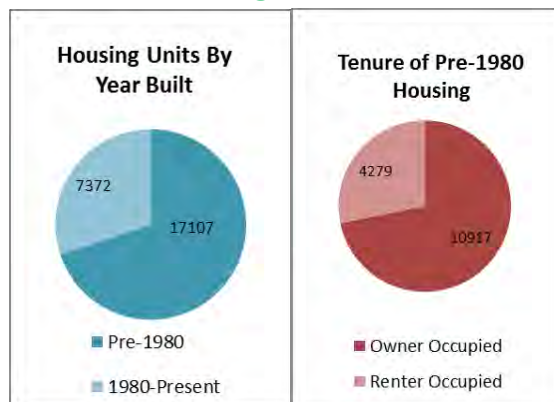


2012– Number of Children Tested and Number of Elevated Blood Lead Levels (EBLs)

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
Lawrence County	708	682	21	2	1	0	1	4	0.56%	1
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



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

At-risk children

Lawrence 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	701	
1 year	764	
2 years	789	
3 years	811	
4 years	805	
5 years	774	
Total Under 6	4,644	

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 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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