

Healthy Homes Survey and Lead Legislative Report

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Indiana State Department of Health Lead & Healthy Homes Program

2010 Surveillance Report



Reporting Requirements

The information contained in this report was compiled by the Indiana Lead and Healthy Homes Program in compliance with IC 16-41-39.4-5⁴ which requires:

Sec. 5.

- a) The state department shall, in cooperation with other state agencies, collect data under this chapter and, before March 15 of each year, report the results to the general assembly for the previous calendar year. A copy of the report shall be transmitted in an electronic format under IC 5-14-6 to the executive director of the legislative services agency for distribution to the members of the general assembly.

Reporting Requirements

- a) The report transmitted under subsection (a) must include for each county the following information concerning children who are less than seven (7) years of age:
 - i. The number of children who received a blood lead test.
 - ii. The number of children who had a blood test result of at least ten (10) micrograms of lead per deciliter of blood.
 - iii. The number of children identified under subdivision (2) who received a blood test to confirm that they had lead poisoning.
 - iv. The number of children identified under subdivision (3) who had lead poisoning.
 - v. The number of children identified under subdivision (4) who had a blood test result of less than ten (10) micrograms of lead per deciliter of blood.
 - vi. The average number of days taken to confirm a blood lead test.
 - vii. The number of risk assessments performed for children identified under subdivision (4) and the average number of days taken to perform the risk assessment.
 - viii. The number of housing units in which risk assessments performed under subdivision (7) documented lead hazards as defined by 40 CFR 745.
 - ix. The number of housing units identified under subdivision (8) that were covered by orders issued under IC 13-14-10-2 or by another governmental authority to eliminate lead hazards.
 - x. The number of housing units identified under subdivision (9) for which lead hazards have been eliminated within thirty (30) days, three (3) months, and six (6) months.

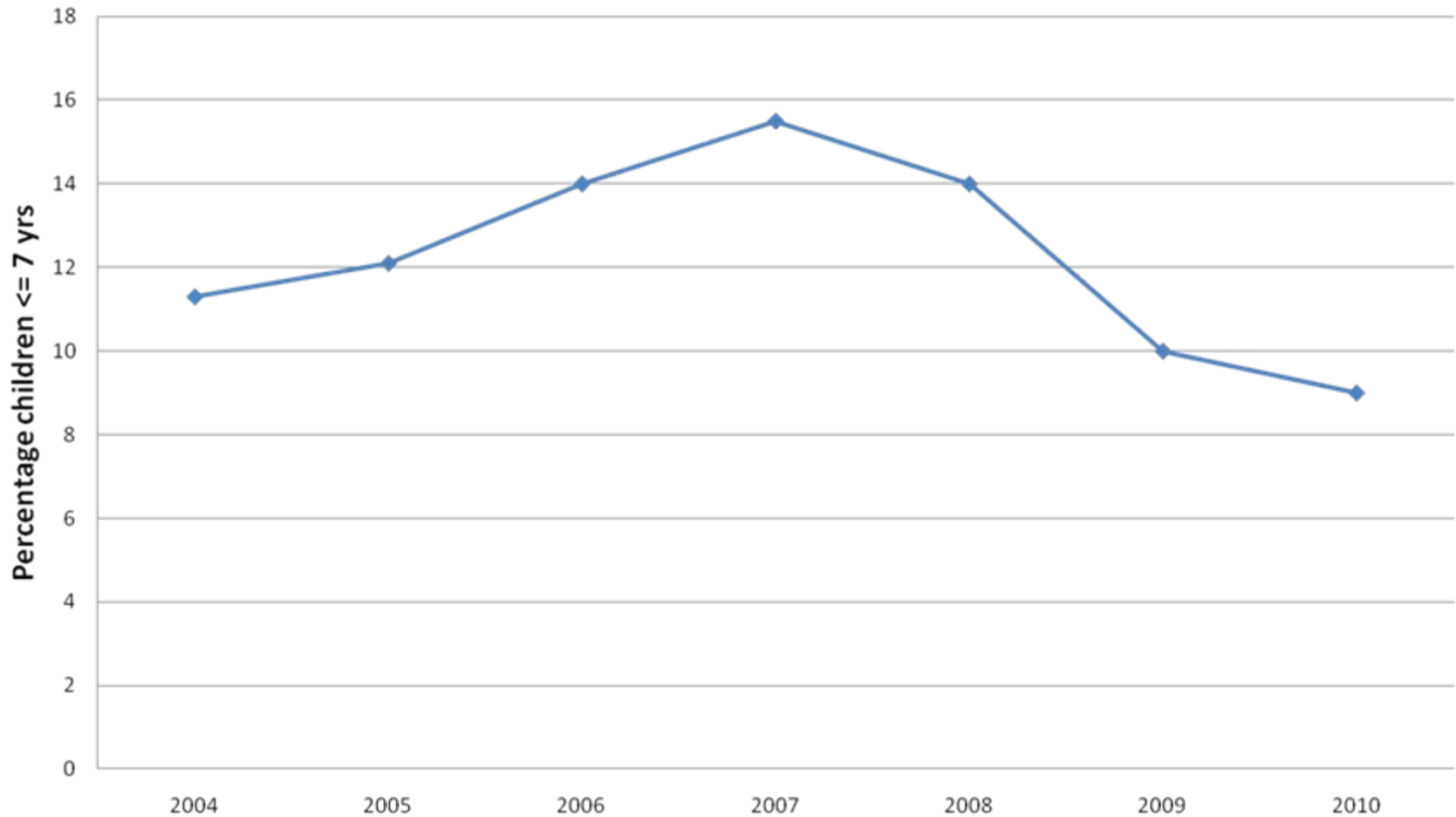
Program Highlights

- 345,788 children have been screened since 2004
- 14% decline in EBLLs since 2004
- 895 risk assessments performed in 2010
- Case management services provided for 217 children
- Program moving away from lead-poisoning focus to embrace a holistic, healthy homes approach

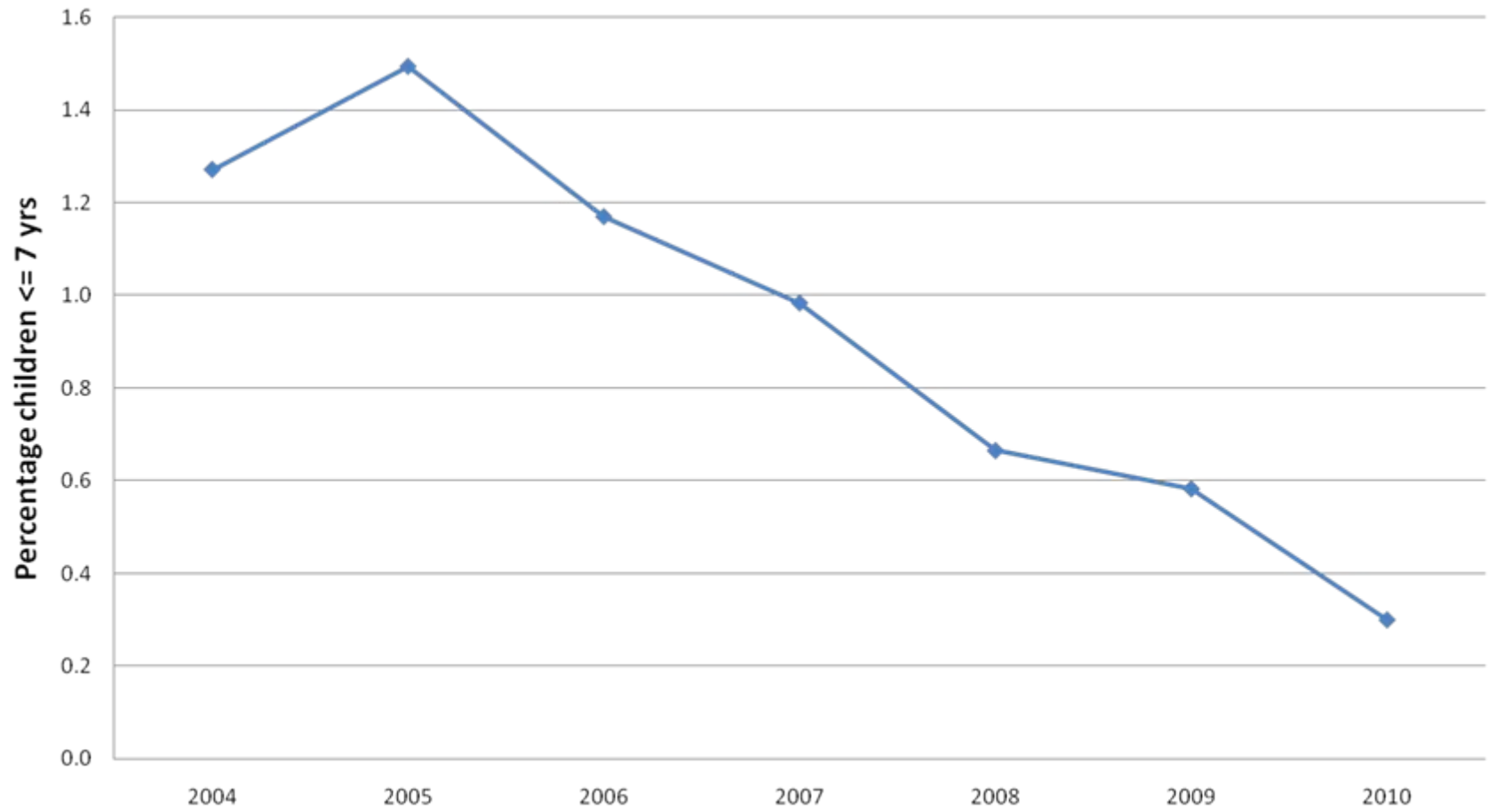
2010 Summary Statistics

Variable	Total Children Tested		Proportion EBLL Results (based on total population) (%)
	Number (N)	Proportion (%)	
Number of children tested ¹	69,791	4.6	0.3
Number of children tested, age 7 and under ²	65,576	9.4	0.3
Age			
<1	8,213	4.7	0.2
1	24,077	27.6	0.3
2	11,426	13.1	0.4
3	6,223	7.2	0.4
4	7,357	8.5	0.3
5	4,131	4.7	0.2
6	1,896	2.2	0.3
7	1,111	1.3	0.0
Sex			
Male	35,758	51.2	56.7
Female	33,682	48.3	47.9
Unknown/missing	351	0.5	0.2
BLL in microgram per deciliter			
<=4 µg/dL	65,068	93.2	
5 - 9 µg/dL	3,662	5.2	
10 - 14 µg/dL	465	0.7	
15 - 19 µg/dL	151	0.2	
20 - 24 µg/dL	62	0.1	
>= 25 µg/dL	82	0.1	
¹ The 2010 estimated population of children aged 16 and under (the eldest child tested in 2010) was 1,503,658; ² the estimated number of children under 7 was 697,279			

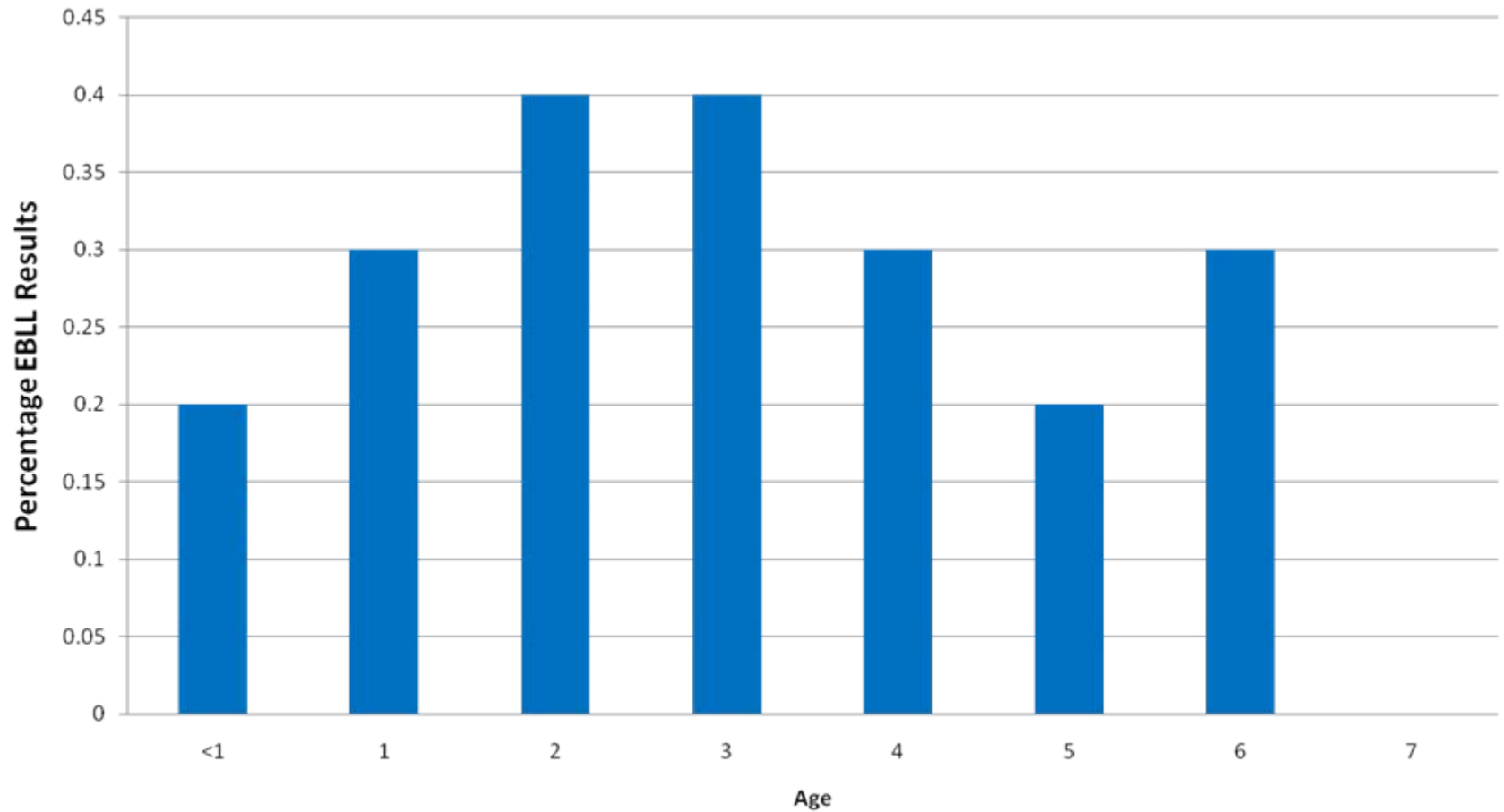
Lead Screening Rate (2004 – 2010)



