

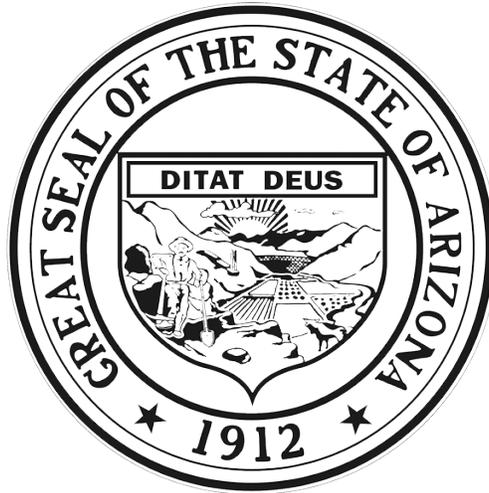
ARIZONA

2020

ANNUAL REPORT BLOOD LEAD SURVEILLANCE CHILDHOOD LEAD POISONING PREVENTION PROGRAM



ARIZONA DEPARTMENT
OF HEALTH SERVICES



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REPORT OVERVIEW

Per Arizona Administrative Code R9-4-302, all blood lead results are reportable to the Arizona Department of Health Services (ADHS). The 2020 Blood Lead Surveillance Annual Report describes childhood blood lead data maintained and analyzed by the Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program (CLPPP) for the 2020 calendar year.

The intent of this report is to provide information for stakeholders to identify areas across Arizona to target interventions. The report contains an analysis of statewide and county level data, including a breakdown of elevated blood lead levels (EBLLs) and screening rates in high-risk zip codes. The high-risk zip codes used for analyses in this report came from the [2018 Targeted Lead Screening Plan](#) for the Prevention of Childhood Lead Poisoning. An analysis of statewide screening rates in high-risk census tracts is also included in this report.

Data displayed are for children less than 6 years of age at the time of first reported EBLL or first reported test. In 2020, a child was considered to have had an EBLL when a venous test was reported greater than or equal to (\geq) 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$. The new blood lead reference value of 3.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ was adopted in October, 2021.

Screening rates were calculated using venous and capillary blood lead test results reported to ADHS. These rates do not include verbal assessments or questionnaires administered by health care providers. Results are not representative of all children living in Arizona because blood lead testing is not universal. Please note that there is a potential underestimation of counts and rates presented in this report due to ADHS' reliance on provider and laboratory reporting of blood lead test results.



GLOSSARY OF DEFINITIONS

Capillary	Test where a blood sample is taken from the finger or heel of a child, used for screening purposes
Claritas® Data	Demographic data sets and population projections produced annually at the Block Group and Zip Code level by Claritas, LLC
Confirmed	One venous blood specimen with elevated lead concentration, or two capillary blood specimens, drawn within 12 weeks of each other, both with elevated lead concentration
EBLL	An elevated blood lead level (EBLL) is a blood lead level greater than or equal to 5 µg/dL
Incidence	Number of new cases during a specified time period
MEDSIS	The Medical Electronic Disease Surveillance Intelligence System (MEDSIS) is the secure, web-based surveillance system used to manage blood lead data
Prevalence	Number of current cases (new and preexisting) over a specified time period
STELLAR	The Systematic Tracking of Elevated Lead Levels and Remediation was a Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) database previously used to maintain blood lead data
Unique Child	An individual child who had at least one blood lead test result within the dataset within the calendar year
µg/dL	The amount of lead in micrograms per deciliter of blood
Venous	Test where a blood sample is taken from a vein; typically used for diagnostic purposes and to confirm an initial elevated capillary test
Verbal Assessment	Screening questions asked by the health care provider to determine the risk level of a child for lead exposure



2020 ANNUAL SURVEILLANCE REPORT HIGHLIGHTS

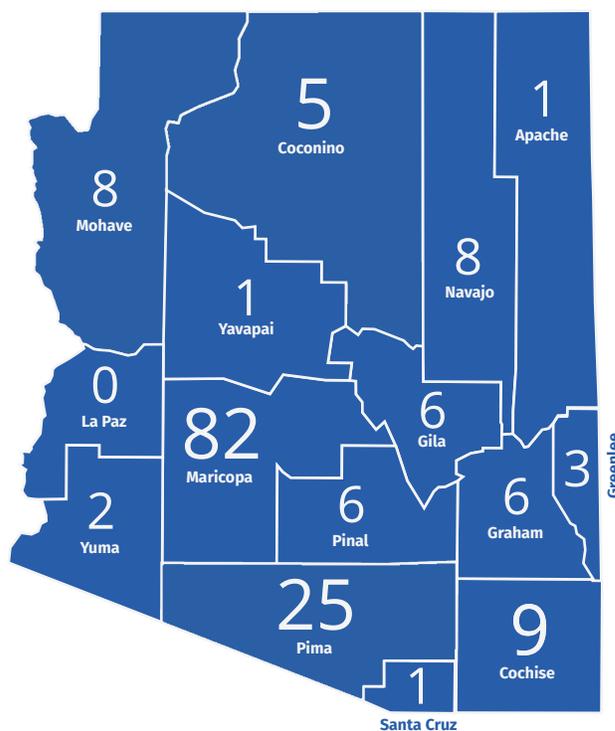
163 total children had elevated blood lead levels.

85% of EBLL cases lived in high-risk zip codes.

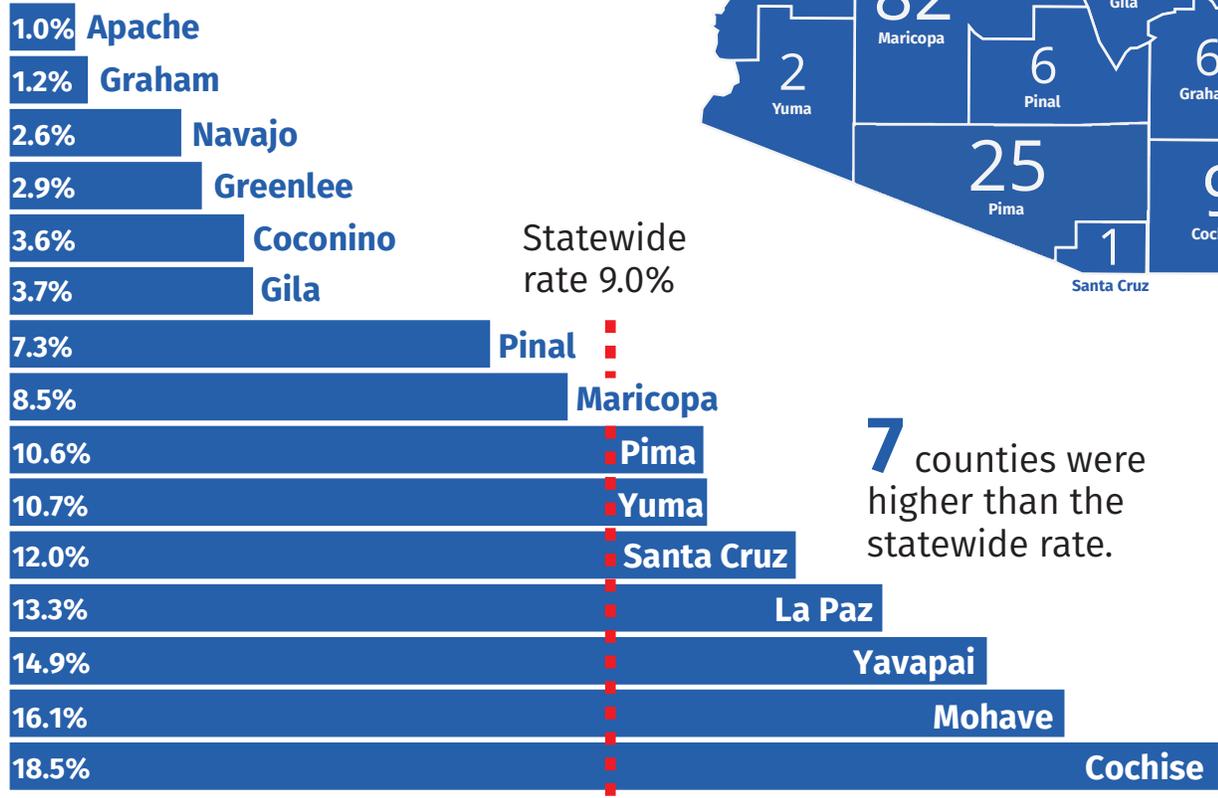
46,312 unique children under the age of 6 had a blood lead test.

EBLL Case Distribution Across the State

This map shows the distribution of unique children under the age of 6 years reported with a venous blood lead level $\geq 5 \mu\text{g/dL}$ in 2020.



12 & 24 Month Screening Rates in High-Risk Zip Codes*



*Children living in high-risk zip codes were recommended a blood lead test at both 12 and 24 months of age. For current high-risk areas, visit www.azhealth.gov/leadmap.



Statewide Data

46,312 unique children under the age of 6 had a venous or capillary blood lead test in 2020. Of those children tested, 163 had a venous elevated blood lead level (EBLL) greater than or equal to 5 µg/dL. 126 children had EBLLs between 5 and 9.9 µg/dL, and 37 children had levels greater than or equal to 10 µg/dL. The highest venous blood lead level identified in a child was 30 µg/dL. Of the children with an EBLL, over 74% had their first reported EBLL in 2020.

EBLL Prevalent Cases

163 total children had an elevated blood lead level.



EBLL Incident Cases

121 of the 163 children had their first reported elevated blood lead level.



High-Risk Zip Code Screening Rates

Children living in high-risk zip codes* in Arizona should receive a blood lead test at 12 and 24 months of age through their health care provider. 21.7% of children living in a high-risk zip code had a blood lead test at 12 months of age. Even fewer, 13.5%, had a blood lead test at 24 months of age. Even fewer still, 9.0%, had received both recommended blood lead tests at 12 and 24 months of age.

