

Lead Poisoning Prevention and Healthy Homes Fact Sheet

State of Texas

Funding History - CDC's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program

FY 2008 - 2013 CDC Funding					
FY08 (actual)	FY09 (actual)	FY10 (actual)	FY11 (actual)	FY12 (expected)	FY13 (expected)
402,290	390,000	364,493	575,735	575,735	575,735

Current Grants from HUD's Office of Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control

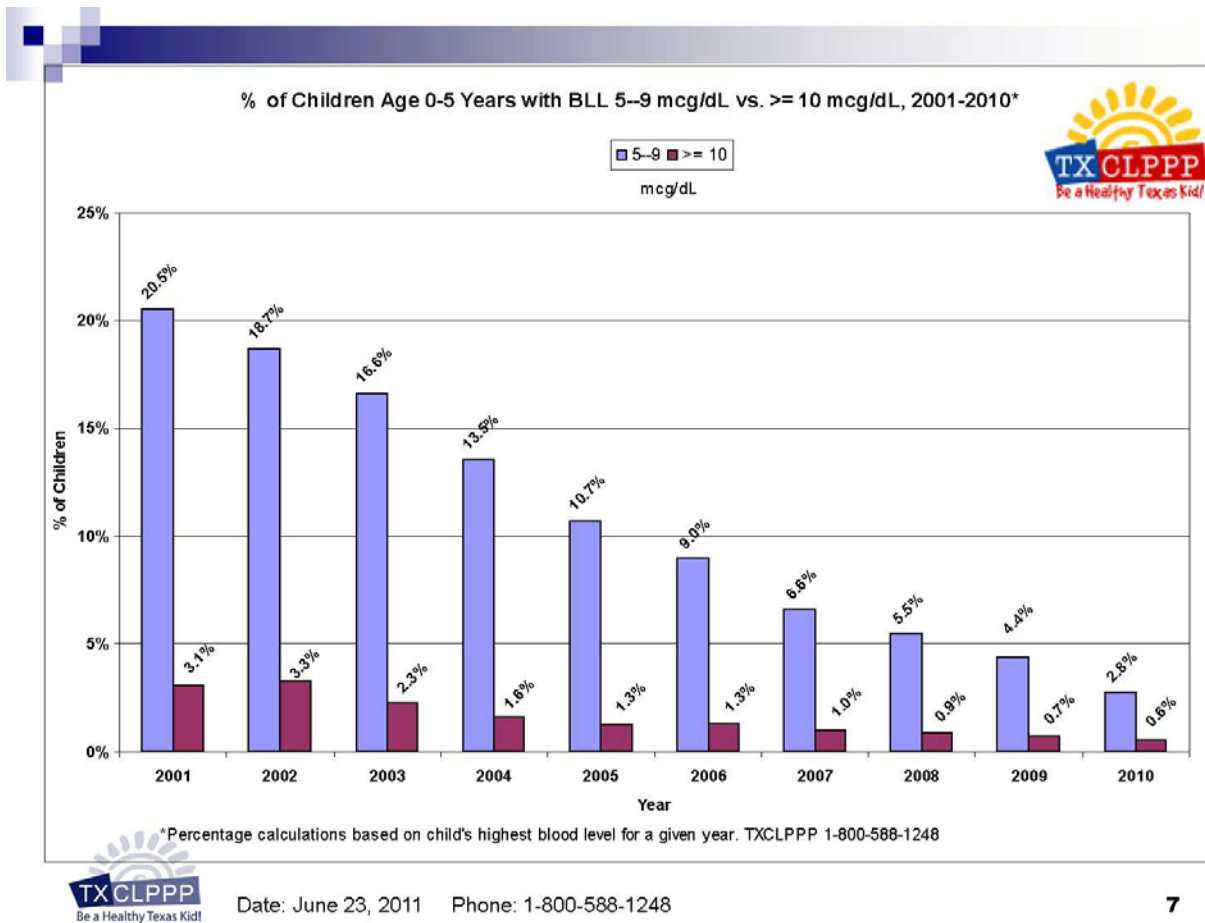
Jurisdiction	Type of Grant	FY and Amount
City of Austin	Lead Hazard Reduction Demonstration	FY11: \$2,500,000
City of Houston Health Services	Lead Hazard Reduction Demonstration	FY11: \$3,000,000
City of San Antonio	Lead Hazard Reduction Demonstration	FY09: \$2,023,874
	Lead Hazard Reduction Demonstration	FY11: \$3,000,000
	Healthy Homes Production	FY11: \$1,126,888
County of Harris	Lead Hazard Reduction Demonstration	FY11: \$2,700,000
University of Texas at San Antonio	Lead Technical Study	FY10: \$498,138

How are children in Texas impacted by lead poisoning?

Texas has about one-half the percentage of pre-1950 residential structures of the U.S. as a whole and a slightly lower percentage 1950- 1979 residential structures than the U.S. as a whole. This is considered a result of the Texas population boom during the last 25 years and the large number of new residential structures that have been built. Still, over 50% of the residential structures in Texas were built before 1980 and may have lead-based paint contamination; of those, 10% (780,000) were built before 1950 and may have very high levels of lead contamination.

TX CLPPP and its local partners have identified three cities in Texas with highest risk for incidence of lead poisoning among children under 72 months of age, based on percentages of pre-1950 housing, population living in poverty and population under age six. Under these criteria, Dallas, Houston and San Antonio were identified as the cities with highest risk.

In 2010, 18% of Texas' 2.3 million children were tested for lead poisoning. Of the 416,000 children tested, **2,322 children or approximately .6% were determined to have elevated blood lead levels**, which is defined as 10 mcg/dL – **but another 2.8% had blood lead levels between 5-9 mcg/dL**. While the trends in percentages of children with these blood lead levels are falling - illustrating the success of the program, 10,000 children are still affected by lead exposure and need continued vigilance.



What services does the CDC lead and healthy homes program provide Texas children?

The CDC Lead and Healthy Home Grant funds are utilized to:

- Increase coordination among government, non-profit, and community-based agencies to improve the housing conditions of Texas residents, thereby reducing the disparity and burden of environmentally-related diseases, particularly in the home.
- Assist families whose children have lead poisoning through medical and environmental case management (ensuring appropriate medical care is delivered to poisoned children, investigating sources of lead exposure);
- Maintain a lead surveillance system where over 90,000 children’s blood lead test records are received, cleaned, analyzed and reported annually.
- Ensure compliance with Texas Lead Reporting and Screening Laws requiring reporting of all blood lead tests for persons under age 15 by physicians, laboratories, hospitals, clinics and other healthcare facilities.
- Maintain the state’s only registry of blood lead results and analyze the results along with demographic data such as race and ethnicity so that the TX CLPPP targets screening and outreach activities to those most at risk; and
- Supports primary prevention activities.