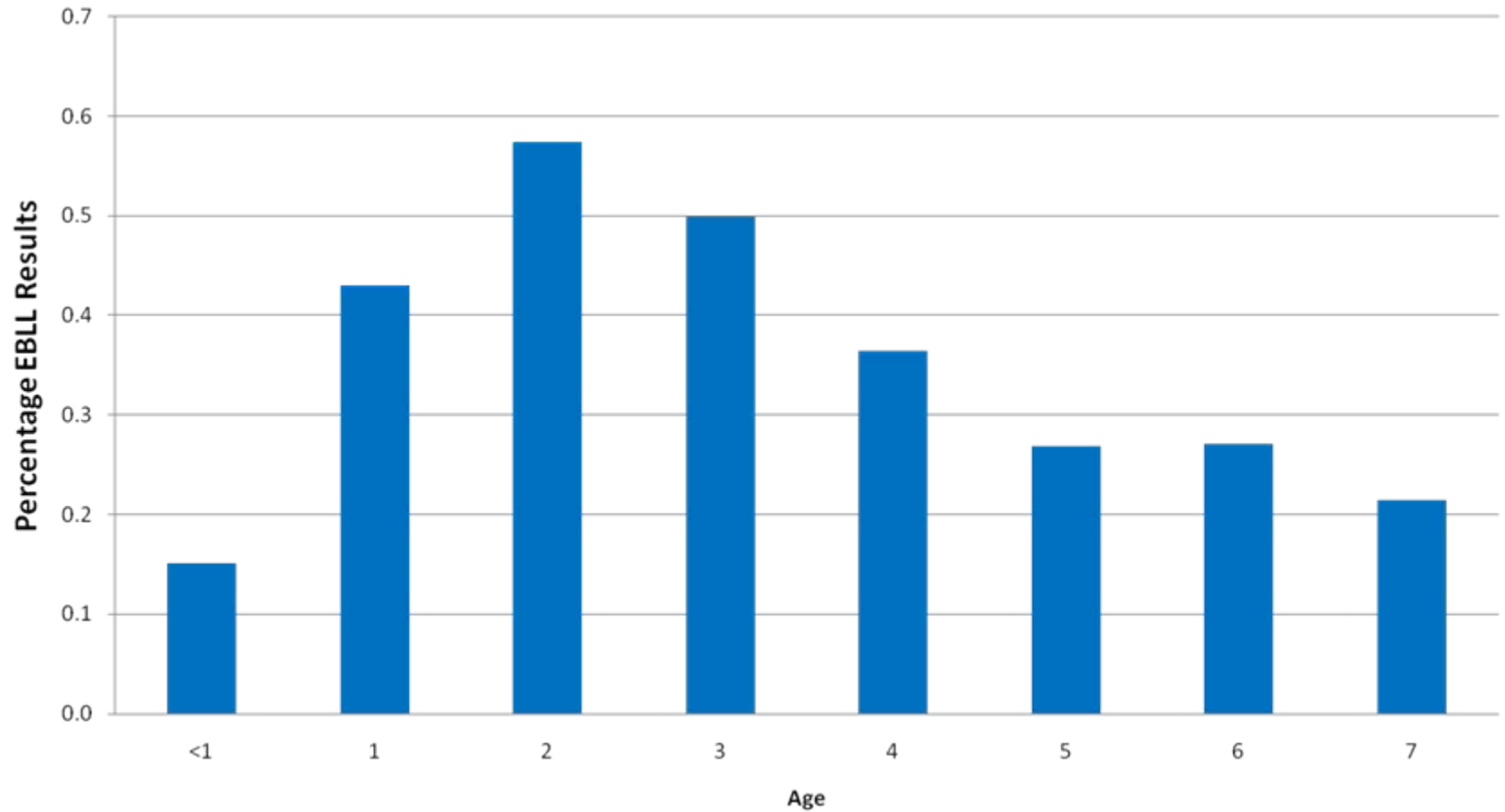
Lead Poisoning Rate (2004 – 2010)



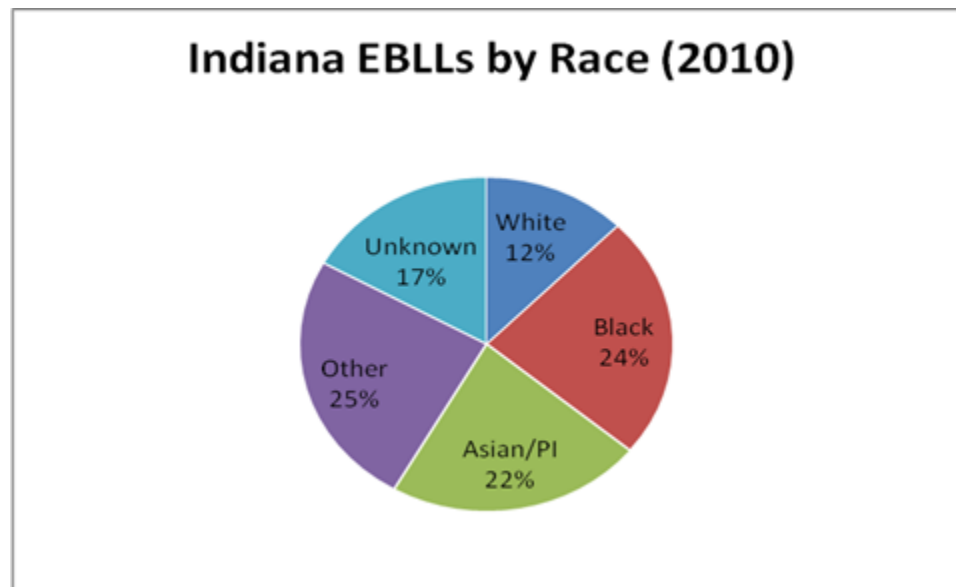
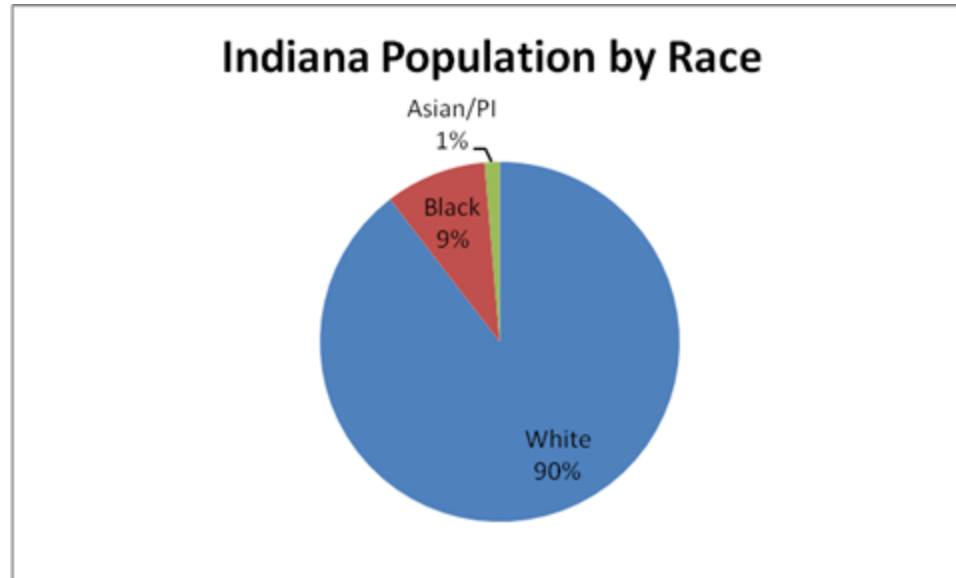
EBLLs by Age (2010)



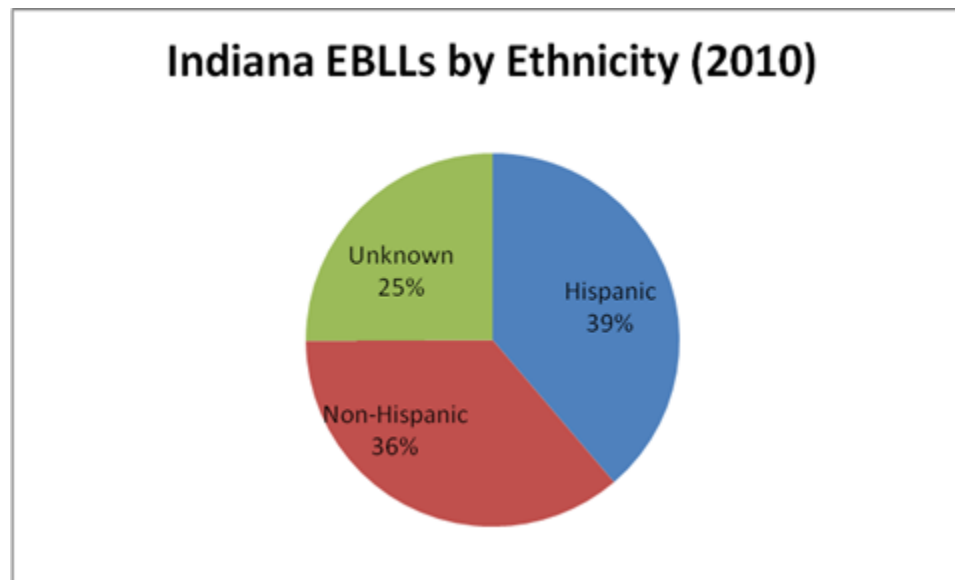
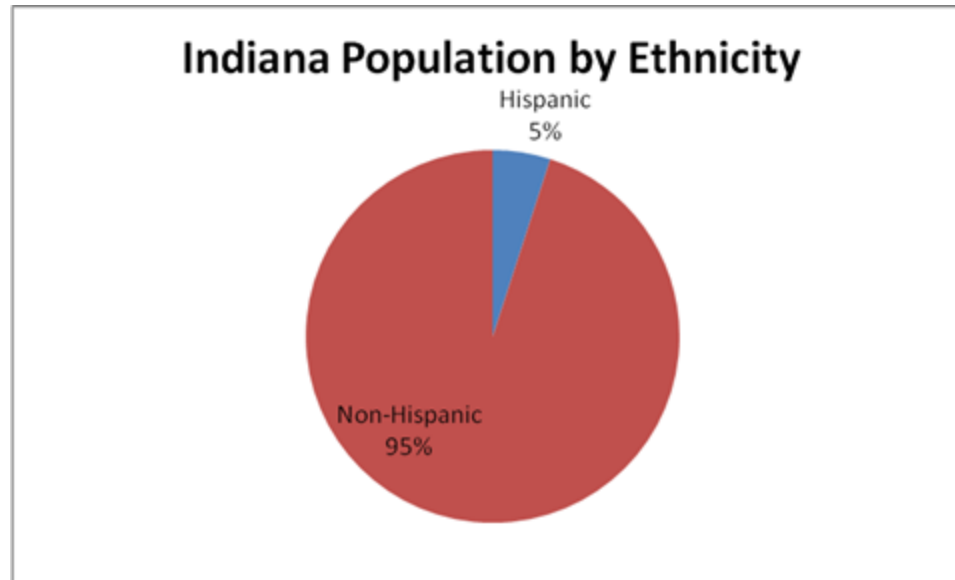
EBLLs by Age (2004 – 2010)