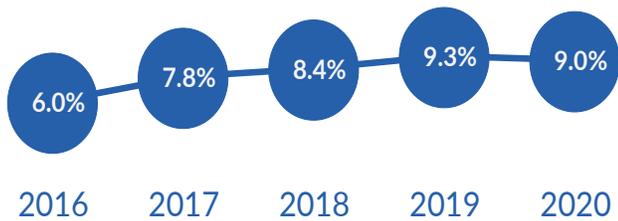
Screening Age	High-Risk Zip Codes
12 & 24 months	9.0%
12 months	21.7% [†]
24 months	13.5% [†]

*A list of high-risk zip codes by county can be found in Appendix F.

[†] Significantly different from 2019 rate ($p < 0.05$)



Statewide Screening Rate Trends

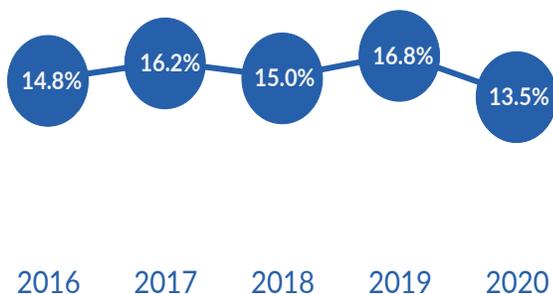


12 & 24 Month Screening Rate

The statewide rate for children in high-risk zip codes receiving a blood lead test at both 12 and 24 months of age in 2020 has decreased by 0.3% from 2019.

12 Month Screening Rate

The statewide rate for children in high-risk zip codes receiving a blood lead test at 12 months of age in 2020 has decreased by 4.9% from 2019.



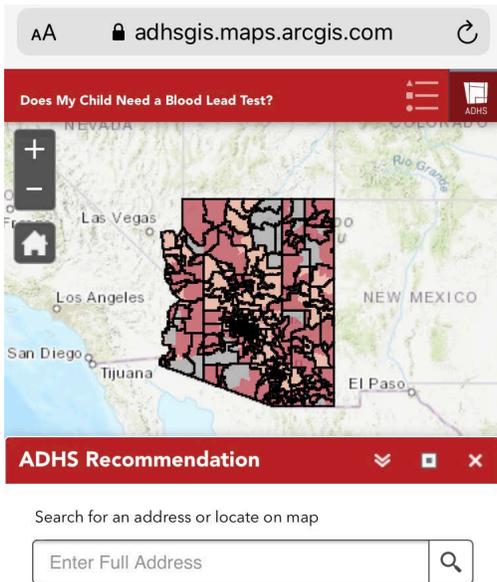
24 Month Screening Rate

The statewide rate for children in high-risk zip codes receiving a blood lead test at 24 months of age in 2020 has decreased by 3.3% from 2019.

See [appendix L](#) for a full list of screening rates for the state and counties.



Screening in High-Risk Neighborhoods



In 2018, the Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program created a new web-based interactive map (www.azhealth.gov/leadmap) for families and health care providers to easily identify children living in high-risk areas around the state who need blood lead testing. The goal of this map is to provide screening recommendations at a smaller geographical scale.

An analysis was performed for 2020 blood lead data, to identify the number of children living in high-risk neighborhoods who received a blood lead test at the recommended ages of 12 months and 24 months.

High-Risk Census Tracts Screening Rates

Of the 46,312 children <6 years of age screened in 2020, 30,458 (65.8%) were children living in high-risk census tract areas. 19,419 of these children were either 12 or 24 months of age when they were screened, as recommended.

In 2020, there were 11,766 children 12 months of age and 7,653 children 24 months of age tested. The 12 months screening rate decreased from 29.2% in 2019 to 23.7% in 2020. A similar decrease was seen in the 24 months screening rate, which dropped from 19.0% in 2019 to 15.0% in 2020.

4,950 children received both recommended tests by the end of 2020. Only 9.7% of children living in high-risk areas received blood tests at the recommended ages of 12 and 24 months. The goal is to have all children living in high-risk areas to receive blood lead tests at these two ages.

Screening Age	High-Risk Census Tracts
12 & 24 months	9.7%
12 months	23.7% [†]
24 months	15.0% [†]

[†] Significantly different from 2019 rate ($p < 0.05$)



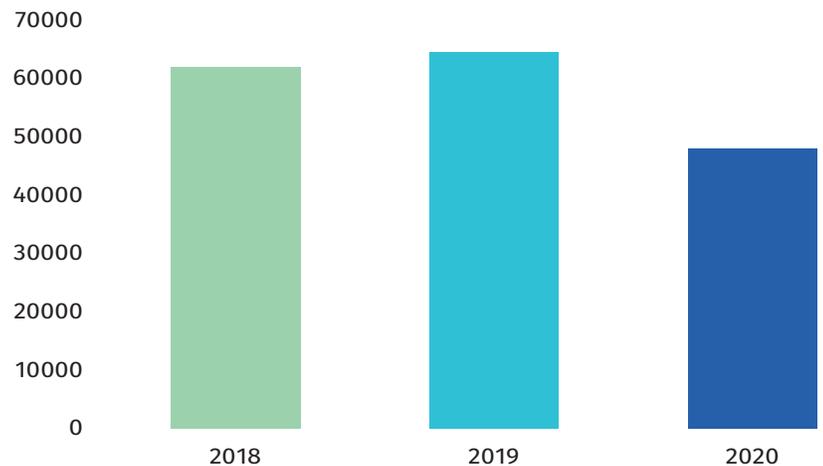
Impact of COVID-19 on Lead Screening

In March of 2020 a stay-at-home order was issued and non-essential services were temporarily postponed. Once the order was lifted in May of 2020, testing was still lower than previous years due to the pandemic's impact on health care utilization.

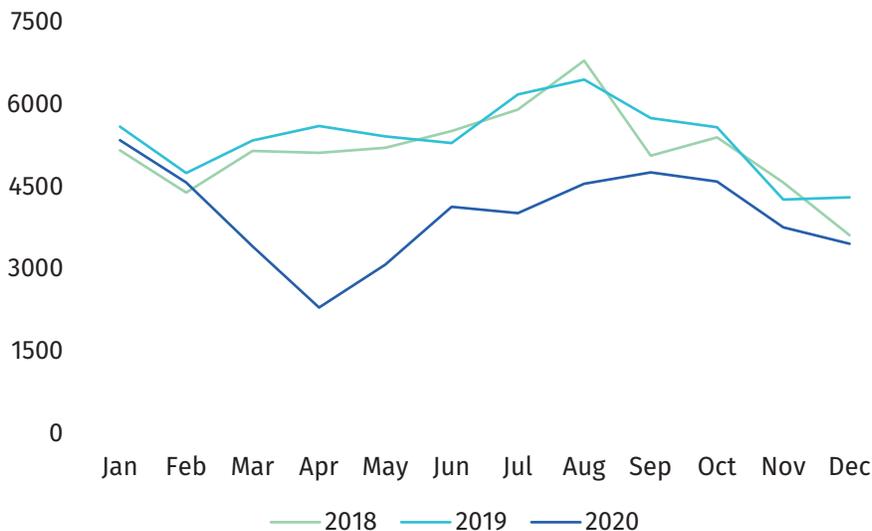
See the CDC MMWR article [Decreases in Young Children Who Received Blood Lead Level Testing During COVID-19 - 34 Jurisdictions, January-May 2020](#) for additional information on the impact that the COVID-19 pandemic had on lead screening nationwide.

Blood Lead Tests for Arizona Children <6 Years Old by Year

There was a total of 61,927 blood lead tests collected in 2018 and 64,579 blood lead tests collected in 2019. After the COVID-19 pandemic hit the United States, the number of blood lead tests collected in 2020 dropped by roughly 25.7% to 48,011 compared to the year prior.



Total Blood Lead Tests for Children <6 Years Old by Month



Prior to the the first case of COVID-19 reported in March of 2020, the number of blood lead tests conducted was consistent with 2018 and 2019 numbers. However, in March, 2020 the number of tests dropped by 36.1% compared to 2019 with the biggest decline in testing occurring in April with a 59.0% decrease in testing. As 2020 progressed, the number of blood lead tests increased but still fell short of previous year's numbers.

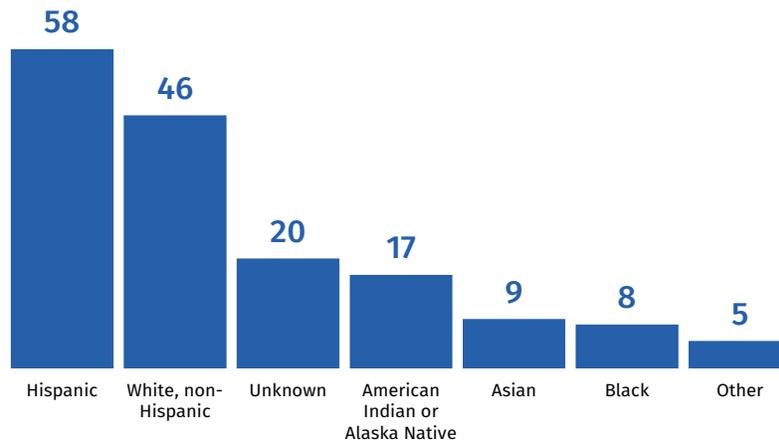


Statewide Case Demographics

Lead poisoning can disproportionately affect young children based on risk factors such as race or ethnicity, household income, immigrant or refugee status, and age of housing.

