

# PROPORTION OF COUNTY CHILDREN (AGE 1-2) WITH A 'HIGH' BLOOD LEAD TEST RESULT

Source: Healthy Homes & Lead Poisoning Surveillance System (HHL PSS, 2019 & 2020)

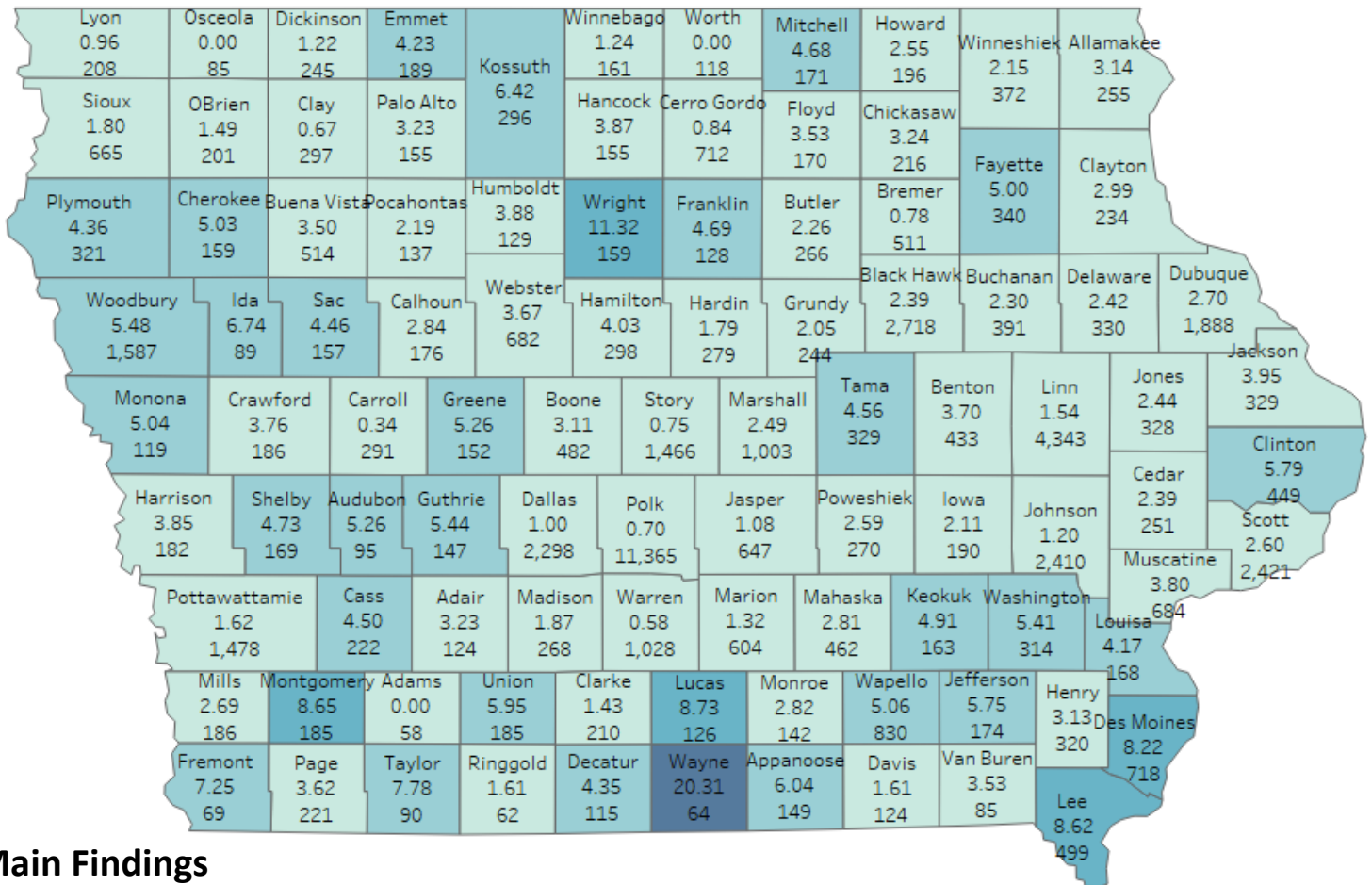
## Indicator

The proportion of children within each county (1-2 years of age) who had a 'High' blood Lead test result (5 µg/dL or higher). Darker the county signifies a larger proportion with 'High' Lead levels in their blood.

STATE VALUE: **2.5% (57,103 kids)**

## Data Source

HHL PSS evaluates the blood Lead levels of children. Strengths: Allows counties of residence with high blood Lead levels to be identified by race and ethnicity. Weaknesses: More than 50% of the sample's race/ethnicity categories were 'Unknown'.



## Main Findings

Children who reside in Micropolitan and Rural counties had the highest proportion with a 'High' blood Lead test result (3.7%) compared to Metropolitan (1.6%). Hispanic children had the highest percentage with a high blood Lead test result (3.2%). The counties Woodbury, Des Moines, Lee, Wapello, & Clinton not only contribute a larger percentage of children with high Lead levels in their blood but also have higher proportions of children with high Lead test results.

\*Wayne County has a lower denominator and may be an unstable/unreliable rate.