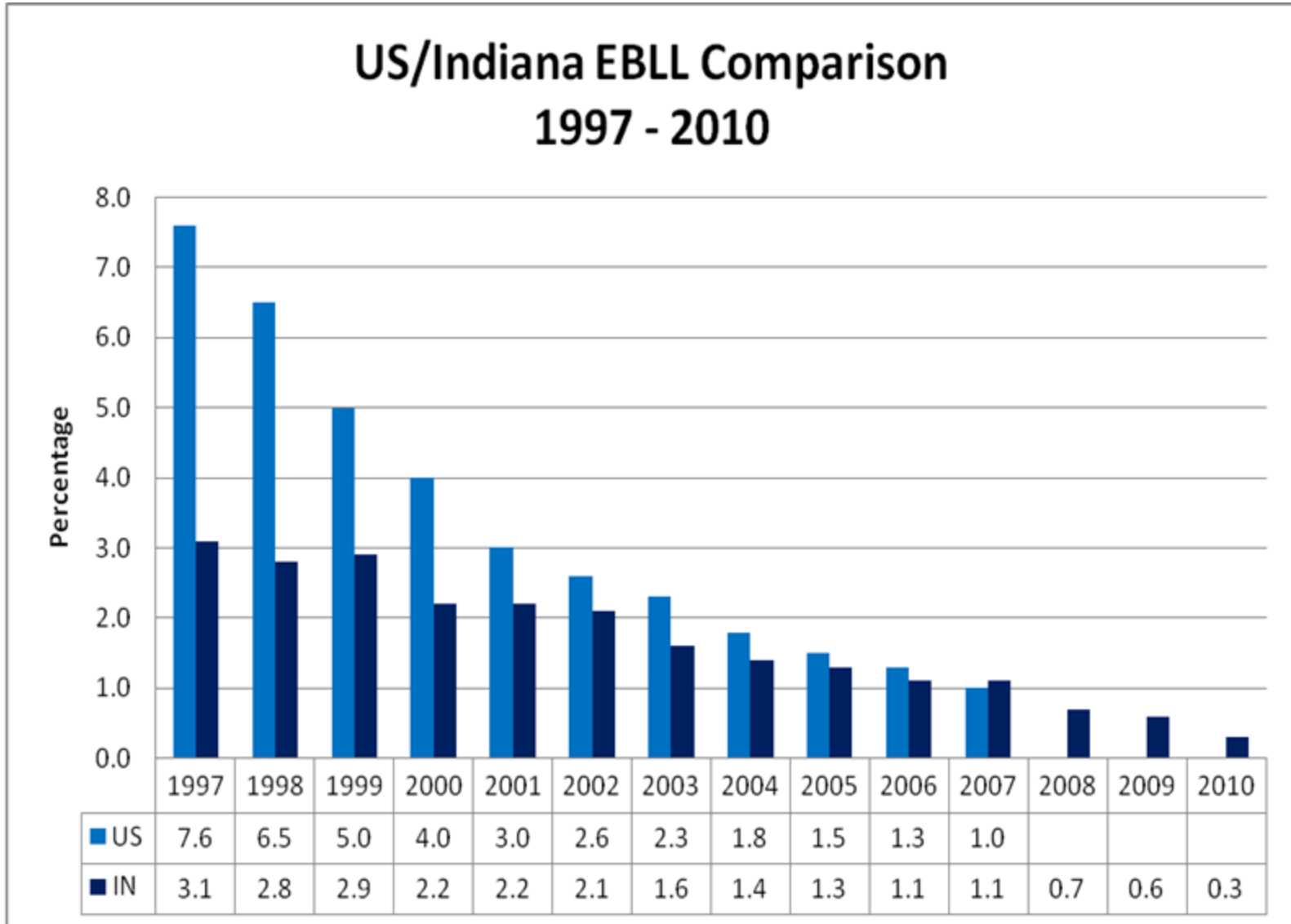
Race & Lead Poisoning



Ethnicity & Lead Poisoning

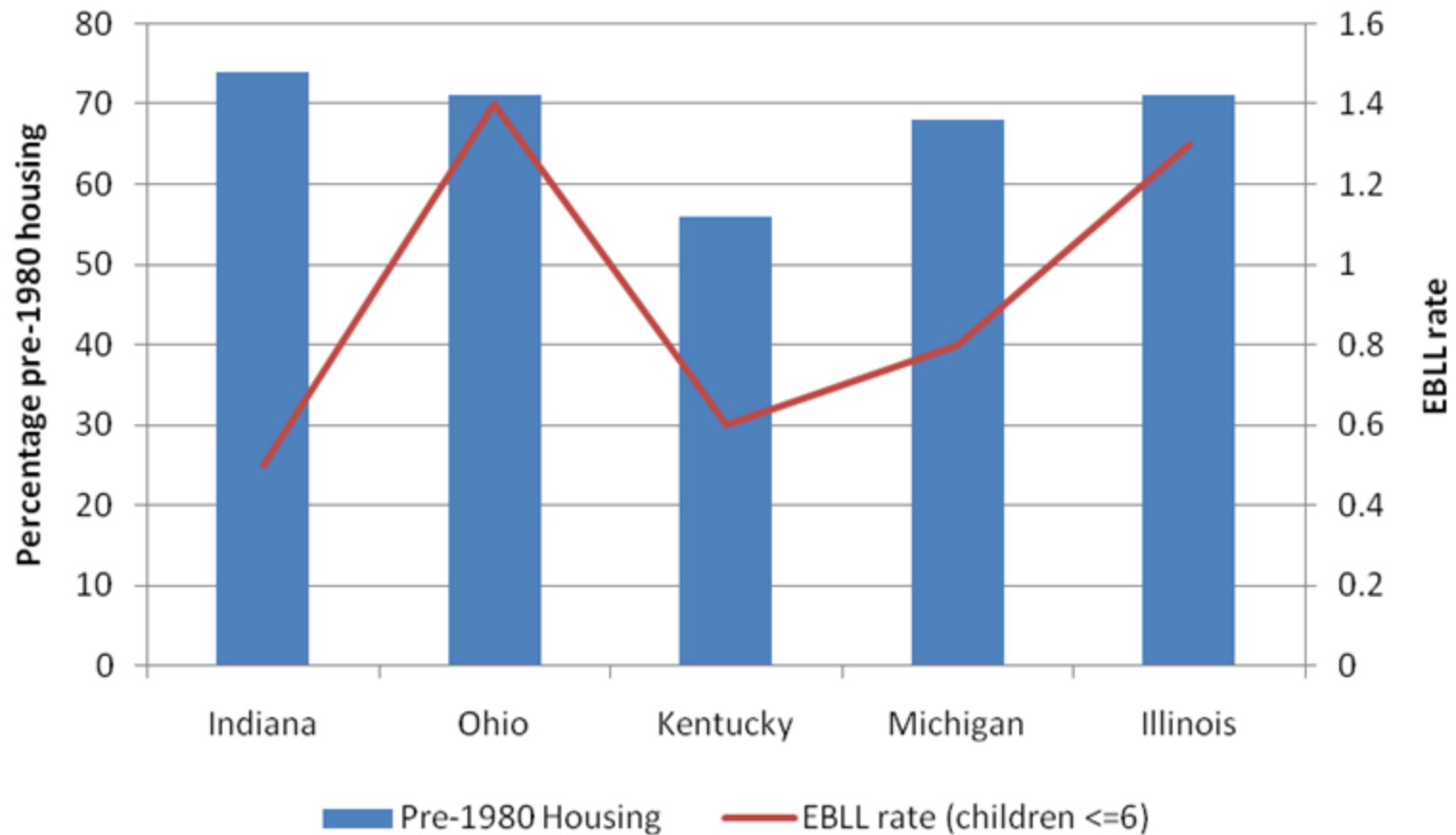


Lead Poisoning: Indiana & U.S.

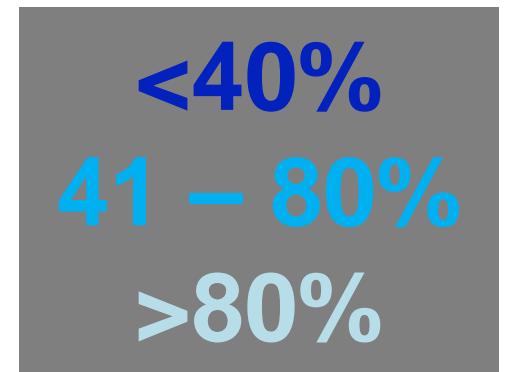
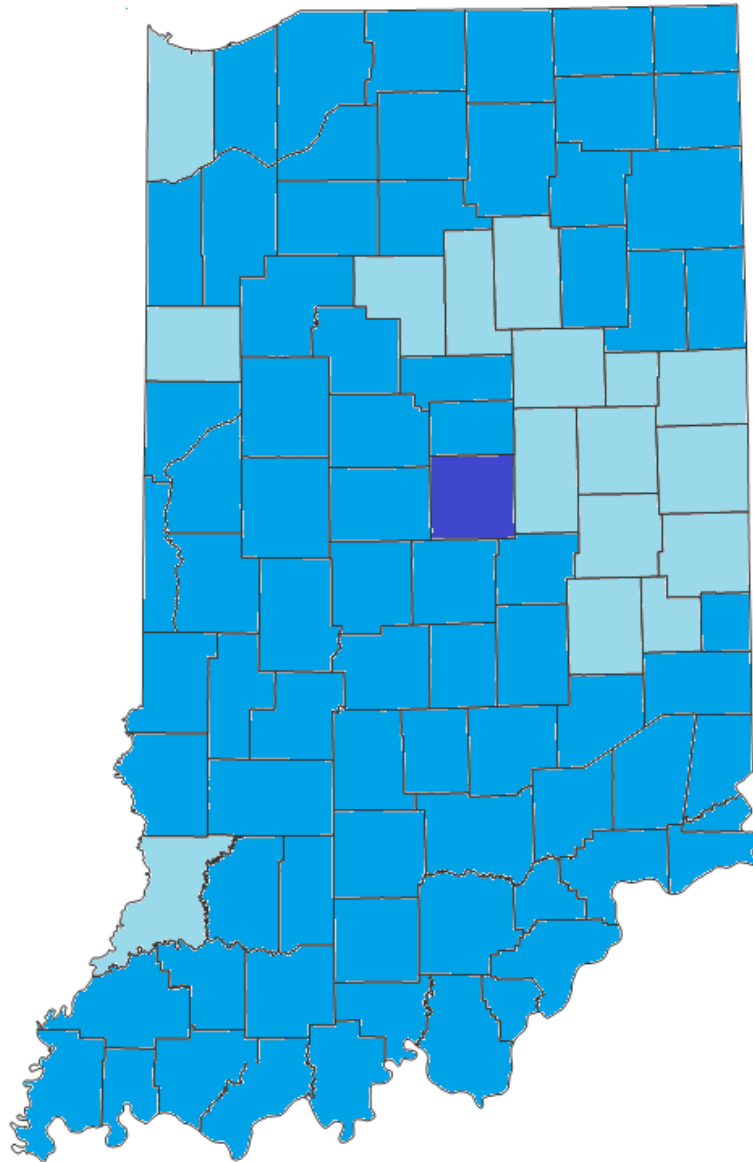


Pre-1980 Housing & EBLLs

Pre-1980 Housing and EBLLs Indiana and Surrounding States



Percentage Pre-1980 Housing Units

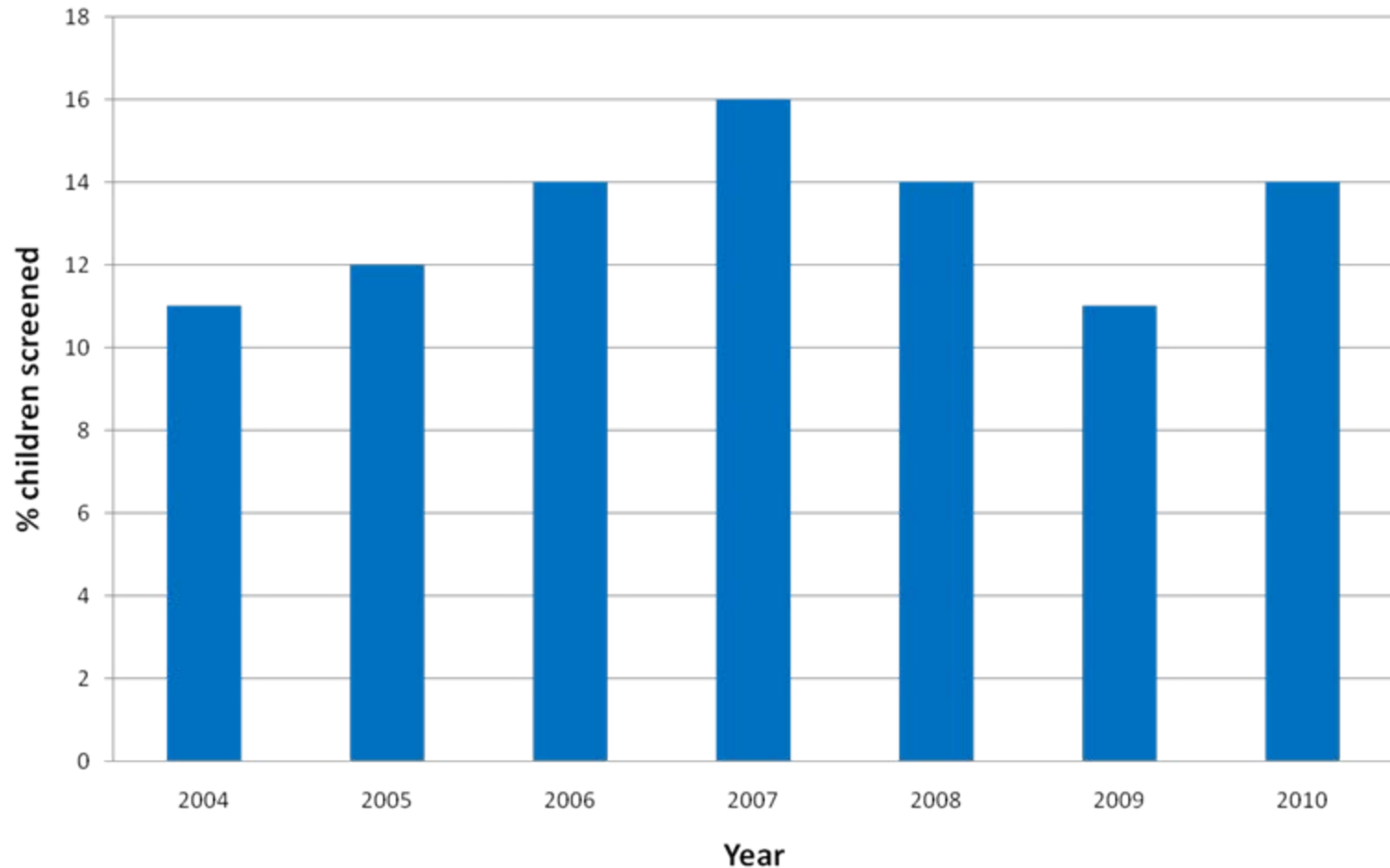


Lead Poisoning: Medicaid Population

Age in Months	Medicaid-eligible Children Screening Rate (%)	BLL \geq 10 μ /dL (%)
6 - 12	22.8	0.5
6 - 24	32.8	1.0
12 - 36	27.3	1.3
12 - 72	16.3	1.3
Sex	Medicaid-eligible Children Screening Rate (%)	EBLL \geq 10 μ /dL (%)
Female	13.52	1.23
Male	13.87	1.18
Race	Medicaid-eligible Children Screening Rate (%)	EBLL \geq 10 μ /dL (%)
White	12.6	1.1
Black	14.9	1.3
AI/AN***	12.9	6.3
Asian/Pacific Islander	18.9	3.0
Other	13.9	0.6
Ethnicity	Medicaid-eligible Children Screening Rate (%)	EBLL \geq 10 μ /dL (%)
Hispanic	17.1	3.6