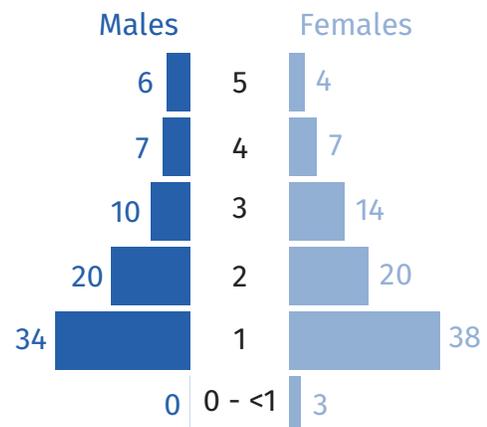
Race/Ethnicity

58 (35.6%) of the children under the age of 6 with a confirmed EBLL were Hispanic, followed by 46 (28.2%) white, non-Hispanic and 17 (10.4%) American Indian or Alaska Native. Children who identified as Asian, Black, or Other made up 13.5% of cases. Children who identified as a race other than those listed are included under Other. Of the children with an EBLL, 20 (12.3%) had missing race or ethnicity data.



Sex and Age

Children less than 6 years of age are at higher risk of lead exposure and are vulnerable to the irreversible effects of lead because they are still developing and they exhibit increased hand-to-mouth activity. Children aged 1 year old made up 44.2% of cases, followed by children aged 2 years and 3 years old (24.5% and 14.7% of cases, respectively). It should be noted that children typically get screened at 12 and 24 months per CLPPP recommendations and in accordance with state Medicaid requirements.



Of the 163 cases, 52.8% (86 cases) were female while 47.2% (77 cases) were male.



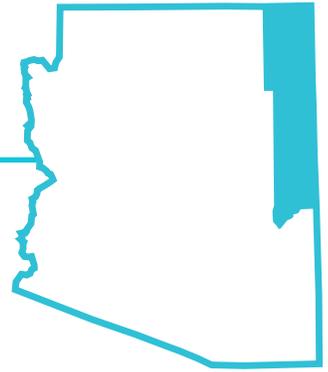
Statewide Sources

In order to gather more information about a child's environment and behavior, CLPPP makes efforts to complete a questionnaire regarding potential sources of lead exposure with the families. When a potential source is identified, CLPPP provides guidance to families on ways to reduce exposure. The information summarized below has been reported by parents and guardians for children identified with an EBLL in 2020. Not all sources can be or have been confirmed as the source of lead exposure for each child, but this summary may give a better understanding of the possible sources of lead that impact Arizona children.

- 75** children had a history of living in pre-1978 housing in Arizona.
- 33** children were reported to have mouthed or eaten soil and/or non-food items.
- 30** children were reported to have products from another country in their home, such as candy, spices, or makeup.
- 14** children were reported to have imported or handmade glazed ceramics, pewter, crystal, or porcelain in their home.
- 25** children were reported to live with someone who has an occupation or hobby with a potential lead exposure.
- 25** children were reported to have lived or visited outside of the U.S. in the past year.

Among the environmental samples collected in 2020 for children identified with an EBLL in the same year, CLPPP identified the following lead sources: pre-1978 paint, soil, and cookware, pottery, makeup and spices brought from another country.





Apache County

130 unique children under the age of 6 had a venous or capillary blood lead test in 2020. Of those children tested, there was 1 who had a venous elevated blood lead level (EBLL) greater than or equal to 5 µg/dL, compared to 7 children in 2019.

Unique children with an EBLL

1 child had an elevated blood lead level in 2020. All of these children had their first reported EBLL in 2020.

1

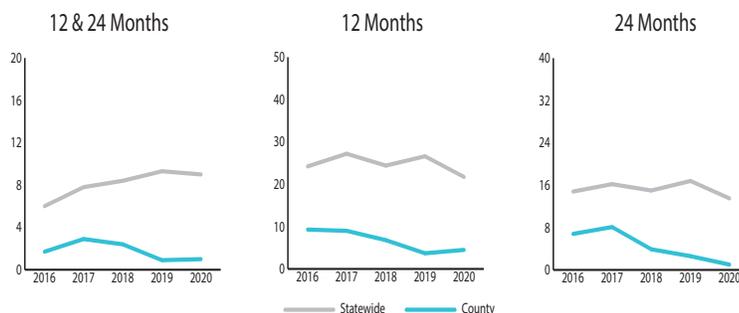
5-9 µg/dL
First EBLL

Screening Rates

Children living in high-risk zip codes* in Arizona should receive a blood lead test at 12 and 24 months of age through their health care provider. 4.5% of children living in a high-risk zip code in Apache County had a blood lead test at 12 months of age. 1.0% of children had a blood lead test at 24 months of age and 1.0% of children had received both recommended blood lead tests at 12 and 24 months of age.

Screening Age	High-Risk Zip Codes	
	Apache	Statewide
12 & 24 months	1.0%	9.0%
12 months	4.5%	21.7% [†]
24 months	1.0%	13.5% [†]

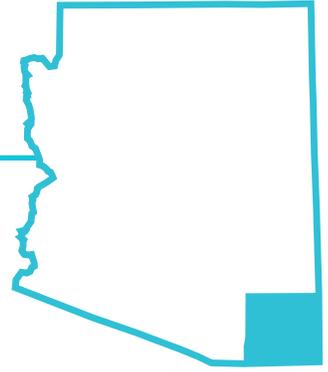
Screening Rate Trends, 2016-2020



* A list of high-risk zip codes by county can be found in Appendix F.

† Significantly different from 2019 rate (p < 0.05)





Cochise County

1,485 unique children under the age of 6 had a venous or capillary blood lead test in 2020. Of those children tested, there were 9 who had a venous elevated blood lead level (EBLL) greater than or equal to 5 µg/dL, compared to 15 children in 2019.

Unique children with an EBLL

9 total children had an elevated blood lead level in 2020. 6 of these children had their first reported EBLL in 2020.

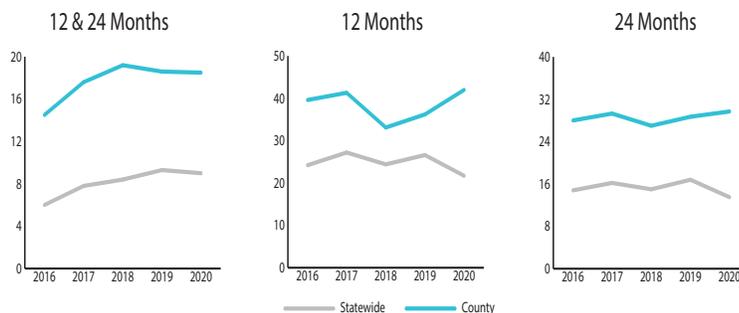


Screening Rates

Children living in high-risk zip codes* in Arizona should receive a blood lead test at 12 and 24 months of age through their health care provider. 42.0% of children living in a high-risk zip code in Cochise County had a blood lead test at 12 months of age. 29.7% of children had a blood lead test at 24 months of age and 18.5% of children had received both recommended blood lead tests at 12 and 24 months of age.

Screening Age	High-Risk Zip Codes	
	Cochise	Statewide
12 & 24 months	18.5%	9.0%
12 months	42.0%	21.7%†
24 months	29.7%	13.5%†

Screening Rate Trends, 2016-2020



* A list of high-risk zip codes by county can be found in Appendix F.

† Significantly different from 2019 rate (p < 0.05)





Coconino County

642 unique children under the age of 6 had a venous or capillary blood lead test in 2020. Of those children tested, there were 5 who had a venous elevated blood lead level (EBLL) greater than or equal to 5 µg/dL, compared to 10 children in 2019.

Unique children with an EBLL

5 total children had an elevated blood lead level in 2020. 3 of these children had their first reported EBLL in 2020.

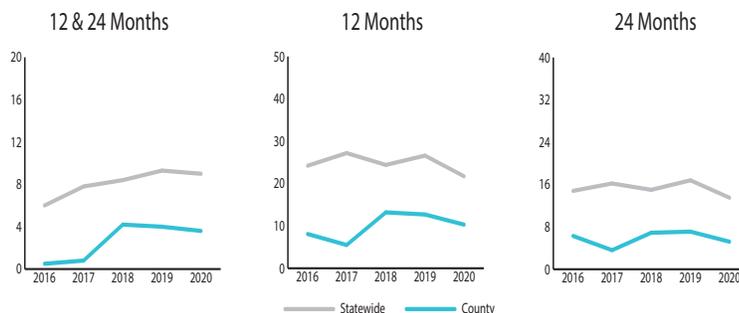


Screening Rates

Children living in high-risk zip codes* in Arizona should receive a blood lead test at 12 and 24 months of age through their health care provider. 10.3% of children living in a high-risk zip code in Coconino County had a blood lead test at 12 months of age. 5.2% of children had a blood lead test at 24 months of age and 3.6% of children had received both recommended blood lead tests at 12 and 24 months of age.

Screening Age	High-Risk Zip Codes	
	Coconino	Statewide
12 & 24 months	3.6%	9.0%
12 months	10.3%	21.7%†
24 months	5.2%	13.5%†

Screening Rate Trends, 2016-2020



* A list of high-risk zip codes by county can be found in Appendix F.

† Significantly different from 2019 rate (p < 0.05)





Gila County

395 unique children under the age of 6 had a venous or capillary blood lead test in 2020. Of those children tested, there were 6 who had a venous elevated blood lead level (EBLL) greater than or equal to 5 µg/dL, compared to 9 children in 2019.

Unique children with an EBLL

6 total children had an elevated blood lead level in 2020. 3 of these children had their first reported EBLL in 2020.

