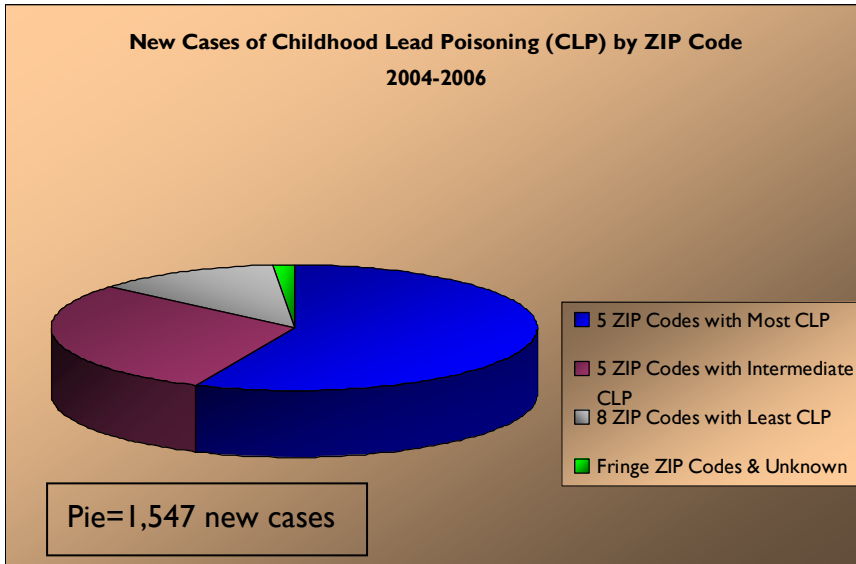
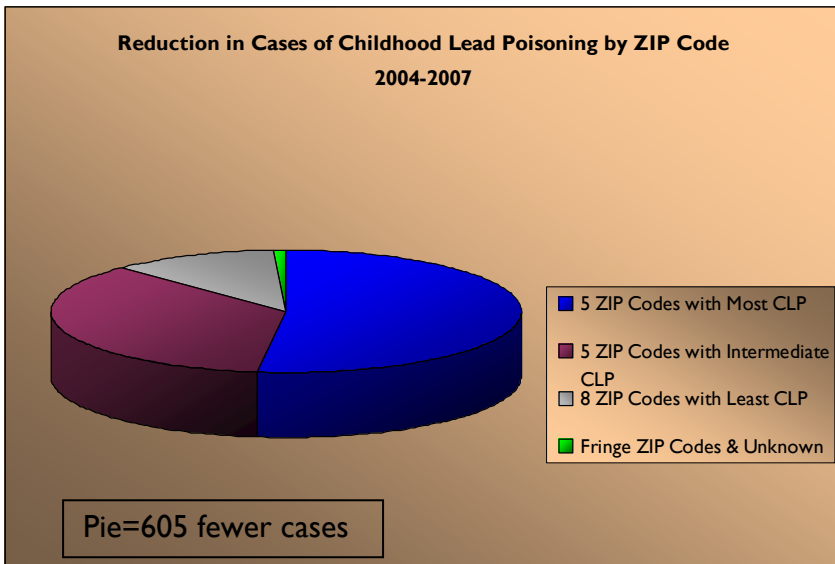
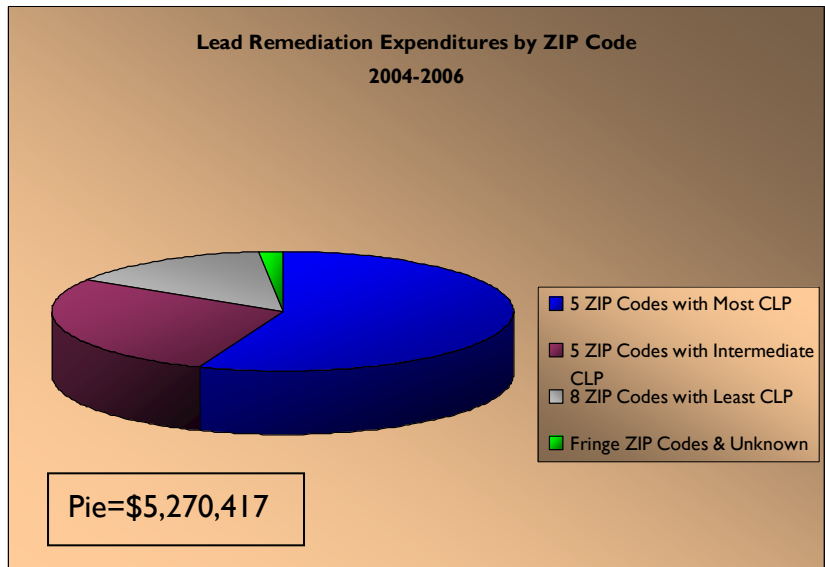


Most eyes will likely first notice the similarity among the three graphics below. Some may even think they are the same graphic. A closer examination will reveal that the resemblance actually reflects the congruence of city lead expenditures and impacts with where childhood lead poisoning is most prevalent.



The graphic to the left serves to show the concentration and distribution of childhood lead poisoning in St. Louis. There were 1,547 new cases between 2004 and 2006. ZIP codes 63118, 63107, 63115, 63112 and 63116 (represented in blue in all three charts) accounted for 57 percent of all new cases.

This chart represents where contracted remediations to clean up homes with lead in them have occurred in the City. Between 2004 and 2006, the City of St. Louis spent over 5 million dollars remediating and cleaning homes in all areas of the City. The majority of that money (56 percent) went to homes in the same 5 ZIP codes that accounted for most of the lead poisoning in the chart above.



There were 605 fewer children with elevated blood lead levels in 2007 than in 2004. This graphic displays how that reduction of lead exposure was dispersed throughout the City. The similarity in these three charts is no accident. In order to have the greatest impact on childhood lead poisoning, St. Louis targeted its resources toward the areas of the City most affected by lead, as demonstrated above. As a result of evidence-based spending, the dramatic fall of blood lead levels has been proportionate to both the distribution of lead exposure and City expenditures.