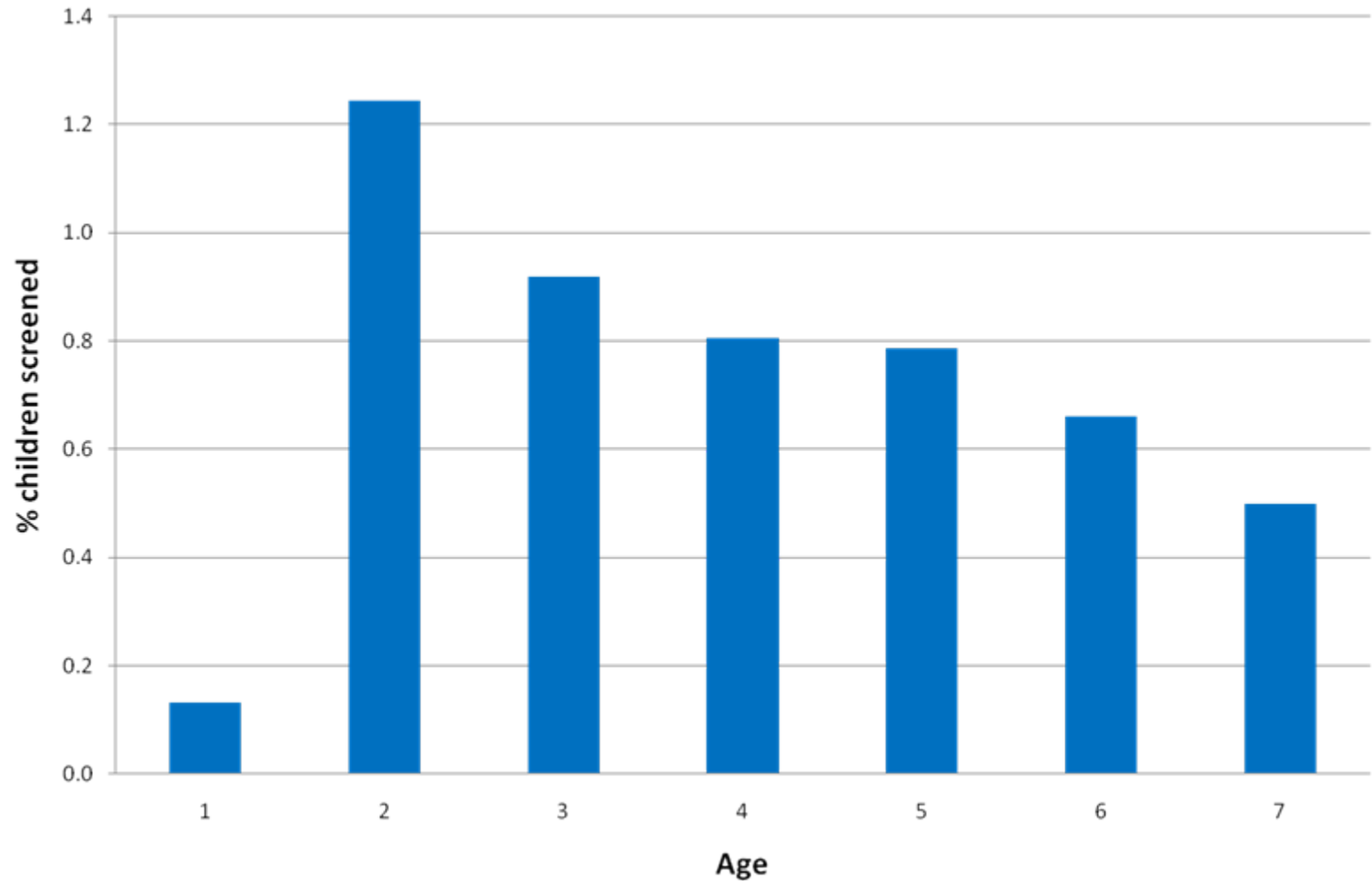
Lead Screening Rates (2004 – 2010)

Medicaid-eligible



Lead Poisoning Rates (2004 – 2010)

Medicaid-eligible



County-level Data (2010)

County	Medicaid population <=7	Tests	Total EBL ¹	Unconfirmed EBL ²	Confirmed EBL ³	False positives ⁴	Avg # Days to confirm	Risk assessments performed	Hazard(s) identified	Hazard(s) remediated
Adams	1,292	96	1	1	0	0		2	2	
Allen	19,907	2013	126	24	17	4	6	40	30	3

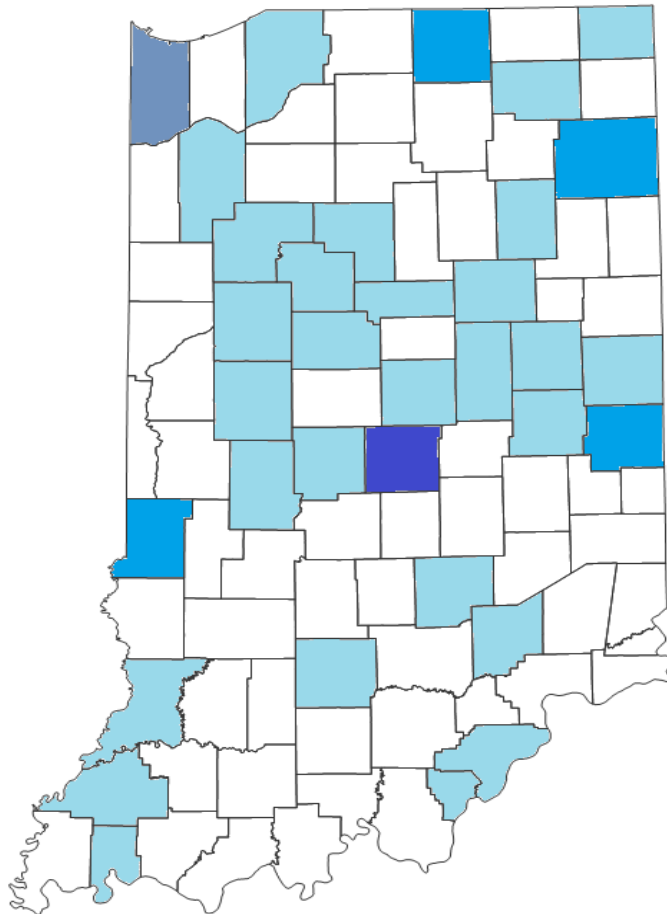
¹ Total EBLs in this column represents all testing, including re-testing for confirmatory reasons

² Unconfirmed tests include: child did not return for confirmatory test; child not required to return for confirmatory test at the time this report due to differences in reporting requirements depending upon blood lead level

³ Confirmatory test may be either a second capillary or a single venous test

⁴ False positives are those tests which initially demonstrate EBL but which are found to not be elevated upon confirmatory testing.

Geographic Distribution of Lead Poisoned Children (2010)



Number of lead
poisoned
children

<10

10 – 25

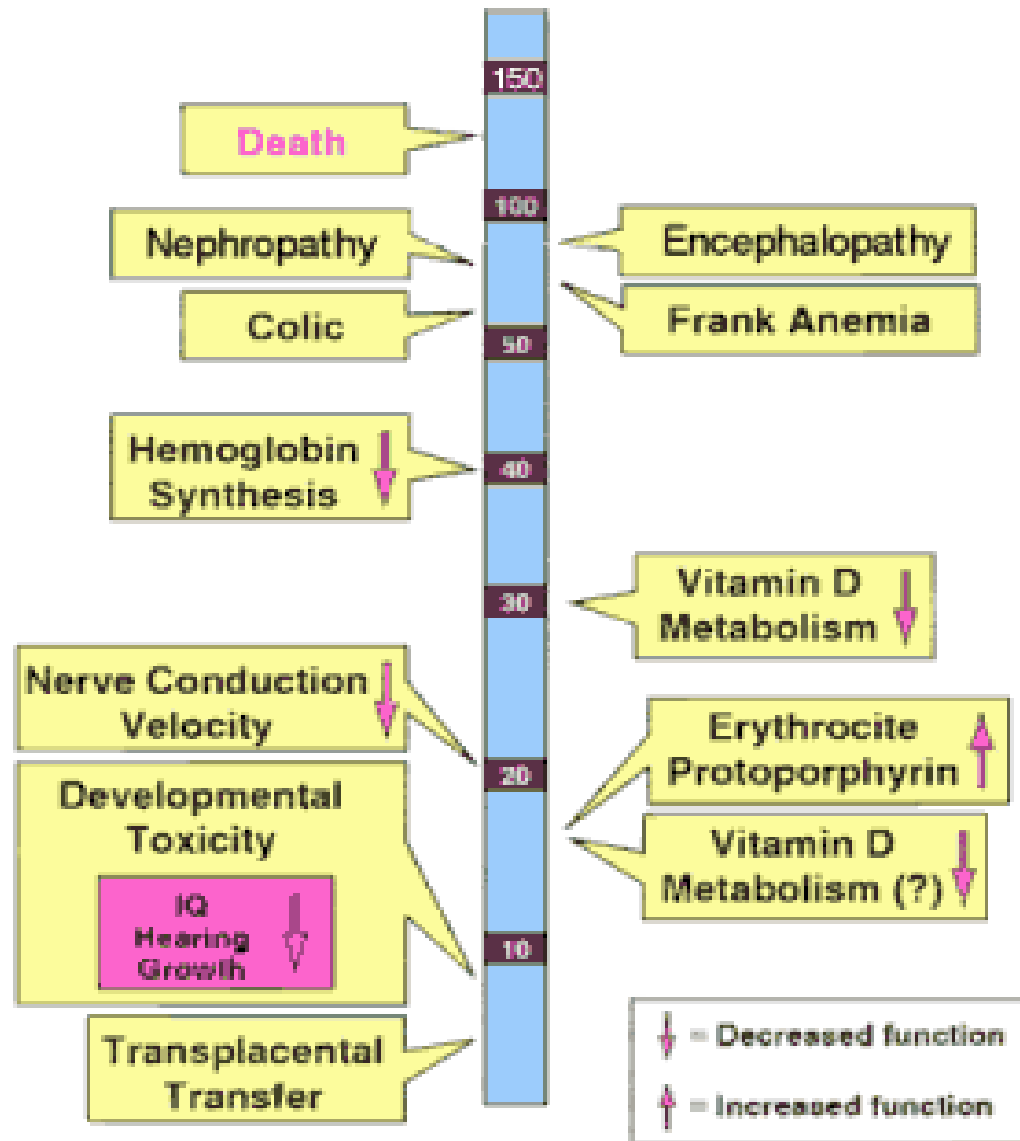
26 – 50

Reporting Requirements Met: Going Beyond Statistics

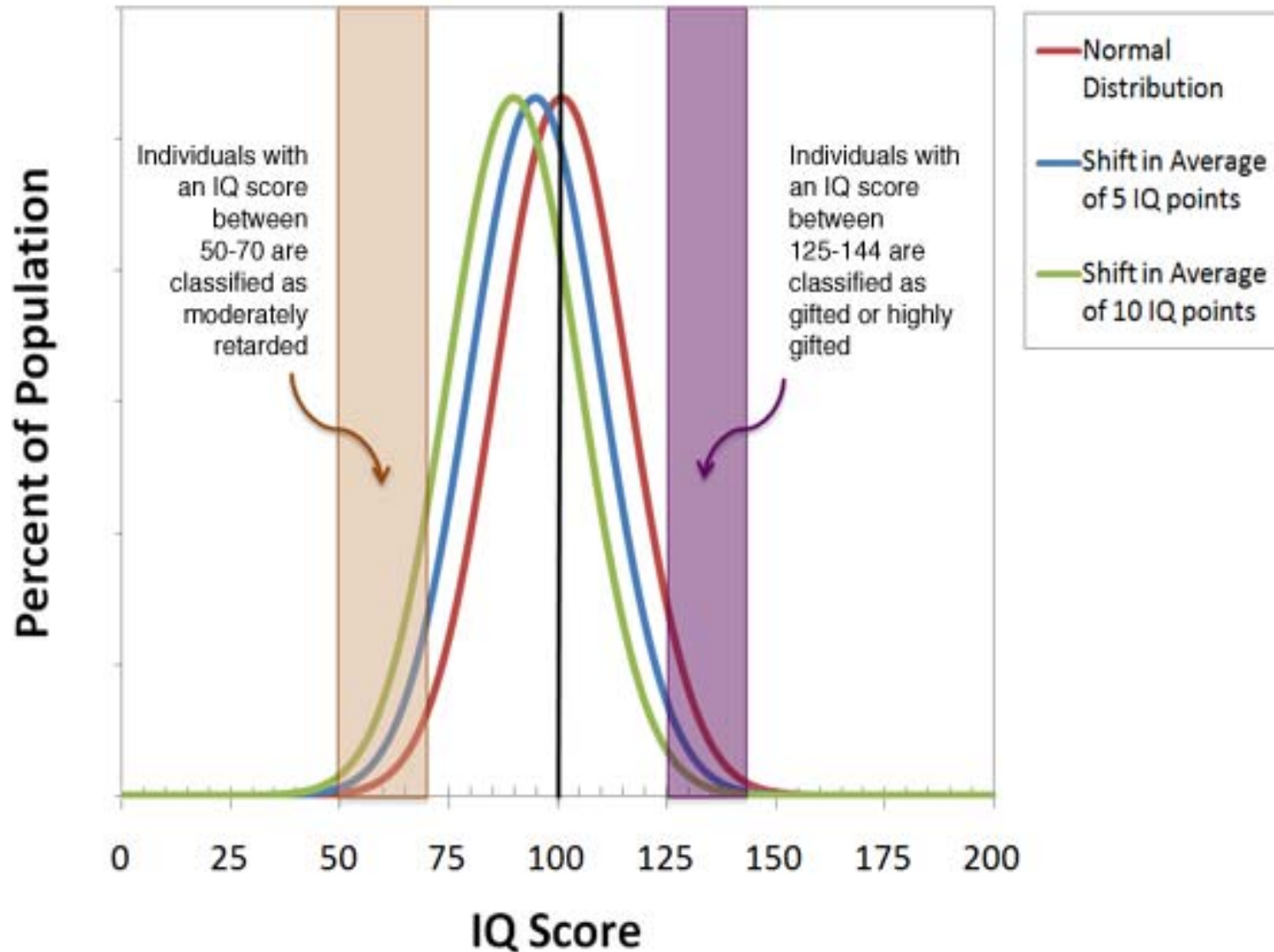
- Lead toxicity can cause lifelong learning and behavioral problems; effects are irreversible
- There is no known safe level of lead in the body
- Lead poisoning is an **ENTIRELY** preventable health problem



Physical Effects of Lead Poisoning



Cognitive Effects of Lead Poisoning



Costs of Lead Poisoning

Direct Medical Care

- Screening
- Monitoring
- Laboratory analysis
- Public health nurse visits
- Environmental investigation



Social Costs

- Special education
- ADHD diagnosis, treatment
- Juvenile justice
- Lost lifetime earnings
- Lost tax revenue



What Does That Mean for Indiana?