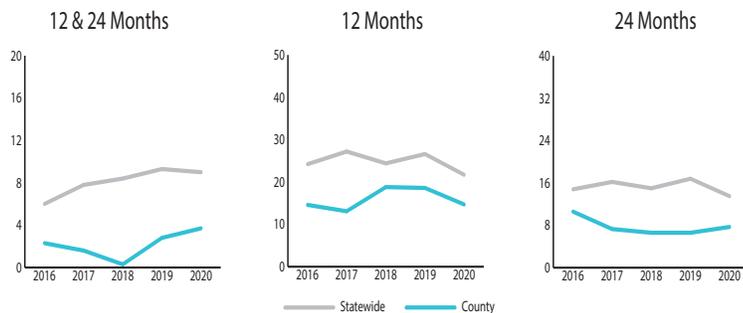


Screening Rates

Children living in high-risk zip codes* in Arizona should receive a blood lead test at 12 and 24 months of age through their health care provider. 14.7% of children living in a high-risk zip code in Gila County had a blood lead test at 12 months of age. 7.7% of children had a blood lead test at 24 months of age and 3.7% of children had received both recommended blood lead tests at 12 and 24 months of age.

Screening Age	High-Risk Zip Codes	
	Gila	Statewide
12 & 24 months	3.7%	9.0%
12 months	14.7%	21.7% [†]
24 months	7.7%	13.5% [†]

Screening Rate Trends, 2016-2020



* A list of high-risk zip codes by county can be found in Appendix F.

† Significantly different from 2019 rate (p < 0.05)



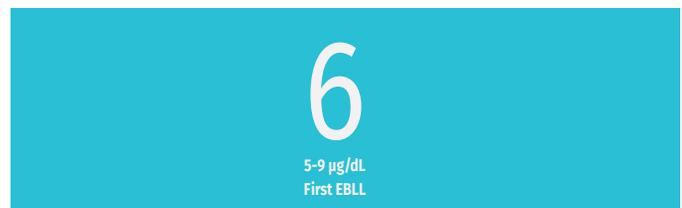


Graham County

182 unique children under the age of 6 had a venous or capillary blood lead test in 2020. Of those children tested, there were 6 who had a venous elevated blood lead level (EBLL) greater than or equal to 5 µg/dL, compared to 4 children in 2019.

Unique children with an EBLL

6 total children had an elevated blood lead level in 2020. All of these children had their first reported EBLL in 2020.

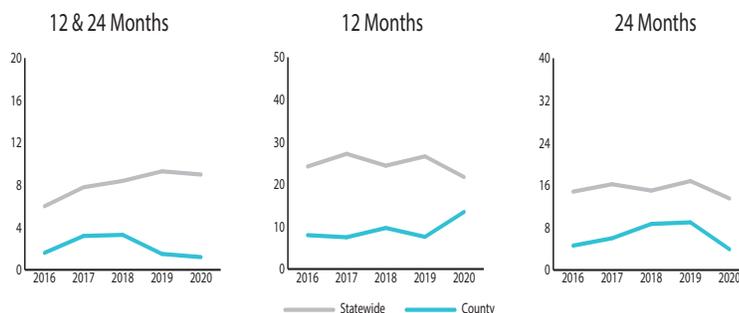


Screening Rates

Children living in high-risk zip codes* in Arizona should receive a blood lead test at 12 and 24 months of age through their health care provider. 13.5% of children living in a high-risk zip code in Graham County had a blood lead test at 12 months of age. 3.9% of children had a blood lead test at 24 months of age and 1.2% of children had received both recommended blood lead tests at 12 and 24 months of age.

Screening Age	High-Risk Zip Codes	
	Graham	Statewide
12 & 24 months	1.2%	9.0%
12 months	13.5%	21.7% [†]
24 months	3.9%	13.5% [†]

Screening Rate Trends, 2016-2020



* A list of high-risk zip codes by county can be found in Appendix F.

† Significantly different from 2019 rate (p < 0.05)





Greenlee County

42 unique children under the age of 6 had a venous or capillary blood lead test in 2020. Of those children tested, there were 3 who had a venous elevated blood lead level (EBLL) greater than or equal to 5 µg/dL, compared to 0 children in 2019.

Unique children with an EBLL

3 children had an elevated blood lead level in 2020. All of these children had their first reported EBLL in 2020.

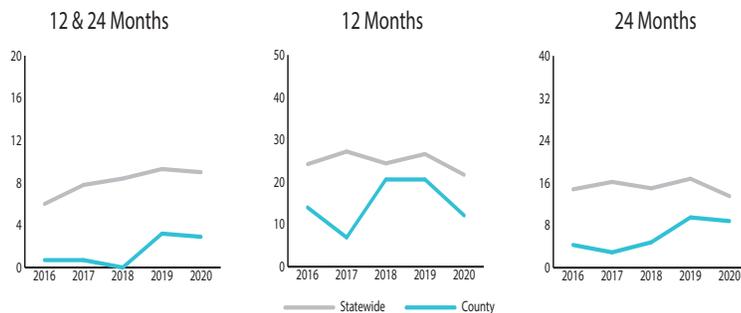


Screening Rates

Children living in high-risk zip codes* in Arizona should receive a blood lead test at 12 and 24 months of age through their health care provider. 12.1% of children living in a high-risk zip code in Greenlee County had a blood lead test at 12 months of age. 8.8% of children had a blood lead test at 24 months of age and 2.9% of children had received both recommended blood lead tests at 12 and 24 months of age.

Screening Age	High-Risk Zip Codes	
	Greenlee	Statewide
12 & 24 months	2.9%	9.0%
12 months	12.1%	21.7%†
24 months	8.8%	13.5%†

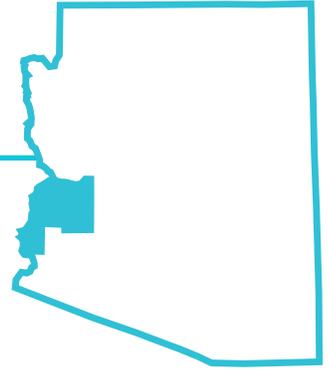
Screening Rate Trends, 2016-2020



* A list of high-risk zip codes by county can be found in Appendix F.

† Significantly different from 2019 rate (p < 0.05)



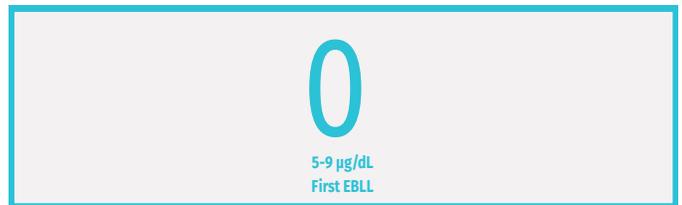


La Paz County

45 unique children under the age of 6 had a venous or capillary blood lead test in 2020. Of those children tested, there weren't any had a venous elevated blood lead level (EBLL) greater than or equal to 5 µg/dL, compared to 1 child in 2019.

Unique children with an EBLL

0 children had an elevated blood lead level in 2020.

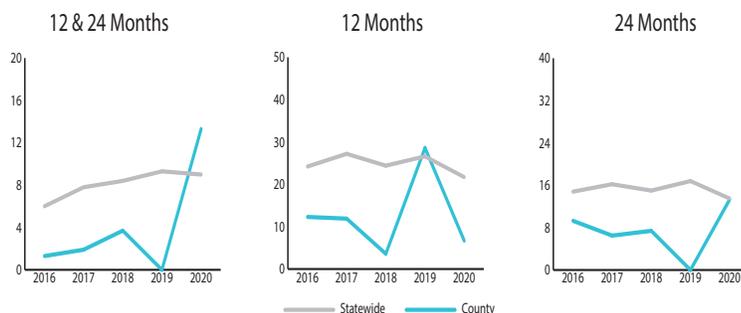


Screening Rates

Children living in high-risk zip codes* in Arizona should receive a blood lead test at 12 and 24 months of age through their health care provider. 6.7% of children living in a high-risk zip code in La Paz County had a blood lead test at 12 months of age. 13.3% of children had a blood lead test at 24 months of age and 13.3% of children had received both recommended blood lead tests at 12 and 24 months of age.

Screening Age	High-Risk Zip Codes	
	La Paz	Statewide
12 & 24 months	13.3%	9.0%
12 months	6.7%†	21.7%†
24 months	13.3%	13.5%†

Screening Rate Trends, 2016-2020



* A list of high-risk zip codes by county can be found in Appendix F.

† Significantly different from 2019 rate (p < 0.05)





Maricopa County

27,087 unique children under the age of 6 had a venous or capillary blood lead test in 2020. Of those children tested, there were 82 who had a venous elevated blood lead level (EBLL) greater than or equal to 5 µg/dL, compared to 162 children in 2019.

Unique children with an EBLL

82 total children had an elevated blood lead level in 2020. 57 of these children had their first reported EBLL in 2020.

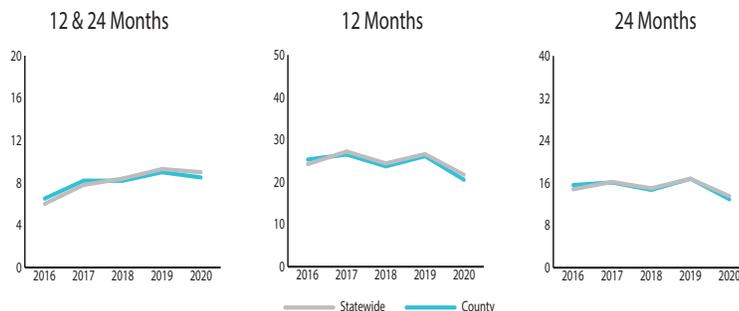


Screening Rates

Children living in high-risk zip codes* in Arizona should receive a blood lead test at 12 and 24 months of age through their health care provider. 20.5% of children living in a high-risk zip code in Maricopa County had a blood lead test at 12 months of age. 12.9% of children had a blood lead test at 24 months of age and 8.5% of children had received both recommended blood lead tests at 12 and 24 months of age.

Screening Age	High-Risk Zip Codes	
	Maricopa	Statewide
12 & 24 months	8.5%	9.0%
12 months	20.5% [†]	21.7% [†]
24 months	12.9% [†]	13.5% [†]

Screening Rate Trends, 2016-2020



* A list of high-risk zip codes by county can be found in Appendix F.

