



- Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
- Healthy Homes Program
- Occupational Health Program
- Radon Awareness Program

ZIP Codes with the Highest Number of Children with Elevated Blood Lead Levels (2010-2017)

<u>City</u>	<u>Zip Code</u>	<u>8 Year Total</u>
Wilmington	19805	405
Wilmington	19802	310
Wilmington	19801	205
New Castle	19720	166
Newark	19702	140
Seaford	19973	111
Newark	19713	97
Georgetown	19947	71
Milford	19963	62
Wilmington	19804	60
Bear	19701	58
Dover	19904	57
Dover	19901	56
Wilmington	19808	52
Laurel	19956	49
Claymont	19703	48
Wilmington	19809	46
Newark	19711	43
Middletown	19709	35
Wilmington	19806	33
Smyrna	19977	28
Bridgeville	19933	27
Wilmington	19810	26
Felton	19943	24
Millsboro	19966	24
Camden-Wyoming	19934	23
Magnolia	19962	20
Greenwood	19950	19
Harrington	19952	18
Lincoln	19960	18
Frankford	19945	15
Lewes	19958	15
Selbyville	19975	13
Milton	19968	10

Some children in Delaware are being exposed to lead due to aging housing, pockets of high poverty areas, and a legacy of industrial pollution.

The chart at the left is organized by ZIP code and shows the number of Delaware children ages 72 months and younger who exhibited high lead levels in blood tests for the years 2010 to 2017.

Due to the presence of lead-based paint hazards in homes built before 1978 and the poor condition of some painted surfaces, there are potential health hazards to people living in older homes. This is particularly true for young children. Children who breathe in or ingest dust particles that have been contaminated with lead can have reduced IQs, learning disabilities, behavior problems, anemia, kidney damage, and damage to the central nervous system. Many of these injuries are permanent.

A blood test can identify a child exposed to lead, allowing doctors, health agencies and families to find the source and prevent further harm. In 2012, the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) defined a reference level of 5 micrograms per deciliter (µg/dL) to identify children with elevated blood lead levels. These children are exposed to lead at greater levels than other children.

ZIP codes with less than 10 children with high lead levels are not included in this dataset because small numbers are a concern in public health assessment. The Delaware Department of Public Health follows the CDC guidelines for suppressing counts less than 10 to avoid the risk of identification. Data can be linked up with other name sources or other databases which can lead to identification of an individual. Another concern with presenting small numbers in a dataset is the stability of statistical measures.

Data source: Lead Poisoning Prevention Program, Division of Public Health, Delaware Department of Health & Social Services

Number of Test Results with Elevated Blood Lead Level of Children Under Six Years Old by ZCTA*, Delaware 2010-2017