Total actual cost, 2009 cohort:

\$6,829,995

\$379,791,040

\$393,450,035



What Does That Mean for Indiana?

- 7 children required special education
- 89 children incarcerated
- 364 excess cases of ADHD



Questions?

Find the Indiana State Department of Health
Lead and Healthy Homes Program
2010 Surveillance Report online at
[http://www.in.gov/isdh/files/
2010 Legislative Report.pdf](http://www.in.gov/isdh/files/2010_Legislative_Report.pdf)

Sources:

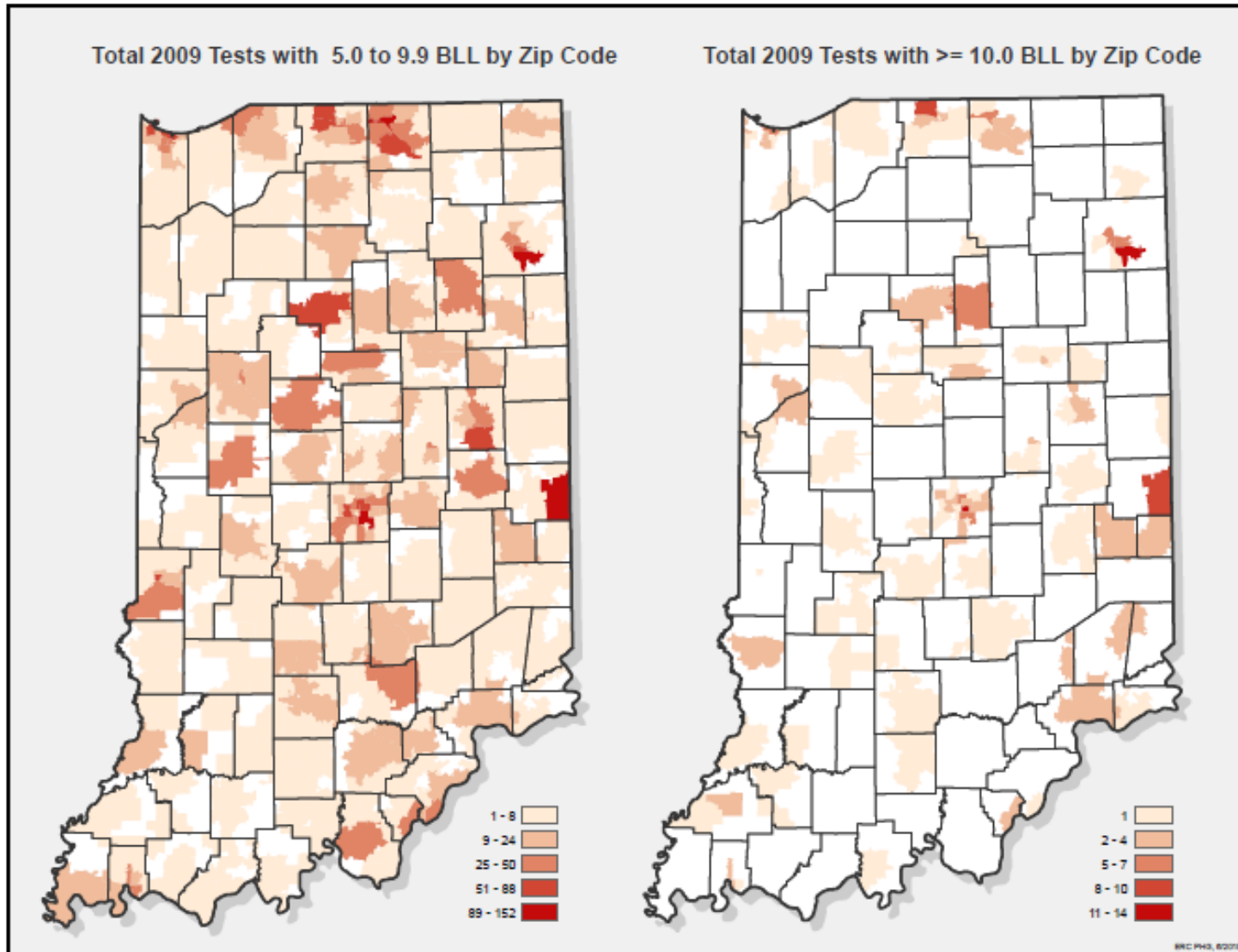
- 1 <http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topicsobjectives2020/objectiveslist.aspx?topicid=12>
- 2 <http://www.epa.gov/lead/pubs/renovation.htm>
- 3 <http://www.nchh.org/What-We-Do/Healthy-Homes-Principles.aspx>
- 4 <http://www.in.gov/legislative/iac/>
- 5 http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_program=ACS&_submenuId=datasets_1&_lang=en&_ts=http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/STTable?_bm=y&_context=st&_qr_name=ACS_2009_5YR_G00_S2504&_ds_name=ACS_2009_5YR_G00_&_CONTEXT=st&_tree_id=5309&_redoLog=false&_caller=geoselect&_geo_id=01000US&_format=&_lang=en

Improving Kids' Environment Healthy Homes Survey

*Issues Not Found in the
Report to the Indiana General Assembly*

Jodi Perras, IKE Executive Director

Elevated BLLs by ZIP Code



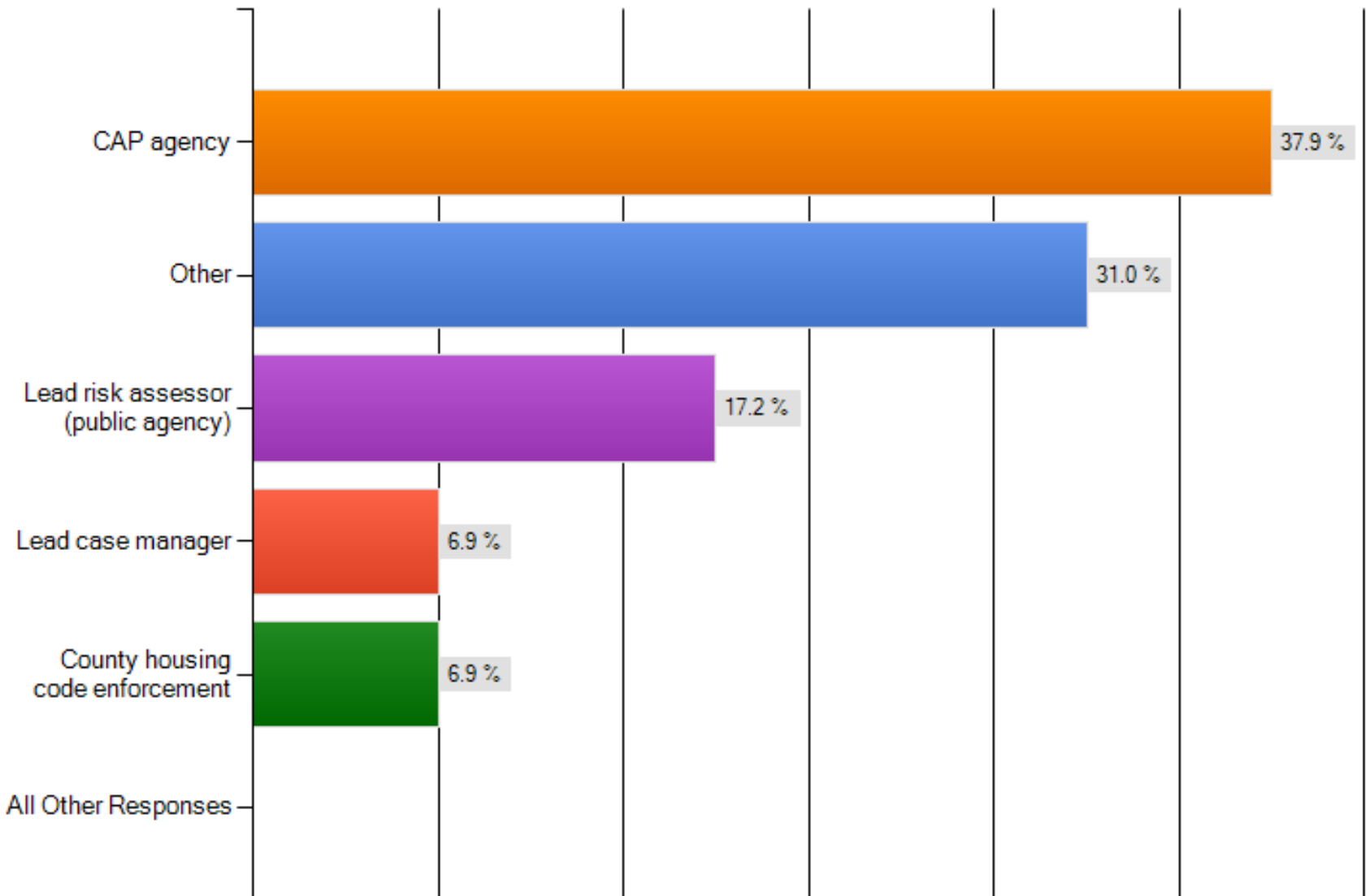
Focus on Rental Properties

- IKE looked at lead risk assessments reported into ILEAD in 2008 and 2009.
- Statewide, 82 percent of those investigations occurred in rental properties.
- Under Indiana law, rental property owners are not required to certify that their properties are lead-safe.

Healthy Homes Survey

- Goal: To identify the scope of problems local governments are having in enforcing lead or housing code issues.
- Target Audience: Local health departments, local housing departments, CAP agencies, and licensed risk assessors.
- Distributed in early September by IKE, ISDH, IHCDA and others.
- Survey is still open; results are preliminary