† Significantly different from 2019 rate (p < 0.05)





Mohave County

1,527 unique children under the age of 6 had a venous or capillary blood lead test in 2020. Of those children tested, there were 8 who had a venous elevated blood lead level (EBLL) greater than or equal to 5 µg/dL, compared to 8 children in 2019.

Unique children with an EBLL

8 total children had an elevated blood lead level in 2020. 5 of these children had their first reported EBLL in 2020.

8

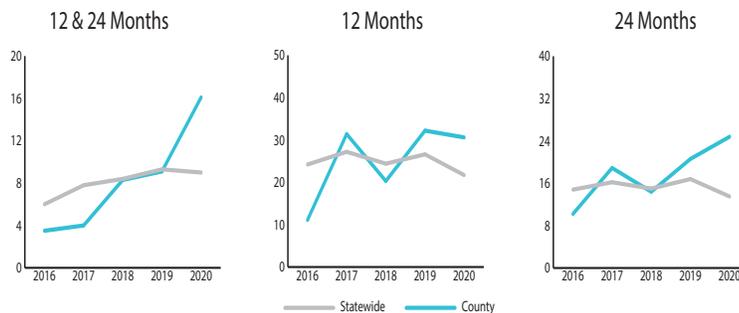
5-9 µg/dL
First EBLL

Screening Rates

Children living in high-risk zip codes* in Arizona should receive a blood lead test at 12 and 24 months of age through their health care provider. 30.6% of children living in a high-risk zip code in Mohave County had a blood lead test at 12 months of age. 24.8% of children had a blood lead test at 24 months of age and 16.1% of children had received both recommended blood lead tests at 12 and 24 months of age.

Screening Age	High-Risk Zip Codes	
	Mohave	Statewide
12 & 24 months	16.1% [†]	9.0%
12 months	30.6%	21.7% [†]
24 months	24.8%	13.5% [†]

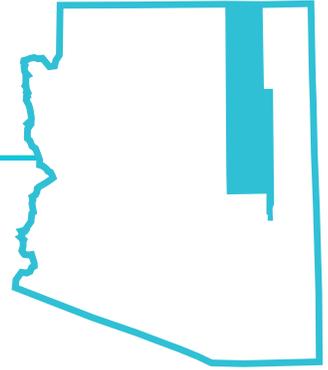
Screening Rate Trends, 2016-2020



* A list of high-risk zip codes by county can be found in Appendix F.

† Significantly different from 2019 rate (p < 0.05)





Navajo County

587 unique children under the age of 6 had a venous or capillary blood lead test in 2020. Of those children tested, there were 8 who had a venous elevated blood lead level (EBLL) greater than or equal to 5 µg/dL, compared to 8 children in 2019.

Unique children with an EBLL

8 total children had an elevated blood lead level in 2020. All of these children had their first reported EBLL in 2020.

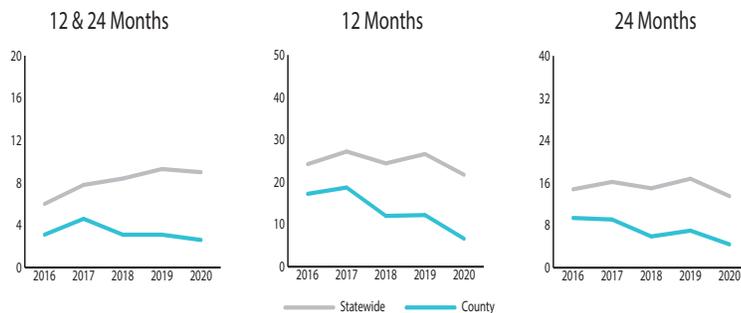


Screening Rates

Children living in high-risk zip codes* in Arizona should receive a blood lead test at 12 and 24 months of age through their health care provider. 6.6% of children living in a high-risk zip code in Navajo County had a blood lead test at 12 months of age. 4.4% of children had a blood lead test at 24 months of age and 2.6% of children had received both recommended blood lead tests at 12 and 24 months of age.

Screening Age	High-Risk Zip Codes	
	Navajo	Statewide
12 & 24 months	2.6%	9.0%
12 months	6.6% [†]	21.7% [†]
24 months	4.4%	13.5% [†]

Screening Rate Trends, 2016-2020



* A list of high-risk zip codes by county can be found in Appendix F.

† Significantly different from 2019 rate (p < 0.05)





Pima County

6,447 unique children under the age of 6 had a venous or capillary blood lead test in 2020. Of those children tested, there were 25 who had a venous elevated blood lead level (EBLL) greater than or equal to 5 µg/dL, compared to 55 children in 2019.

Unique children with an EBLL

25 total children had an elevated blood lead level in 2020. 19 of these children had their first reported EBLL in 2020.

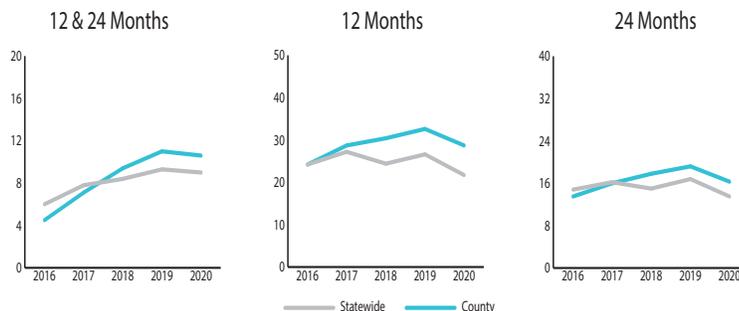


Screening Rates

Children living in high-risk zip codes* in Arizona should receive a blood lead test at 12 and 24 months of age through their health care provider. 28.7% of children living in a high-risk zip code in Pima County had a blood lead test at 12 months of age. 16.3% of children had a blood lead test at 24 months of age and 10.6% of children had received both recommended blood lead tests at 12 and 24 months of age.

Screening Age	High-Risk Zip Codes	
	Pima	Statewide
12 & 24 months	10.6%	9.0%
12 months	28.7%[†]	21.7% [†]
24 months	16.3%[†]	13.5% [†]

Screening Rate Trends, 2016-2020



* A list of high-risk zip codes by county can be found in Appendix F.

† Significantly different from 2019 rate (p < 0.05)





Pinal County

2,855 unique children under the age of 6 had a venous or capillary blood lead test in 2020. Of those children tested, there were 6 who had a venous elevated blood lead level (EBLL) greater than or equal to 5 µg/dL, compared to 6 children in 2019.

Unique children with an EBLL

6 total children had an elevated blood lead level in 2020. All of these children had their first reported EBLL in 2020.

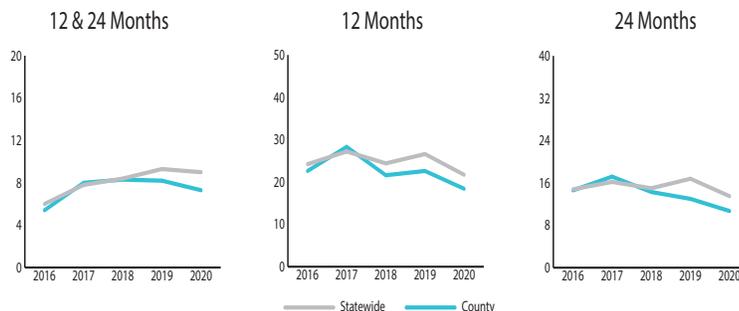


Screening Rates

Children living in high-risk zip codes* in Arizona should receive a blood lead test at 12 and 24 months of age through their health care provider. 18.4% of children living in a high-risk zip code in Pinal County had a blood lead test at 12 months of age. 10.7% of children had a blood lead test at 24 months of age and 7.3% of children had received both recommended blood lead tests at 12 and 24 months of age.

Screening Age	High-Risk Zip Codes	
	Pinal	Statewide
12 & 24 months	7.3%	9.0%
12 months	18.4% [†]	21.7% [†]
24 months	10.7% [†]	13.5% [†]

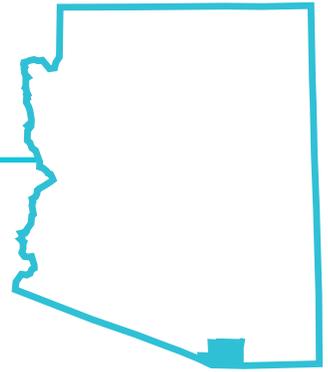
Screening Rate Trends, 2016-2020



* A list of high-risk zip codes by county can be found in Appendix F.

† Significantly different from 2019 rate (p < 0.05)



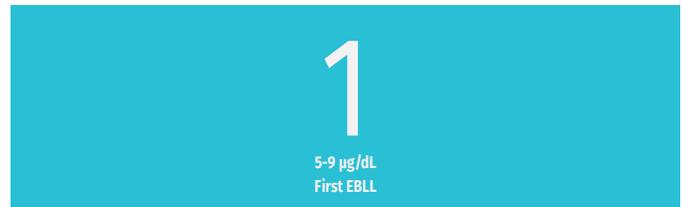


Santa Cruz County

633 unique children under the age of 6 had a venous or capillary blood lead test in 2020. Of those children tested, there was 1 who had a venous elevated blood lead level (EBLL) greater than or equal to 5 µg/dL, compared to 3 children in 2019.

Unique children with an EBLL

1 child had an elevated blood lead level in 2020. This child had their first reported EBLL in 2020.

