Lead Poisoning in California

Percentage of Children Ages 0-5 with Elevated Blood Lead Levels among Those Tested: 2013; Showing Counties

**What It Is**

Kidsdata.org provides the number and percentage of children and youth under age 21 who are tested and found to have elevated blood lead levels (at or above 9.5 micrograms per deciliter). Medicaid and state regulations require that every child in a government-funded health program be screened for blood lead level at 12 months and again at age 2. When a blood test is missed, health care providers are required to screen the child at the first opportunity up to age 6. It is also recommended that health professionals screen any child or youth who exhibits symptoms of lead exposure, has known lead exposure, or is considered to be at risk for lead exposure.

**Why This Topic Is Important**

Lead is a leading environmental threat to children’s health in the U.S. (1, 2). When children are exposed to lead—usually through contaminated dust, paint, or soil—it can have lifelong adverse effects, such as disrupted postnatal growth, hearing and learning disabilities, lowered IQ scores, behavioral problems, difficulty paying attention, and hyperactivity (1, 3). Children are especially vulnerable to toxic substances such as lead, as their bodies are fragile and still developing (1). Young children are the most vulnerable and tend to come into the greatest contact with lead, through playing or crawling on the ground or through hand-mouth contact (1). Some groups are at higher risk for lead exposure than others, particularly low-income and African American/black children (1, 3, 4).

No safe blood lead level (BLL) in children has been identified (3, 4, 5). Kidsdata.org reports on children and youth with elevated BLLs at or above 9.5 micrograms per deciliter (µg/dL), but the threshold at which the CDC now recommends public health action be taken is 5 µg/dL, and adverse health effects can occur at even lower concentrations (4, 5). In addition, lead exposure often goes undetected as it usually does not result in obvious symptoms, and its effects are not reversible (2, 4, 5).

While the number of children affected by lead in the U.S. has decreased in recent decades due to policy changes, millions still are exposed each year, and an estimated 24 million households still have lead-based paint risks (3, 4).

**How Children Are Faring**

In 2013, 1,427 California children and youth ages 0-20 (0.2% of all those tested) were found to have elevated levels of lead in their blood, down from 3,846 (0.6%) in 2007. Due to
micrograms per deciliter, among those screened, by age group (e.g., among
California children ages 0-5 screened in 2013, 1,288 had an elevated blood lead
level).
Data Source: California Dept. of Public Health, Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention

Number of Children/Youth with Elevated Blood Lead Levels among
Those Tested, by Age Group: 2013

| Ages 0-5 | 1,288 |
| Ages 6-20 | 139 |
| Total for Ages 20 and Under | 1,427 |

Definition: Number of children/youth ages 0-20 with blood lead levels at or above 9.5
micrograms per deciliter, among those screened, by age group (e.g., among
California children ages 0-5 screened in 2013, 1,288 had an elevated blood lead
level).
Data Source: California Dept. of Public Health, Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention

government regulations relating to young
children, the vast majority of children and
youth tested are under age 6; among those
ages 0-5 screened in 2013, 1,288 (0.2%) had
elevated levels of lead in their blood. While
elevated blood lead levels are defined here as
9.5 micrograms per deciliter or higher, experts
have identified no safe level of lead exposure
for children.

View references for this text and additional
research on this topic:
https://www.kidsdata.org/topic/81/lead-
poisoning/summary