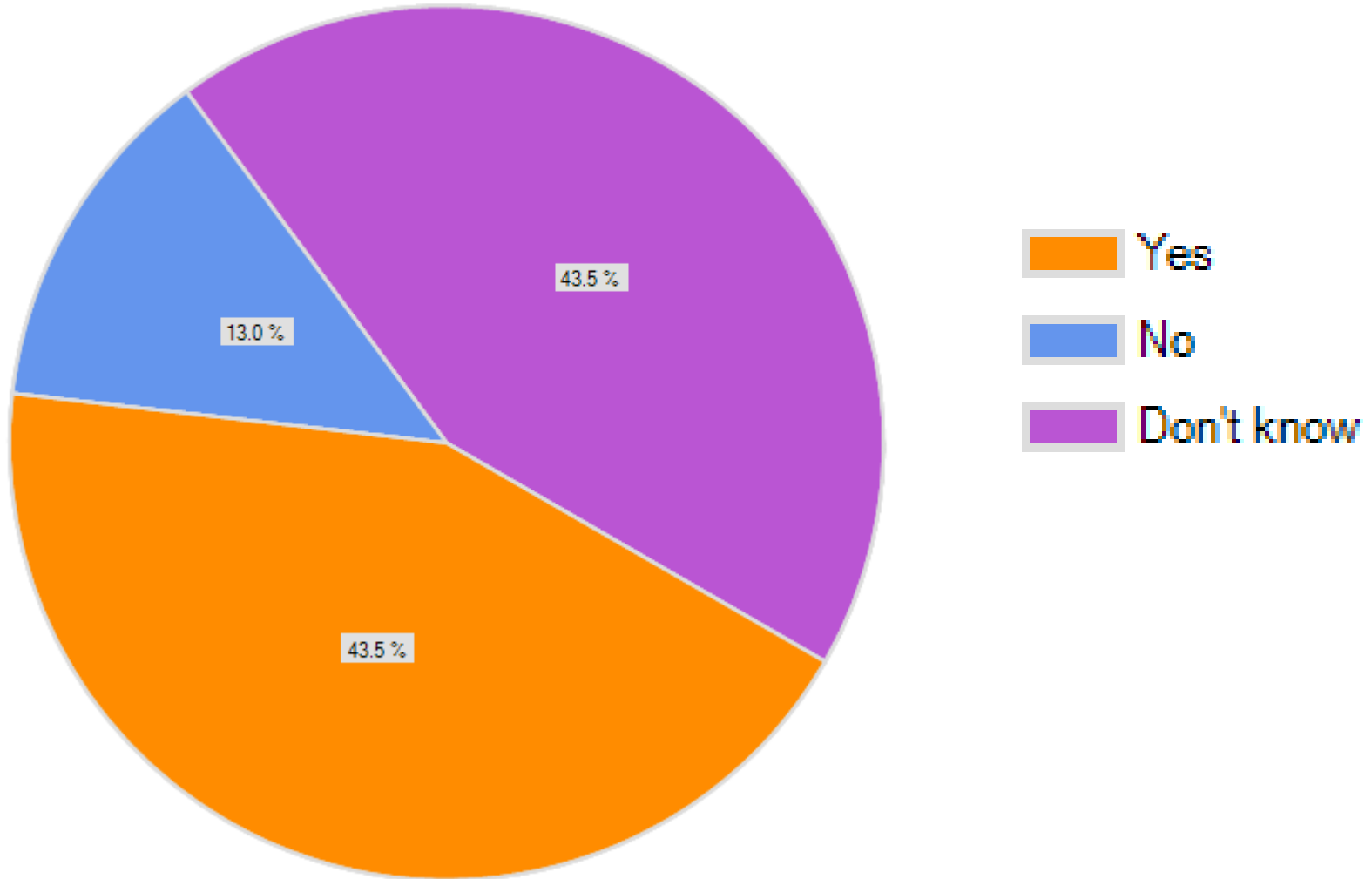
Respondents to Date



Landlord-Tenant Issues Are Complicated

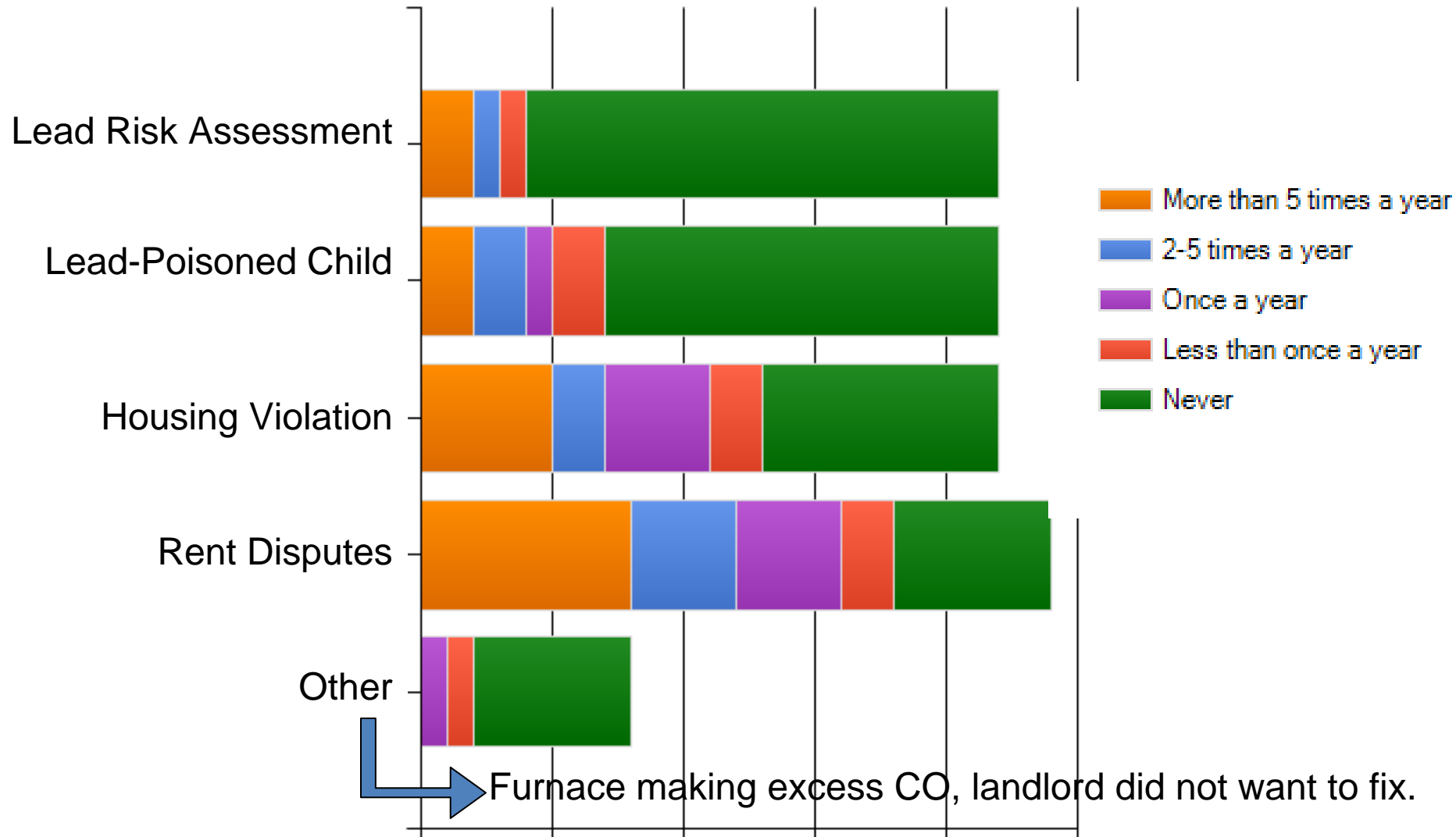
Landlord-Tenant Disputes

In your experience, have housing code complaints been used by a tenant to gain leverage against a landlord in a rent dispute?



Eviction of Tenants: Reasons

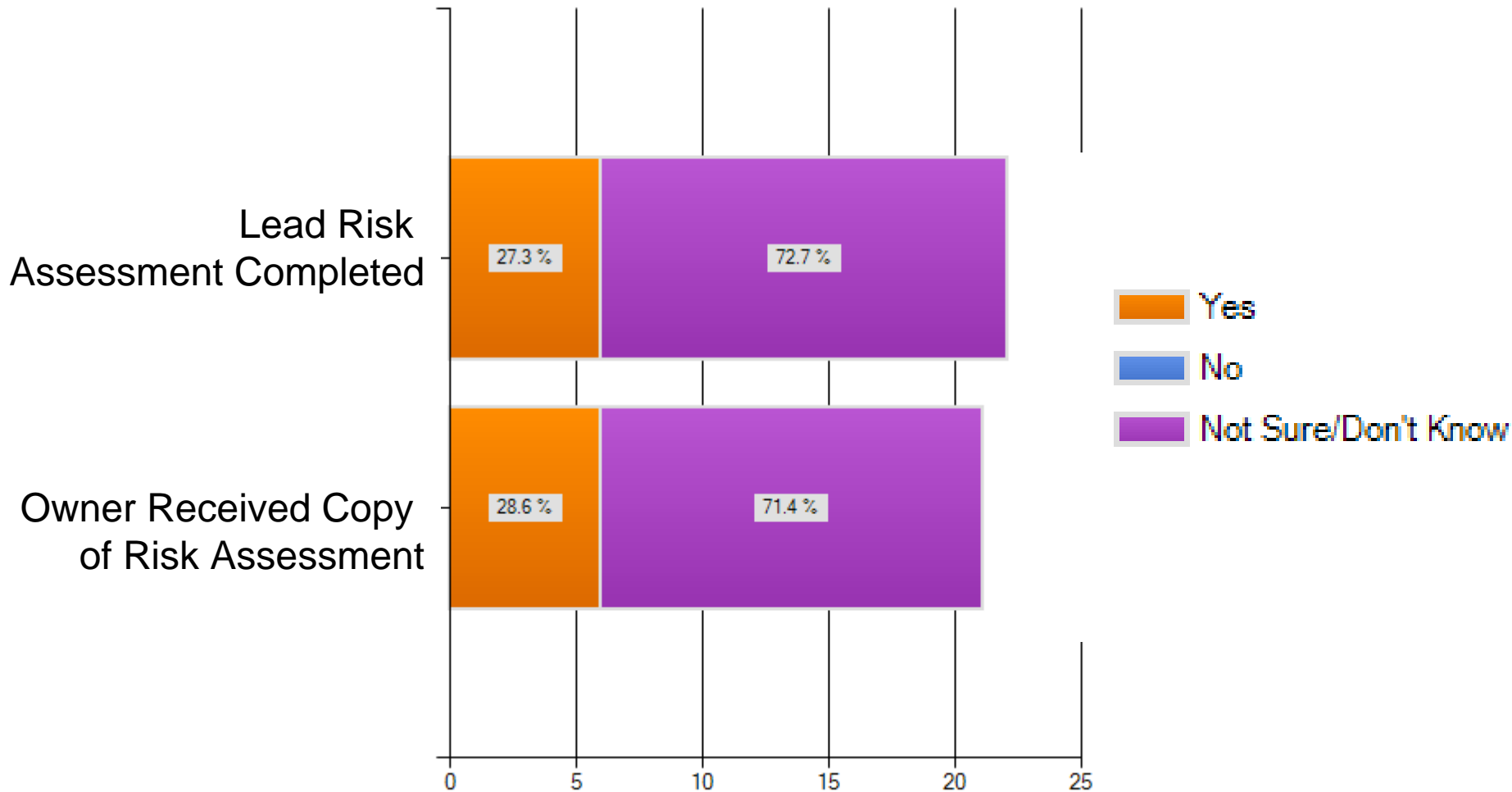
In your work, how often have you had an experience in which a landlord evicted a tenant as a result of the following:



Housing Hazards Not Always Addressed After Tenants Evicted

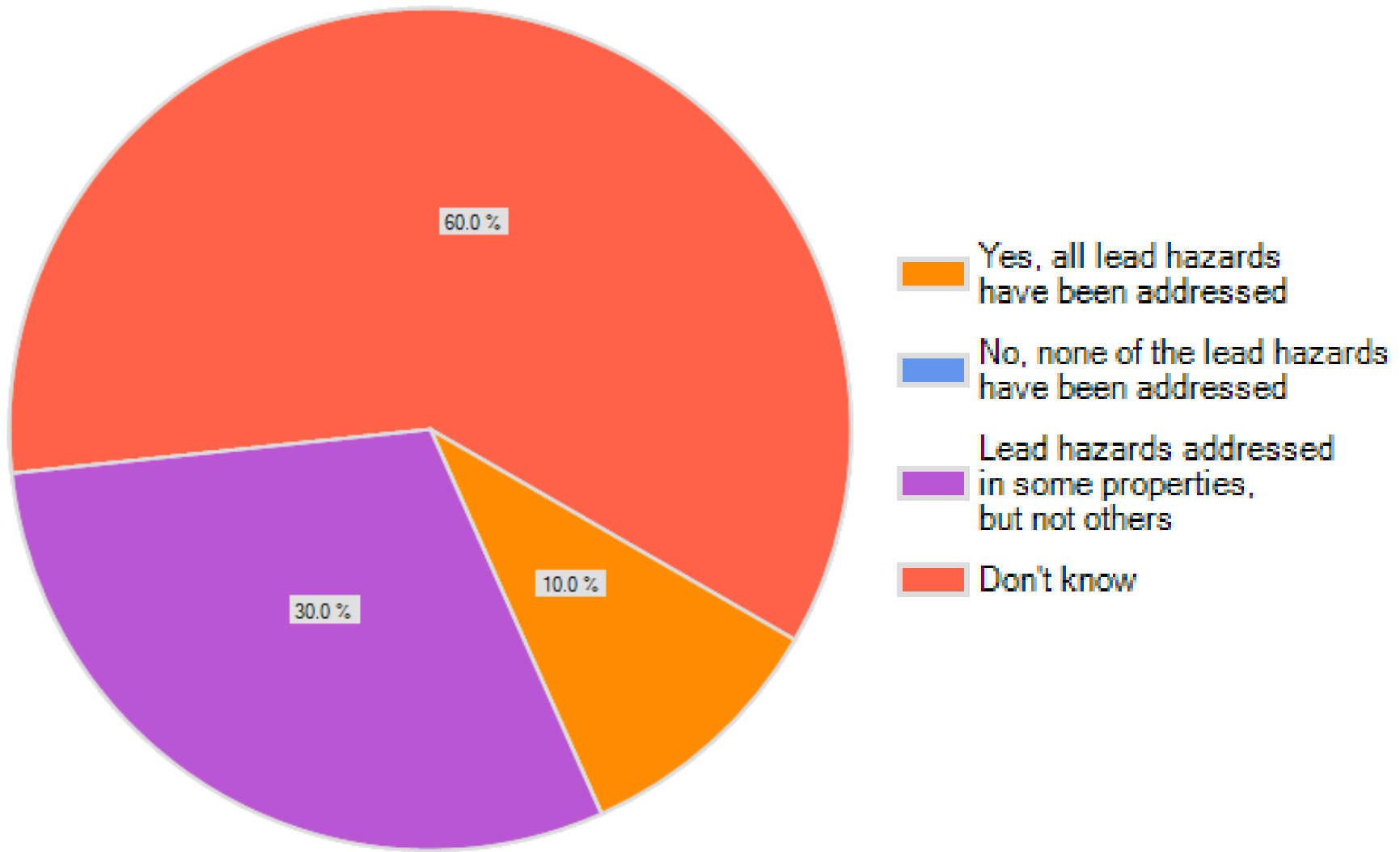
Evictions of Lead-poisoned Child

In cases involving a lead-poisoned child whose family was evicted, was a lead risk assessment done and did the owner receive a copy of the risk assessment?



Are Hazards Addressed After Eviction?

