Prevalence of Elevated Blood Lead Levels Among Children Age 2-7 Years

Concentration of Lead in Blood

Lead is a toxic metal that inflicts damage to brain and other body systems. Lead exposure of children can cause growth and developmental delays as well as learning disabilities. Exposure of pregnant women to high levels of lead can cause premature birth, miscarriage and stillbirth.

There is no known level of lead that is considered safe for human health. Yet, 5 micrograms per decilitre (µg/dL) of whole blood is the reference level at or above which public health action is recommended to be undertaken.

Blood Lead Level ≥ 5 µg/dl

Blood Lead Level ≥ 5 µg/dl by Sex

Blood Lead Level ≥ 5 µg/dl by Area

Percentage of Children 2-7 Years of Age with Blood Lead Levels ≥ 5 µg/dl by Gender and Urban/Rural

Blood Lead Level ≥ 10 µg/dl

Blood Lead Level ≥ 10 µg/dl by Sex

Blood Lead Level ≥ 10 µg/dl by Area

Percentage of Children 2-7 Years of Age with Blood Lead Levels ≥ 10 µg/dl by Gender and Urban/Rural
The Georgia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was carried out in 2018 by the National Statistics Office of Georgia as part of the global MICS programme. Technical support was provided by the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), UNICEF, NCDC, USAID, WB, UNFPA, SIDA, AFD, SCD, ISS, UNDP and WHO provided financial support. The objective of this snapshot is to disseminate selected findings from the Georgia MICS 2018 related to the Prevalence of Elevated Blood Lead Levels Among Children Age 2-7 Years. Data from this snapshot can be found in table LN.1CS.

Further statistical snapshots and the Survey Findings Report for this and other surveys are available on mics.unicef.org/surveys.