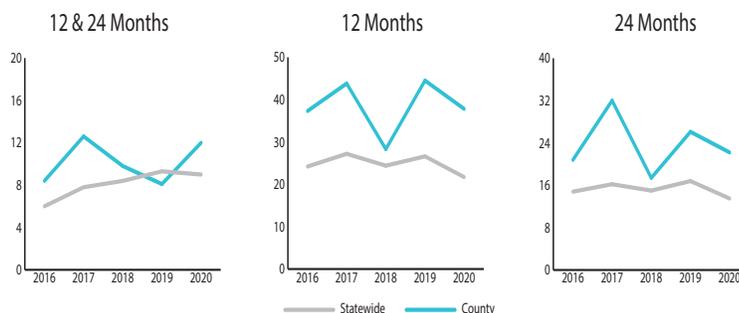


Screening Rates

Children living in high-risk zip codes* in Arizona should receive a blood lead test at 12 and 24 months of age through their health care provider. 37.8% of children living in a high-risk zip code in Santa Cruz County had a blood lead test at 12 months of age. 22.2% of children had a blood lead test at 24 months of age and 12.0% of children had received both recommended blood lead tests at 12 and 24 months of age.

Screening Age	High-Risk Zip Codes	
	Santa Cruz	Statewide
12 & 24 months	12.0%	9.0%
12 months	37.8%	21.7%†
24 months	22.2%	13.5%†

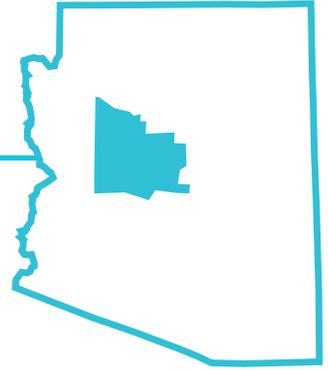
Screening Rate Trends, 2016-2020



* A list of high-risk zip codes by county can be found in Appendix F.

† Significantly different from 2019 rate (p < 0.05)





Yavapai County

1,164 unique children under the age of 6 had a venous or capillary blood lead test in 2020. Of those children tested, there was 1 who had a venous elevated blood lead level (EBLL) greater than or equal to 5 µg/dL, compared to 2 children in 2019.

Unique children with an EBLL

1 child had an elevated blood lead level in 2020. This child had their first reported EBLL in 2020.

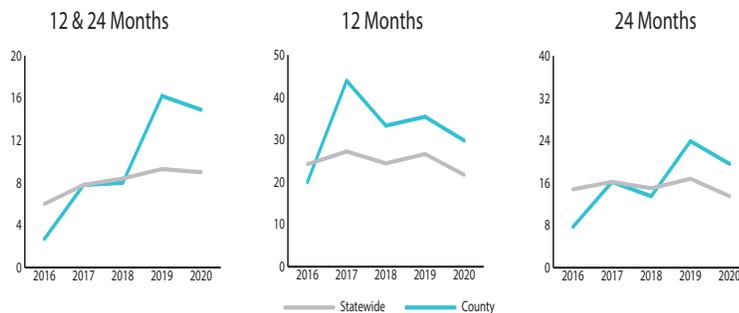


Screening Rates

Children living in high-risk zip codes* in Arizona should receive a blood lead test at 12 and 24 months of age through their health care provider. 29.8% of children living in a high-risk zip code in Yavapai County had a blood lead test at 12 months of age. 19.6% of children had a blood lead test at 24 months of age and 14.9% of children had received both recommended blood lead tests at 12 and 24 months of age.

Screening Age	High-Risk Zip Codes	
	Yavapai	Statewide
12 & 24 months	14.9%	9.0%
12 months	29.8% [†]	21.7% [†]
24 months	19.6%	13.5% [†]

Screening Rate Trends, 2016-2020



* A list of high-risk zip codes by county can be found in Appendix F.

† Significantly different from 2019 rate (p < 0.05)





Yuma County

1,938 unique children under the age of 6 had a venous or capillary blood lead test in 2020. Of those children tested, there were 2 who had a venous elevated blood lead level (EBLL) greater than or equal to 5 µg/dL, compared to 8 children in 2019.

Unique children with an EBLL

2 total children had an elevated blood lead level in 2020. Both of these children had their first reported EBLL in 2020.

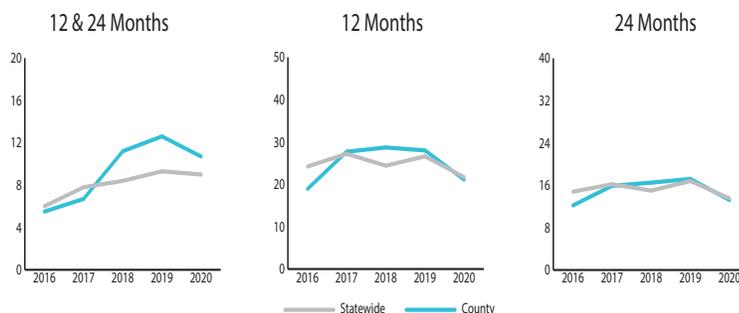


Screening Rates

Children living in high-risk zip codes* in Arizona should receive a blood lead test at 12 and 24 months of age through their health care provider. 21.1% of children living in a high-risk zip code in Yuma County had a blood lead test at 12 months of age. 13.2% of children had a blood lead test at 24 months of age and 10.7% of children had received both recommended blood lead tests at 12 and 24 months of age.

Screening Age	High-Risk Zip Codes	
	Yuma	Statewide
12 & 24 months	10.7%	9.0%
12 months	21.1% [†]	21.7% [†]
24 months	13.2% [†]	13.5% [†]

Screening Rate Trends, 2016-2020



* A list of high-risk zip codes by county can be found in Appendix F.

† Significantly different from 2019 rate (p < 0.05)



APPENDIX A: DESCRIPTION OF DATA

Per Arizona Administrative Code R9-4-302, all blood lead results are reportable to the Arizona Department of Health Services (ADHS). 2011-2016 data were maintained in the Arizona lead registry database, Systematic Tracking of Elevated Lead Levels and Remediation (STELLAR), and 2017-2020 data were maintained in the Arizona Medical Electronic Disease Surveillance Intelligence System (MEDSIS). Data were combined and managed in SAS (statistical analysis system) version 9.4. Prior to analyses, efforts were taken to de-duplicate test results and children based on demographic and test result data. Analyses were performed on first reported blood lead result or elevated venous blood lead level (EBLL) result per child in 2020 whose age was less than 72 months. Test results were excluded when the child's address was outside of Arizona. Children with a blank address were assumed to have resided in Arizona at the time of the test. Claritas 2020 population estimates were used to calculate screening rates. Results are not representative of all children living in Arizona because blood lead testing is not universal. Please note that there is a potential underestimation of counts and rates presented in this report due to ADHS' reliance on provider and laboratory reporting of blood lead test results. Rates based on counts less than 20 may be unstable and should be interpreted with caution. Children with missing address information were not included in screening rate calculations. Test results reported for PO Box zip codes were excluded from screening rate calculations due to lack of population estimate data for these zip codes with the exception of zip codes 85135 and 85721.



APPENDIX B: BACKGROUND

Lead is a naturally occurring heavy metal, but most high levels in the environment that people are exposed to come from human activities. Lead has properties that make it easy to work with and has been widely used in a variety of products and materials such as pipes, paints, ceramics, and gasoline. When ingested or inhaled, lead can have adverse effects on nearly all organ systems in the body. Children under the age of six years are especially at risk because they are still developing, have a tendency to put objects and their hands in their mouth, and absorb lead easily. Lead exposure often occurs with no obvious signs and symptoms. In children, lead poisoning can cause slowed development, reading and other learning problems, behavioral problems, as well as brain, liver, and kidney damage. Pregnant women can also pass lead to their unborn babies. For these reasons, major public health campaigns have focused on eliminating childhood lead poisoning.

Childhood lead poisoning is entirely preventable; however, it remains one of the most common environmental health dangers to children. In 2012, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) adopted the reference level of 5 μ g/dL for an elevated blood lead level (EBLL). This reference level was determined as the 97.5th percentile of the blood lead distribution in children one to five years of age from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES). Children with blood lead levels at the reference level or higher are considered to have been exposed to more lead than most other children.



APPENDIX C: SUMMARY OF ADHS SCREENING RECOMMENDATIONS

The Arizona Department of Health Services developed and used the following recommendations in 2019 to identify children with elevated blood lead levels in order to eliminate exposure and reduce the effects of lead on Arizona children.

A more in-depth discussion of our current screening recommendations can be found in Arizona's Targeted Lead Screening Plan for the Prevention of Childhood Lead Poisoning. For current high-risk areas, visit www.azhealth.gov/leadmap.

- 1. Children living in high-risk zip codes:** All children living in high-risk zip codes should have had a blood lead test at 12 and 24 months of age. Children aged 36 to 72 months should be tested if they have not been previously tested.
- 2. Children living outside of high-risk zip codes:** Children living in Arizona, but not in a high-risk zip code, should have received an individual risk assessment questionnaire at 12 and 24 months of age.



APPENDIX D: RESOURCES - EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS

Educational handouts are provided to the public and to health care professionals. Every family that has a child with an EBLL will receive the primary educational handout (right) that details various sources of lead, cleaning techniques, and nutritional tips to increase awareness on preventative techniques for lead poisoning. Several of the educational handouts are available in both English and Spanish.

Each of these handouts and are available on the [AZDHS website](#).

Childhood Lead Poisoning

Even at low levels, lead can cause irreversible damage to hearing, growth, and development.

Children can get lead poisoning by breathing in or swallowing dust that contains lead.

For more information contact our Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program at 602-364-3118 azhealth.gov/lead

Sources of Lead

Identify and remove sources of lead from your home.