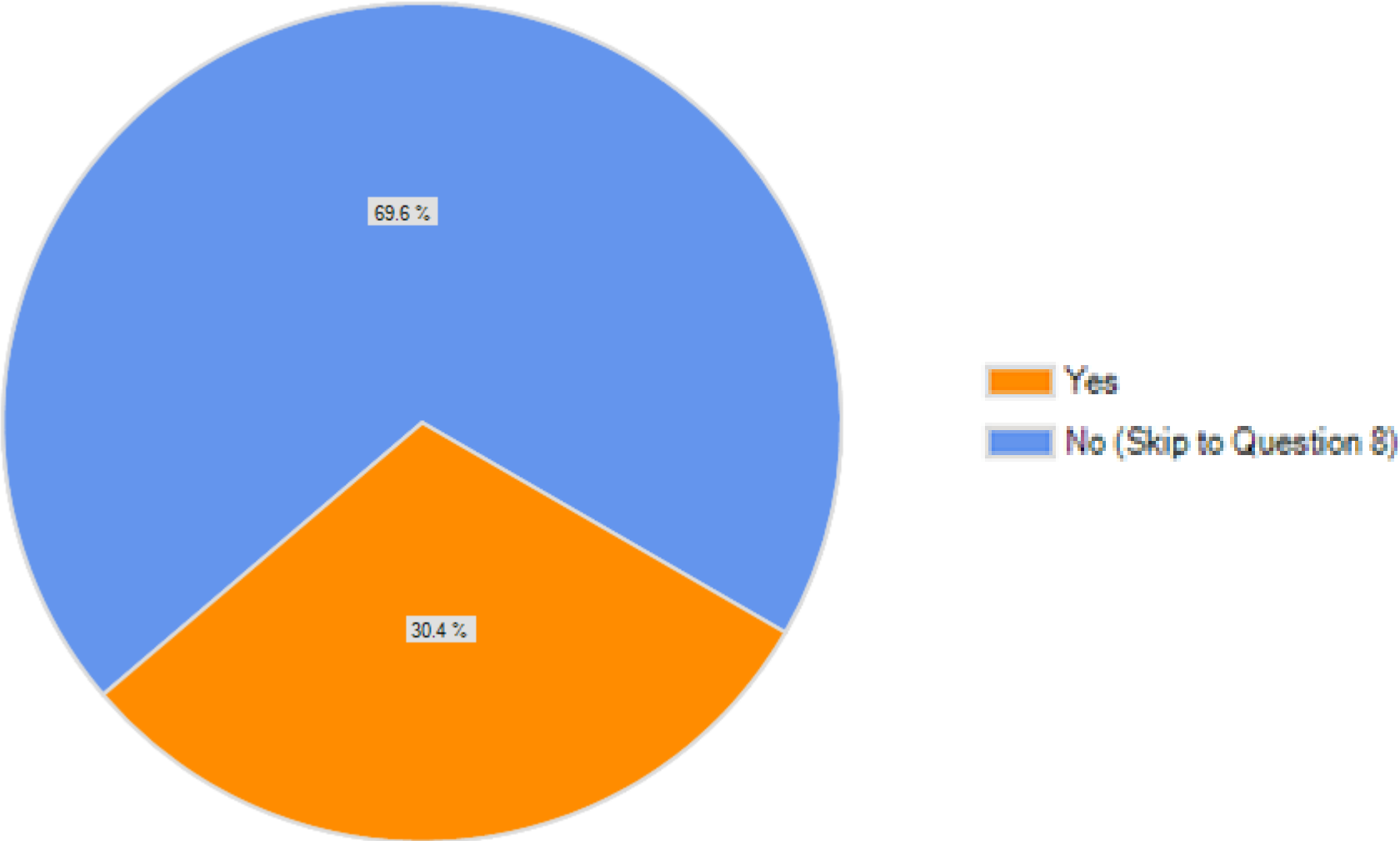
To your knowledge, have the lead hazards in the property or properties above been addressed?



The Same Property May Poison
Children in More than One Family

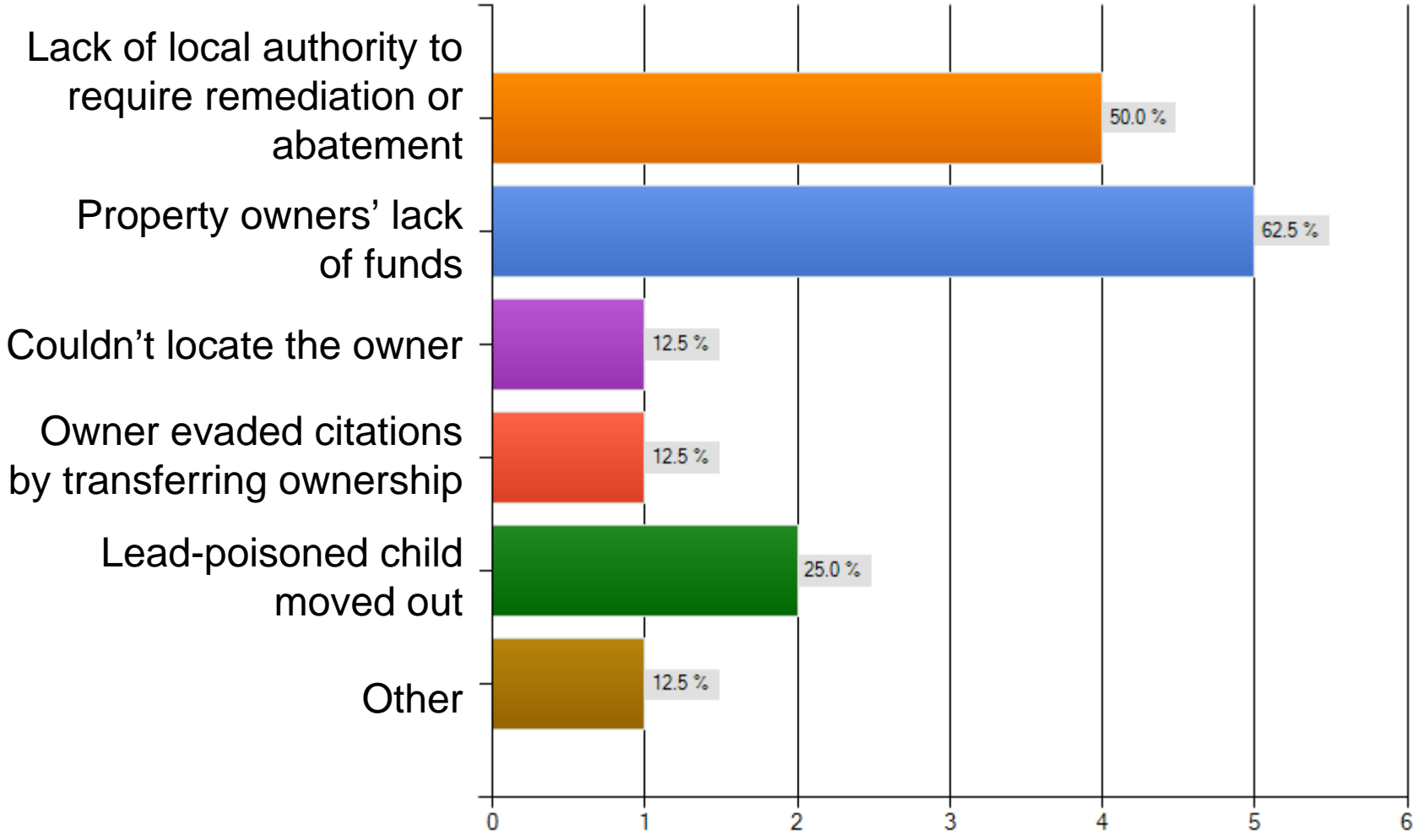
One Property: Multiple Poisonings

Do you know of rental properties in your jurisdiction in which children from more than one tenant family have been lead poisoned?



Why Aren't Hazards Fixed?

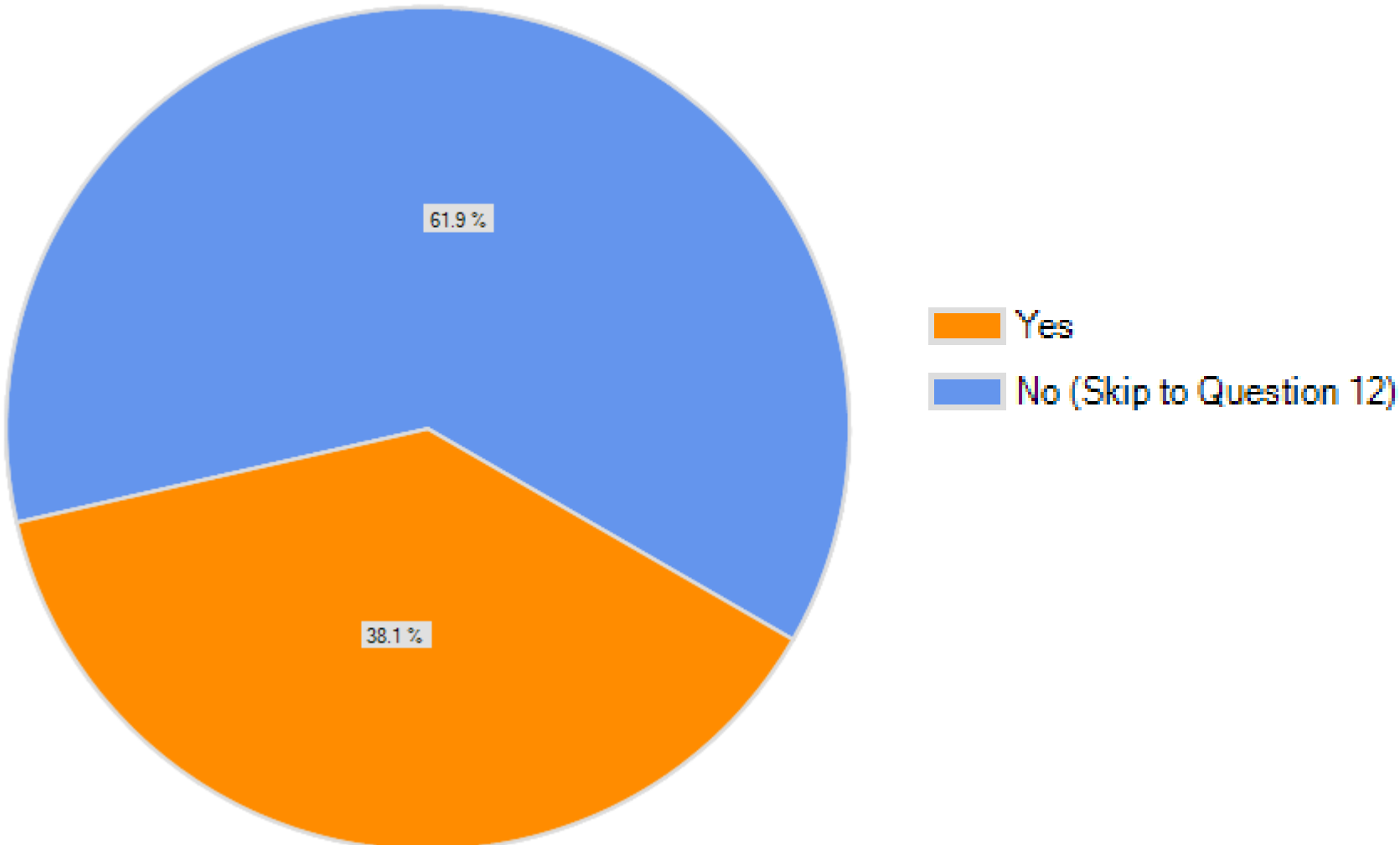
What, in your opinion, has prevented the lead hazards from being addressed in properties with multiple lead poisoning cases? (Select all that apply)



Property Owners
Not Always Easy to Find

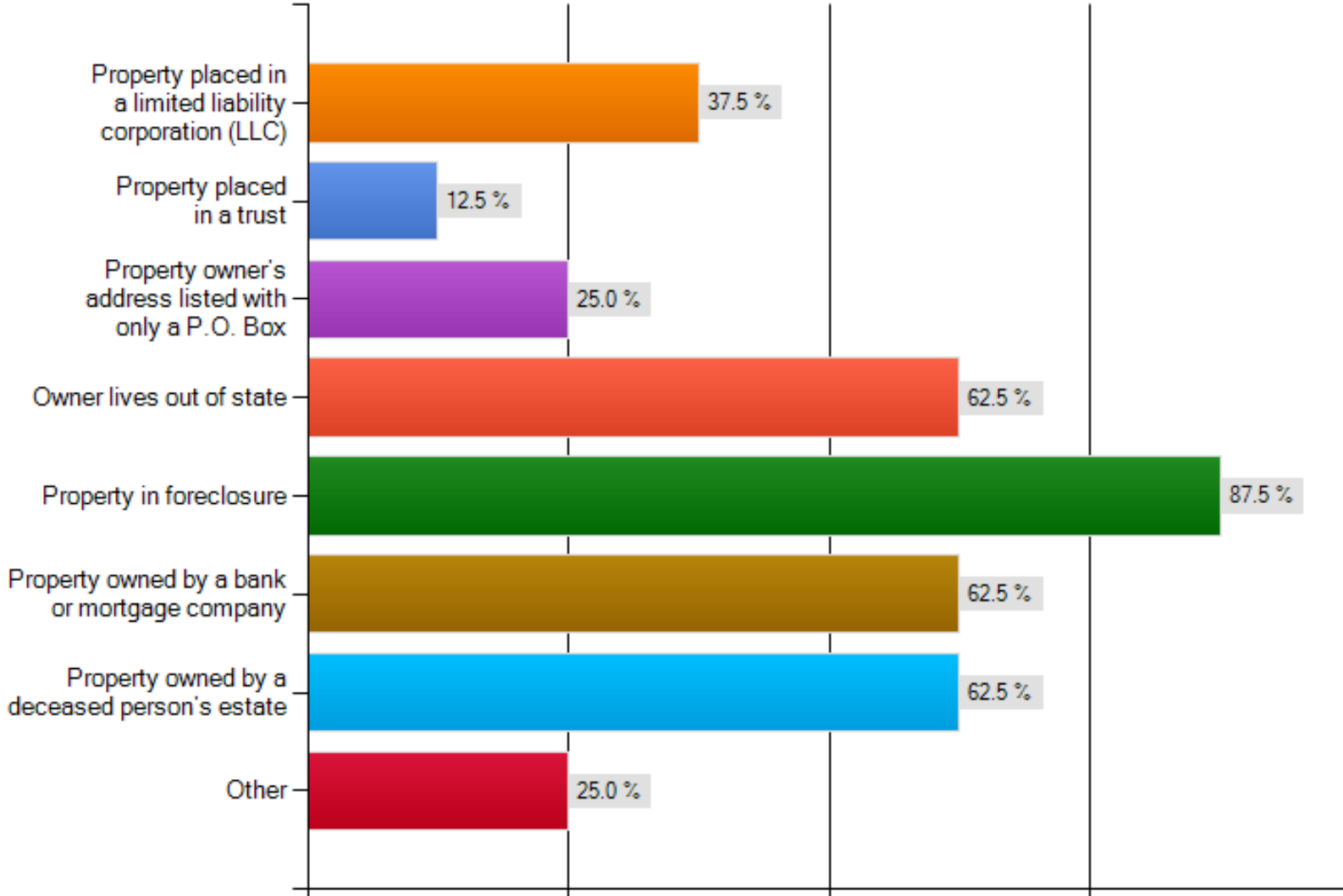
Finding Property Owners Not Easy

In the past year, have you experienced problems identifying or finding the owner of a property with housing code violations?



