



**Notes:**

- In November of 2014, the State of Ohio adopted  $5 \mu\text{g/dL}$  as the new threshold for elevated blood lead levels in children. This is in line with the CDC reference value and scientific literature, which have established that children are subject to adverse effects of lead poisoning at blood lead levels much lower than the previous reference value of  $10 \mu\text{g/dL}$ . For this reason, this chart shows the prevalence of confirmed blood lead levels of  $5 \mu\text{g/dL}$  or higher only for 2015 and later.
- Children tested for lead more than once in a calendar year are counted only once, using their highest confirmed blood lead level if they have one, or their highest test for the year otherwise. Estimates were made using data from the Healthy Housing and Lead Poisoning Surveillance System at the Ohio Department of Health.