- Home**
 - Lead can be in paint in old homes built before 1978.
 - Chipped paint
 - Old furniture and toys
 - Dirt
 - Play or costume jewelry
 - Pewter
 - Crystal glassware
- Imported Goods**
 - Items brought back from other countries may contain lead.
 - Glazed pottery
 - Asian, Hispanic, Indian spices
 - Mexican candy (tamarindo and chili)
- Home Remedies**
 - Some home remedies may contain lead. These remedies are typically red or orange powders.
 - Traditional and folk remedies (Greta, Azarcón, Pay-lou-ah)
- Beauty Products**
 - Imported beauty products from Asia, India, and Africa may contain lead.
 - Sindoor, Kohl, Kajal, Surma
- Jobs**
 - Jobs such as car repair, mining, construction, and plumbing may increase your exposure to lead. Lead dust can be brought into the home on your skin, clothes, shoes, or other items you bring home from work.
 - Car batteries
 - Scrap metal/parts
 - Ammunition
- Hobbies**
 - Certain hobbies increase your risk of coming in contact with lead.
 - Hunting (lead bullets)
 - Fishing (lead sinkers)
 - Artist paints
 - Refinished furniture
- Travel**
 - Traveling outside the U.S. may increase your risk of coming in contact with lead-based items.
 - Souvenirs
 - Spices or food
 - Toys
 - Jewelry

Cleaning

Keep lead dirt and dust out of your home with these helpful tips.

- Wash hands
- Keep shoes outside
- Mop & wet wipe
- Use a vacuum with a HEPA filter
- Wash toys

Avoid: Sweeping, Dry dusting, Beating rugs

Nutrition

These foods can help lower your child's lead level.

- Vitamin C**: Tomatoes, Strawberries, Oranges, Potatoes
- Calcium**: Milk, Cheese, Yogurt
- Iron**: Chicken, Steak, Fish, Peas, Eggs

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Additional Educational Handouts

LEAD A SILENT POISON

HEALTH RISKS Even a small amount of lead can be harmful. Low levels of lead can cause problems with learning, hearing, growth, and behavior. High levels of lead can cause serious brain damage, convulsions, coma, and even death.

Where To Find Lead Lead paint in older homes is the most common source of lead poisoning. Dust from peeling paint or remodeling can get on a child's hands, face, or clothing. Lead-based lead-based paint can also be in soil. The home renovation, repair, and remodeling act (RRMA) requires that lead-based paint be tested and removed from homes built before 1978. Lead is also found in leaded gasoline, leaded solder, and in leaded brass. Lead is used in some hobbies, such as creating stained glass, ceramics, and firing pottery, as well as in fishing and shooting bullets. Lead can get into your water from pipes in older homes. However, this is not common in Arizona.

What Can You Do? Ask your doctor about a blood lead test for your child. A blood lead test is the only way to find out if a child has lead poisoning. In the meantime, use steps to protect your child from lead.

Lead Poisoning

Don't Take Lead Home from Your Job!

You can bring lead dust into your home and vehicle on your clothes, boots, skin, hair, and tools. Lead dust can get on furniture, floors, and carpets. Your child can get lead poisoning by swallowing this dust.

Lead poisoning can harm your child by causing:

- 1 Learning problems
- 2 Behavioral problems
- 3 Developmental problems

You may be exposed to lead on the job if you:

- Work at a shooting range
- Do construction or remodel houses and buildings
- Work at a mine/smelter
- Make/fix batteries or radiators
- Repair cars
- Solder/work with scrap metal
- Fish with lead sinkers
- Hunt or reload bullets
- Refinish old or antique furniture
- Make stained glass

To protect your family from lead from your hobby/job:

- 1 Wash your hands well with soap and water after working with lead and before eating.
- 2 Wear specific clothes for work or hobbies.
- 3 Wash work/hobby clothes separately from the rest of the family's clothes.
- 4 Shower and wash your hair at work if possible. (If no showers are available, wash face & hands and shower as soon as you get home.)
- 5 Never wear lead-contaminated work clothes in your home or in your vehicle.
- 6 Put on clean clothes & shoes before leaving work or as soon as you get home.
- 7 Keep work shoes outside or in the garage.

There are many other jobs and hobbies that may have lead exposure. If you are unsure whether you work with lead, ask your employer.

Questions? Call (602) 364-3118 or visit www.azhealth.gov/lead

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES

Are you expecting a child or have a young toddler at home?

Is your home LEAD safe?

Lead can be harmful when it gets into the body, especially for young children and pregnant women.

Lead poisoning can cause permanent developmental, hearing, behavioral, and learning problems.

We can be exposed to lead through a wide range of sources.

Young children are most at risk because they are still developing, put everything in their mouths, and absorb lead easily.

Lead-based paint is peeling, flaking, or chipping because dust that rises with household dust.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulates lead-based paint. EPA requires lead-based paint contractors to use lead-safe work practices on the EPA website to find an EPA-qualified professional to test or remove lead-based paint. <http://www.epa.gov/lead>

Complete this checklist to find sources of lead in your home.

Was your home built before 1978? If yes, then it is likely to contain lead-based paint.

Complete these actions to prevent exposure to lead-based paint:

- Have an EPA-certified professional check home for lead.
- Have an EPA-certified professional repair, chipping, or flaking lead-based paint.
- Have an EPA-certified professional perform necessary renovations on home.
- Cover bare lead-contaminated soil with vegetation or pavement.
- Establish a cleaning routine.

For more information visit our website at www.azhealth.gov/lead or call 602-364-3118.

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APPENDIX E: RESOURCES - CLPPP COALITION

In 2018, the Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Coalition was created with the purpose of establishing a network of partners to address lead poisoning prevention among various sectors and to provide a range of perspectives and expertise to address challenges encountered. The coalition aims to identify, prioritize, and address community and partner needs regarding lead poisoning prevention efforts and to achieve a widespread reach within our communities, connecting families to vital resources.

Current Priorities

- Increasing blood lead testing in high-risk areas
- Increasing education and awareness of lead poisoning in Arizona provided to health care providers and families
- Implementing new lead poisoning prevention activities

If you would like to participate in the CLPPP coalition, please send an email to HealthyHomes@azdhs.gov.



APPENDIX F: 2018 HIGH-RISK LEAD POISONING ZIP CODES

COUNTY	Zip Codes	COCONINO			
City	Zip Codes	<i>Bellemont</i>	86015	<i>Chandler Heights</i>	85286
City	PO Box Zip	Flagstaff	86001		85007
			86002		85008
			86003	<i>El Mirage</i>	85009
APACHE			86004	Fort McDowell	85010
<i>Blue Gap, Low Mountain</i>			86005		85011
	86520		86016	85264	85012
Chambers	86502	<i>Gray Mountain</i>	86016	Fountain Hills	85268
	86512	Page	86040		85269
Chinle	86503	<i>Parks</i>	86018	Gila Bend	85337
Dennehotso	86535	<i>Sedona</i>	86339	Gilbert	85236
Eagar	85925				85296
<i>Fort Defiance</i>	86504	GILA			85299
Ganado	86505	<i>Claypool</i>	85532	Glendale	85301
<i>Greer</i>	85927	Globe	85501		85302
<i>Hawley Lake</i>	85930		85502		85303
<i>Houck</i>	86506	Miami	85539		85304
<i>Lupton</i>	86508	Peridot	85542		85306
<i>Nazlini</i>	86540	Winkelman	85192		85307
<i>Nutrisio</i>	85932	Young	85554		85311
<i>Red Rock</i>	86544				85312
<i>Rock Point</i>	86545	GRAHAM			85318
St. Johns	85936	<i>Bylas</i>	85530	Goodyear	85338
Teec Nos Pos	86514	Safford	85546		85395
Tsaile	86556		85548	Laveen	85339
<i>Window Rock</i>	86515	<i>Solomon</i>	85551	Litchfield Park	
					85340
				Mesa	85201
COCHISE		GREENLEE			85202
Benson	85602	<i>Clifton</i>	85533		85203
Bisbee	85603	Duncan	85534		85204
Douglas	85607				85205
	85608	LA PAZ			85206
	85655	Parker	85334		85207
Hereford	85615	<i>Poston</i>	85371		85208
Huachuca City		Salome	85348		85209
	85616	<i>Wenden</i>	85357		85210
Mc Neal	85617				85211
<i>Naco</i>	85620	MARICOPA			85212
<i>Pirtleville</i>	85626	<i>Aguila</i>	85320		85213
<i>Pomerene</i>	85627	Avondale	85323		85214
San Simon	85632		85329		85216
Sierra Vista	85635		85392		85274
	85636	Buckeye	85326		85275
	85650		85396	Peoria	85345
	85670	Chandler	85224		85380
Tombstone	85638		85225		85385
Willcox	85643		85226	Phoenix	85003
	85644		85244		85005
			85246		85006