Why Finding Owner Can Be Hard

If you said yes to Question 9, why did you have problems identifying or finding the owner? (Select any that apply)



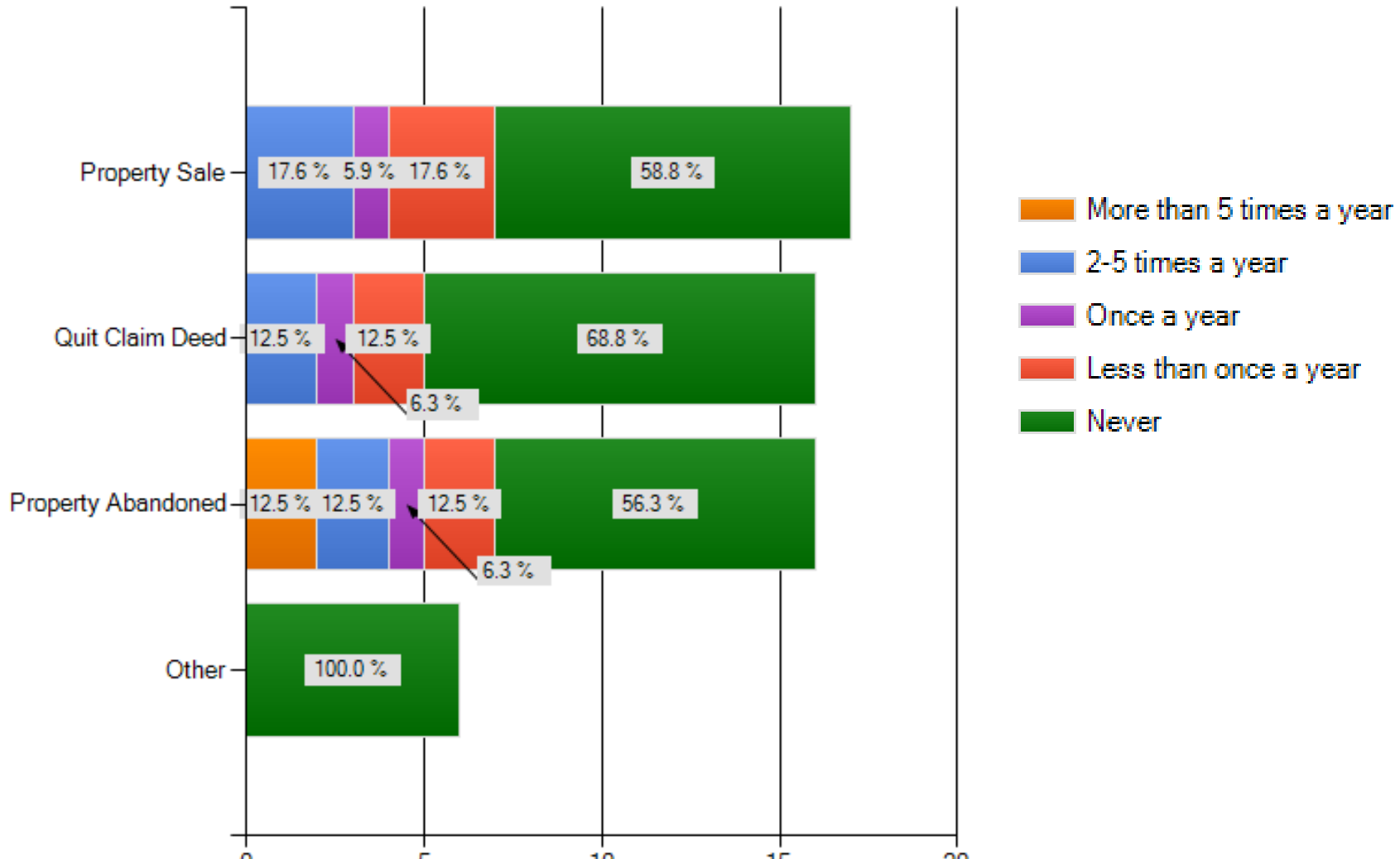
Staff Time Wasted

- How much staff time (person-hours) have you spent in the past year trying to find or identify property owners?
- Preliminary results: More than 270 hours spent by 18 respondents trying to find property owners to address healthy housing issues

Preliminary Results: Do Not Cite

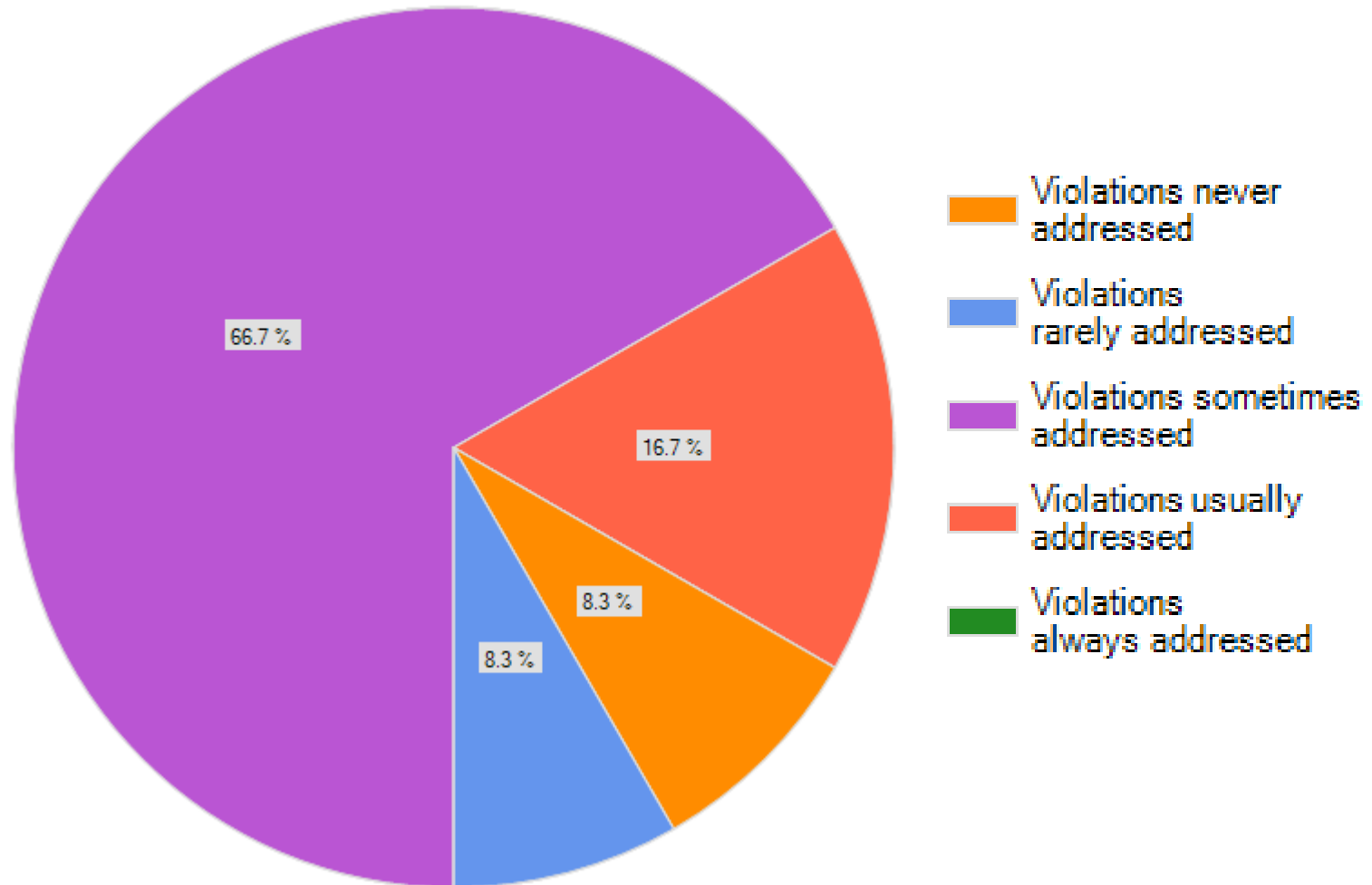
Some Owners Make a "Getaway"

IKE has learned that some property owners transfer ownership of a property after receiving notice of a housing code violation or order requiring lead remediation. Based on the methods identified below, how often has this happened to you in your work:



Getaways: Violations Go Unaddressed

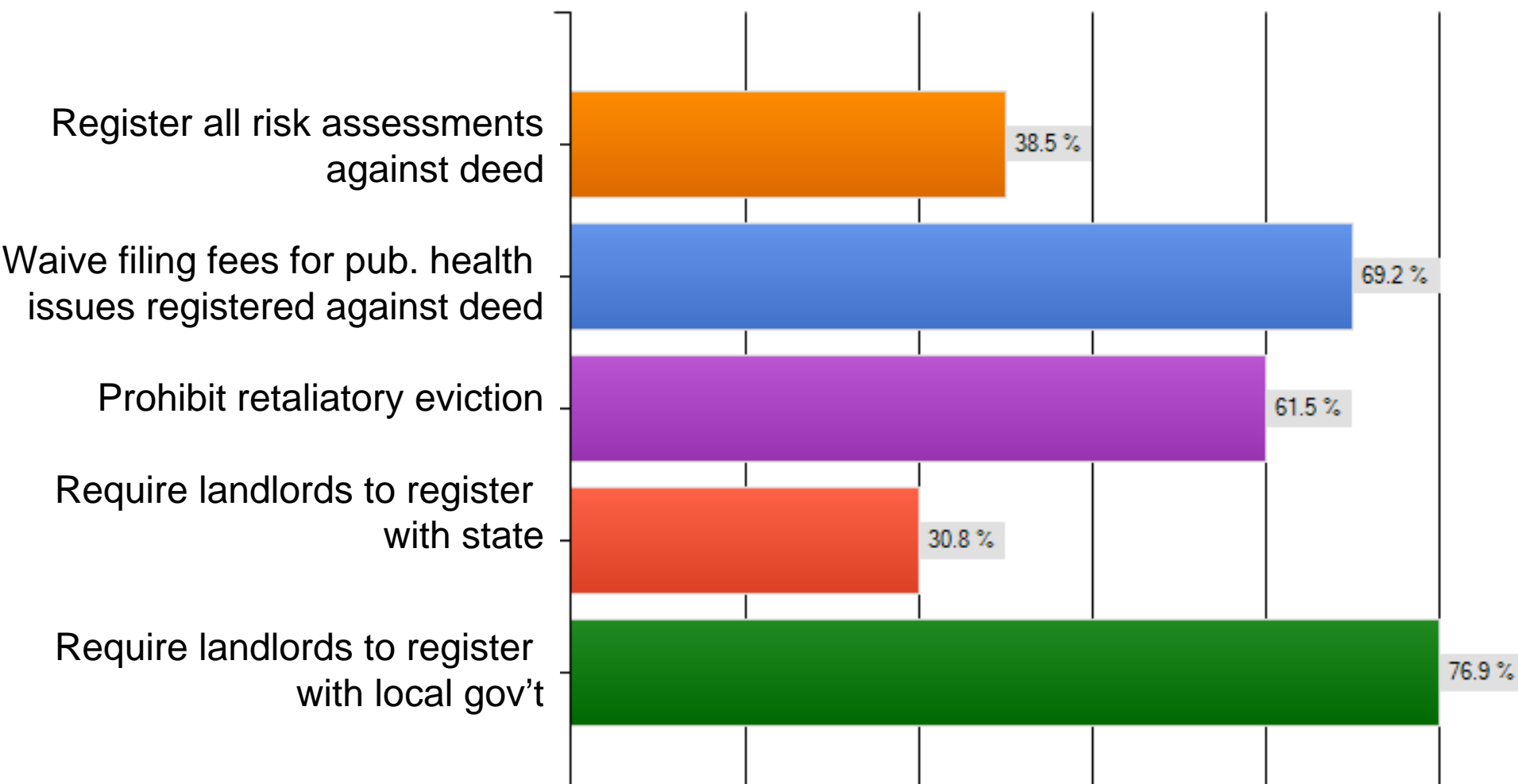
In your experience, when the property owner transfers ownership following a housing code violation or order, how often are the code violations or lead hazards at the property addressed by the next owner?



What Can Be Done?

Possible Changes in Law

Which of the following changes to state or local laws would you support to address these issues? (select all that you would support)



Other Comments

- More emphasis should be put on owners to provide safe living standards to tenants.
- Funding to allow for mold remediation.
Furnace installation when no furnace exists.
Funding for gas leak inspection.
- I think any time we see the doctor for blood work the blood-lead level should be checked

Take the Survey

- Haven't filled out the survey yet? Please do!
- Take the survey at the registration desk during the conference.
- Or, go to link on Lead-Safe & Healthy Homes Task Force website:
(www.ikecoalition.org/healthyhomestaskforce)

Questions & Discussion