# PROPORTION OF COUNTY CHILDREN (AGE 1-2) WHO RECEIVED A BLOOD LEAD TEST

Source: Healthy Homes & Lead Poisoning Surveillance System (HHLPSS, 2019 & 2020)

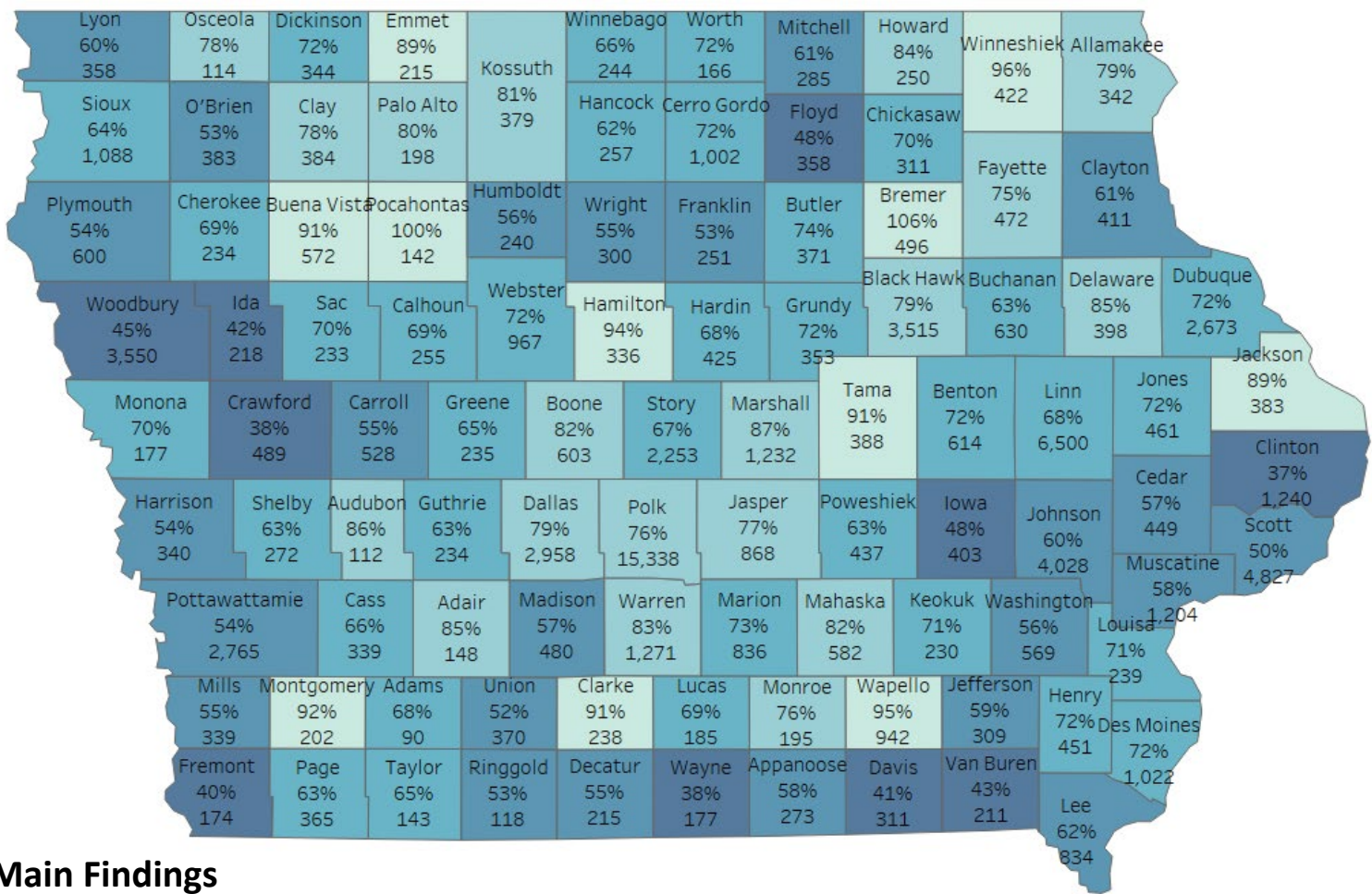
## Indicator

The proportion of children within each county (age 1-2) who received a blood Lead test. The number tested for years 2019 & 2020 were averaged. Darker the county signifies lower percentage that was tested.

## Data Source

HHLPSS evaluates the blood Lead testing of children. Strengths: Allows counties of residence with low rates of testing to be identified. Weaknesses: There was no race/ethnicity data available for this particular indicator.

STATE VALUE: **67.9% (85,938 kids)**



## Main Findings

The metropolitan counties that contributed a large amount of children who were not tested and had lower proportions of testing when compared to the state (67.9%) include Woodbury (45%), Scott (50%), and Pottawattamie (54%). The non-metro counties that contributed a large amount of children who were not tested and had lower proportions of testing include Clinton, Muscatine, Sioux, Marion, and Lee. Several counties are experiencing the double burden of children with high Lead levels in their blood and lower rates of testing (i.e., Woodbury, Scott, Lee, Clinton, Muscatine).