APPENDIX F: 2018 HIGH-RISK LEAD POISONING ZIP CODES

	85071		86405		85721		
	85072	Mohave Valley			85724	YAVAPAI	
	85074		86440		85725	Camp Verde	86322
	85075		86446		85726	Chino Valley	86323
	85078	<i>Yucca</i>	86438		85730	Cornville	86325
	85079				85731	Cottonwood	86326
	85080	NAVAJO			85732	<i>Lake Montezuma</i>	
	85082	<i>Cibecue</i>	85911		85733		86342
	85086	<i>Clay Springs</i>	85923		85734	Paulden	86334
Queen Creek	85142	<i>Fort Apache</i>	85926		85735	Prescott	86301
Scottsdale	85250	Holbrook	86025		85736		86302
	85251	Hotevilla	86030		85745		86303
	85252	<i>Indian Wells</i>	86031		85746		86304
	85256	<i>Pinedale</i>	85934		85754		86305
	85257	Pinon	86510		85756		86313
	85260	Polacca	86042		85757	Prescott Valley	
	85261	Shonto	86054				86312
	85267	Show Low	85901	PINAL			86314
	85271		85902	Apache Junction			86315
Sun City	85351	<i>Sun Valley</i>	86029		85117	Rimrock	86335
	85372	<i>White Mountain Lake</i>			85119	Sedona	86336
	85373		85912		85120		86340
Surprise	85378	Whiteriver	85941		85178	<i>Skull Valley</i>	86338
	85379	Winslow	86047	Arizona City	85123		
	85387	<i>Woodruff</i>	85942	Casa Grande	85122		
Tempe	85280				85130	YUMA	
	85281	PIMA			85194	<i>Colfred</i>	85352
	85282	Ajo	85321	Coolidge	85128	<i>Gadsden</i>	85336
	85283	<i>Catalina Foothills</i>		Eloy	85131	Roll	85347
	85285		85751	Florence	85132	San Luis	85349
Tolleson	85353	Marana	85658	Florence	85132	Somerton	85350
Tonopah	85354	Sahuarita	85629	Gold Canyon	85118	Wellton	85356
<i>Tortilla Flat</i>	85190	<i>Sasabe</i>	85633	<i>Hayden</i>	85135	Yuma	85364
Wickenburg	85358	Sells	85634	Maricopa	85138		85365
	85390	<i>Topawa</i>	85639		85139		85366
Wittmann	85361	Tucson	85701	Oracle	85623		85367
Youngtown	85363		85702	<i>Picacho</i>	85141		85369
			85703	San Manuel	85631		
MOHAVE			85705	San Tan Valley	85140		
Bullhead City	86442		85706		85143		
	86439		85710	Superior	85173		
<i>Chloride</i>	86431		85711	<i>Valley Farms</i>	85191		
Colorado City	86021		85712			SANTA CRUZ	
Golden Valley	86413		85713	Nogales	85621		
Kingman	86401		85714	Patagonia	85624		
	86402		85715	Rio Rico	85628		
Lake Havasu City			85716		85648		
	86403		85717		85662		
	86404		85719	Tubac	85646		



APPENDIX G: NUMBER OF CHILDREN <6 YEARS WHO HAD A VENOUS OR CAPILLARY TEST, 2020

County	Total Children Screened
Arizona	46,312*
Apache	130
Cochise	1,485
Coconino	642
Gila	395
Graham	182
Greenlee	42
La Paz	45
Maricopa	27,081
Mohave	1,527
Navajo	587
Pima	6,447
Pinal	2,855
Santa Cruz	633
Yavapai	1,164
Yuma	1,938

*1,159 screened children from 2020 were missing address information and were not counted at the county level.



APPENDIX H: PREVALENT CASES OF CHILDREN <6 YEARS OLD IDENTIFIED WITH AN EBLI, 2020

County	Total children with EBLI	Children with 5-9 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ EBLI	Children with ≥ 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ EBLI
Arizona	163	126	37
Apache	1	1	0
Cochise	9	7	2
Coconino	5	5	0
Gila	6	6	0
Graham	6	6	0
Greenlee	3	2	1
La Paz	0	0	0
Maricopa	82	60	22
Mohave	8	8	0
Navajo	8	6	2
Pima	25	17	8
Pinal	6	5	1
Santa Cruz	1	1	0
Yavapai	1	1	0
Yuma	2	1	1



APPENDIX I: PERCENT OF CHILDREN <6 YEARS SCREENED WHO HAD AN EBLL, 2020

County	Percent Positivity
Arizona	0.4*
Apache	0.8
Cochise	0.6
Coconino	0.8
Gila	1.5
Graham	3.3
Greenlee	7.1
La Paz	0.0
Maricopa	0.3
Mohave	0.5
Navajo	1.4
Pima	0.4
Pinal	0.2
Santa Cruz	0.2
Yavapai	0.1
Yuma	0.1

*1,159 screened children from 2020 were missing address information and were not counted at the county level.



APPENDIX J: SCREENING RATES OF CHILDREN <6 YEARS OLD IN HIGH-RISK CENSUS TRACTS (%), 2020

County	At both 12 & 24 months*	At 12 months only*	At 24 months only*
Arizona	9.7	23.7[†]	15.0[†]
Apache	1.9 [†]	6.0	2.2
Cochise	15.2	38.4	24.9
Coconino	1.5	10.4	4.5
Gila	7.0	28.4	15.1
Graham	0.4	8.6	2.2
Greenlee	2.1	8.7	6.4
La Paz	3.7	7.0	6.2
Maricopa	9.7 [†]	22.9 [†]	14.9 [†]
Mohave	15.1 [†]	28.0	26.2 [†]
Navajo	5.0	12.3 [†]	6.3 [†]
Pima	10.4	28.9 [†]	16.6 [†]
Pinal	8.4	22.3 [†]	13.0 [†]
Santa Cruz	12.3	37.6	22.5
Yavapai	12.7	26.4	18.4
Yuma	11.1 [†]	24.0 [†]	15.0 [†]

* Children living in a high-risk zip code were recommended a blood lead test at both 12 & 24 months of age. Screening rates for 12 & 24 month and 24 months only indicators were calculated for children who were 24 months old in 2020. Screening rates for the 12 months only indicator was calculated for children who were 12 months old in 2020.

[†] Significantly different from 2019 rate ($p < 0.05$)



APPENDIX K: SCREENING RATES OF CHILDREN <6 YEARS OLD IN HIGH-RISK ZIP CODES (%), 2020

County	At both 12 & 24 months*	At 12 months only*	At 24 months only*
Arizona	9.0	21.7[†]	13.5[†]
Apache	1.0	4.5	1.0
Cochise	18.5	42.0	29.7
Coconino	3.6	10.3	5.2
Gila	3.7	14.7	7.7
Graham	1.2	13.5	3.9
Greenlee	2.9	12.1	8.8
La Paz	13.3	6.7	13.3
Maricopa	8.5	20.5 [†]	12.9 [†]
Mohave	16.1 [†]	30.6	24.8
Navajo	2.6	6.6 [†]	4.4
Pima	10.6	28.7 [†]	16.3 [†]
Pinal	7.3	18.4 [†]	10.7 [†]
Santa Cruz	12.0	37.8	22.2
Yavapai	14.9	29.8 [†]	19.6
Yuma	10.7	21.1 [†]	13.2 [†]

* Children living in a high-risk zip code were recommended a blood lead test at both 12 & 24 months of age. Screening rates for 12 & 24 month and 24 months only indicators were calculated for children who were 24 months old in 2020. Screening rates for the 12 months only indicator was calculated for children who were 12 months old in 2020.

† Significantly different from 2019 rate ($p < 0.05$)



APPENDIX L: INCIDENT CASES AND RATES OF CHILDREN <6 YEARS OLD IDENTIFIED WITH AN EBLI ≥ 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$, 2020

County	Newly identified cases*	Case rates per 10,000
Arizona	121	2.2[†]
Apache	1	1.7
Cochise	6	6.4
Coconino	3	3.2
Gila	3	8.3
Graham	6	16.7
Greenlee	3	33.9 [†]
La Paz	0	0.0 [†]
Maricopa	57	1.6 [†]
Mohave	5	4.5
Navajo	8	8.1
Pima	19	2.6 [†]
Pinal	6	1.9
Santa Cruz	1	2.6
Yavapai	1	0.8
Yuma	2	1.1

[†] Significantly different from 2019 rate ($p < 0.05$)



APPENDIX L: INCIDENT CASES AND RATES OF CHILDREN <6 YEARS OLD IDENTIFIED WITH AN EBLI 5-9.9 µg/dL, 2020

County	Newly identified cases*	Case rates per 10,000
Arizona	95	1.7[†]
Apache	1	1.7
Cochise	5	5.4
Coconino	3	3.1
Gila	3	8.3
Graham	6	16.7
Greenlee	2	22.6 [†]
La Paz	0	0.0 [†]
Maricopa	43	1.2 [†]
Mohave	5	4.5
Navajo	6	6.1
Pima	13	1.8 [†]
Pinal	5	1.6
Santa Cruz	1	2.5
Yavapai	1	0.8
Yuma	1	0.5

[†] Significantly different from 2019 rate ($p < 0.05$)



APPENDIX L: INCIDENT CASES AND RATES OF CHILDREN <6 YEARS OLD IDENTIFIED WITH AN EBLI ≥ 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$, 2020

County	Newly identified cases*	Case rates per 10,000
Arizona	26	0.5[†]
Apache	0	0.0 [†]
Cochise	1	1.1
Coconino	0	0.0 [†]
Gila	0	0.0 [†]
Graham	0	0.0 [†]
Greenlee	1	11.3 [†]
La Paz	0	0.0
Maricopa	14	0.4
Mohave	0	0.0 [†]
Navajo	2	2.0
Pima	6	0.8
Pinal	1	0.3 [†]
Santa Cruz	0	0.0
Yavapai	0	0.0
Yuma	1	0.5

[†] Significantly different from 2019 rate ($p < 0.05$)



APPENDIX M: DEMOGRAPHICS OF CASES, 2020

Race/Ethnicity	Count	Percent
American Indian or Alaska Native, non-Hispanic	17	10.4
Asian, non-Hispanic	9	5.5
Black, non-Hispanic	8	4.9
Hispanic	58	35.6
Other, non-Hispanic	5	3.1
White, non-Hispanic	46	28.2
Unknown	20	12.3

Age (in Years)	Male		Female	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
0 - <1	0	0.0	3	1.8
1	34	20.9	38	23.3
2	20	12.3	20	12.3
3	10	6.1	14	8.6
4	7	4.3	7	4.3
5	6	3.7	4	2.5



APPENDIX N: NUMBER OF BLOOD LEAD TESTS FOR CHILDREN <6 YEARS OLD BY MONTH, 2020

	2018	2019	2020
January	5167	5598	5348
February	4392	4752	4580
March	5155	5342	3415
April	5117	5608	2297
May	5210	5421	3083
June	5519	5299	4134
July	5910	6185	4019
August	6798	6456	4555
September	5067	5755	4765
October	5399	5583	4596
November	4578	4270	3759
December	3615	4310	3460
Total	61927	64579	48011

