## Designing the ECLIPS Study

Frank DiTraglia, Ludovica Gazze (and friends!)

## Background on Childhood Lead Exposure

#### Lead is a potent neurotoxin

- Toxic whether inhaled or ingested
- Most harmful to young children
- ► Harm from even low levels of exposure

### Didn't we get rid of the lead?

- Lead paint and pipes in older homes
- Soil near major roads still contaminated
- Industrial pollution, traditional products

### **US Policy Landscape**

- ► EPA regulations for renovation (lead paint)
- Mandated screening of children on Medicaid
- ► Screening for representative sample: NHANES



## Economists are allowed to write papers about lead exposure.

Aizer & Currie (2018; AEJ Applied)

Lower BLLs explain 75% of decline in school suspensions from 1994-2015 in RI

Aizer, Currie, Simon & Vivier (2019; ReStat)

Low levels of lead (BLL  $\leq$  5) have a discernible negative affect on test scores.

Groenqvist, Nilsson & Robling (2020; JPE)

Long-term effects on human capital and crime from low doses of lead

Billings & Schnepel (2018; AEJ Applied)

Early interventions largely reverse negative effects for lead-exposed children.

Abbasi, DiTraglia, Gazze & Pals (2023; J. Health Econ.)

Estimate geographic distribution of undetected lead poisoning in Illinois; evaluate alternative screening policies.

## Why did I start thinking about this?



lead levels as kids, study finds

Researcher calls findings 'infuriating' as team finds significant impact on cognitive development

Associated Press Tue 8 Mar 2022 00:20 GMT

Over 170 million Americans who were adults in 2015 were exposed to harmful levels of lead as children, a new study estimates.

Researchers used blood-lead level, census and leaded gasoline consumption data to examine how widespread early childhood lead exposure was in the country between 1940 and 2015.



'We're losing IQ points': the lead poisoning crisis unfolding among US children

The US banned lead 30 years ago. So why are thousands of kids being poisoned every year?

Supported by

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About this content Erin McCormick in Bhode Island and Eric Lutz

Nine-year-old Turokk Dow loves snelling, airplanes and haskethall. He is learning to read and write in his third grade classroom.



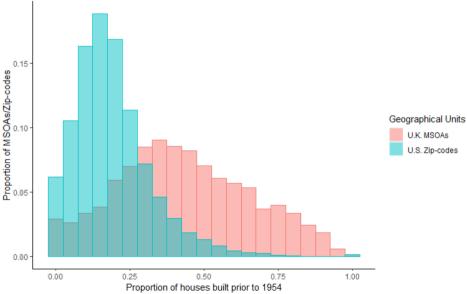
'It was everywhere': how lead is poisoning America's poorest children

The toxin has endangered hundreds of thousands of kids. But parents in the hardest-hit neighborhoods may never be warned of the threat



Shanaya Ball did everything right during her prognancy-she https://www.theguardian.com usell and bitted out the nurrors for her

England MSOAs and US Zip-codes: Proportion of Houses Built Prior to 1954



Council Tax Stock of Properties, 2021; Valuation Office Agency American Community Survey Five Year Estimates, 2020; United States Census Bureau

# There is no lead screening in the UK whatsoever.

#### 2018 National Screening Committee Report

The volume, quality, and direction of evidence published since 2012 does not indicate that screening for elevated BLLs should be recommended in the UK. Several uncertainties remain across key criteria including: lack of evidence that elevated BLLs in children is an important health problem in terms of UK prevalence.

### 2019 Lead Exposure in Children Surveillance System Report

There are no recent comprehensive survey data estimating how many children in England are exposed to lead.

### 2021 Public Health England (now HSA)

Public health intervention level for lead halved from 10 to  $5\mu g/dl$ .

## ECLIPS – Pilot a Childhood Lead Screening Program

### Elevated Childhood Lead Interagency Prevalence Study

- ▶ Jane Entwistle, Lindsay Bramwell, *Northumbria*
- Frank DiTraglia, Oxford
- Ludovica Gazze, Warwick
- Carys Lippiatt, Leeds Teaching Hospitals
- Priya Mondal, Ovnair Sepai, UKHSA
- Jackie Morton, Health & Safety Executive
- Caroline Taylor, *Bristol*

#### UKRI Cross Research Countil Responsive Mode Scheme

- Funded from Jan 2025 Dec 2027
- Pilot a home test for childhood lead exposure in Leeds
- Finger-prick test using Capitainer (at right)



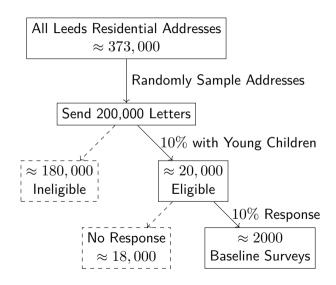
## Literature review /motivation about take-up?

Why is take-up / selection into testing interesting from an Econ perspective? This is better than "Economists have worked on lead"

- ▶ How much blood the device requires: tablespoon? Size of lancet etc.
- ▶ Planned for kids 6 months to 6 years, but 6 months seems less likely now
- ► Greenstone et al. take-up of something painful
- ► ELSA study? Take-up results?
- Exposure risk likely correlates (negatively) with income
- ► (Maybe something about our)
- ► Know that lower-income people are less likely to take up
- ▶ A bit more about how you need to collect 10 microliters (17 total)
- Maybe a picture with a kid crying and a needle.
- Need parents to actually do this!
- Motivations for participating: information about your kid's health, altruism (help other kids in the UK)
- But hard to make your kid cooperate? (Joe's anecdote)

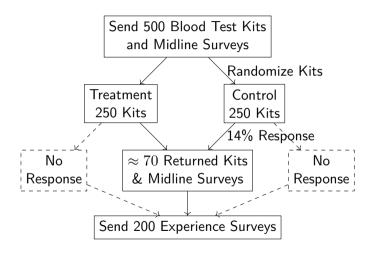
## Overview of ECLIPS Study: Phase I

What we proposed in the grant: now we're thinking of some changes.



## Overview of ECLIPS Study: Phase II

What we proposed in the grant: now we're thinking of some changes.



## What we'd like feedback on today

### Randomized Outreach Messages

Test effect of different outreach messages on participation; what's interesting here?

### Sampling Plan

Two-stage, adaptive, stratified sampling plan. Comments / concerns?

#### Randomized Test Kits

If we have time: interested to hear what it would be interesting to randomize here.

## Randomized Messaging

#### Two Questions for our Expert Audience

- 1. Which comparison is most interesting from a research perspective?
- 2. What to pick as a baseline / control from among the less interesting questions?

## Stratified Sampling

Add various points here

