Economic Impacts of Childhood Lead Exposure in Low- and Middle Income Countries

Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

September 14, 2016

Angela Bandemehr Chair of LPA Advisory Group United States Environmental Protection Agency

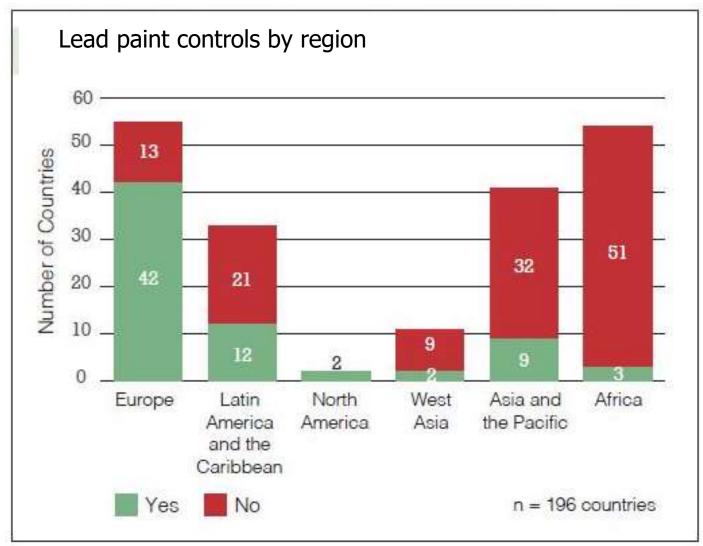


Significant Benefits of Reducing Lead: Removal of lead from gasoline

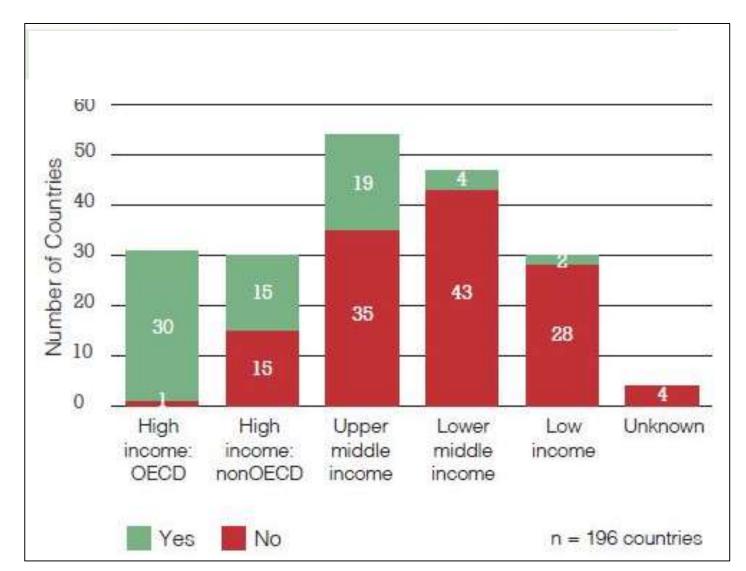
- Average child born today 4-7 IQ points smarter than children born in the 1970s
- One of major public health victories of past 50 years
- Annual benefits ongoing and range from \$1-\$6 trillion/year, with a best estimate of \$2.45 trillion/year (4% of global GDP)

Tsai and Hatfield J Environmental Health 2011

Global Status of Lead Paint Laws



Lead Paint Laws by Income Level



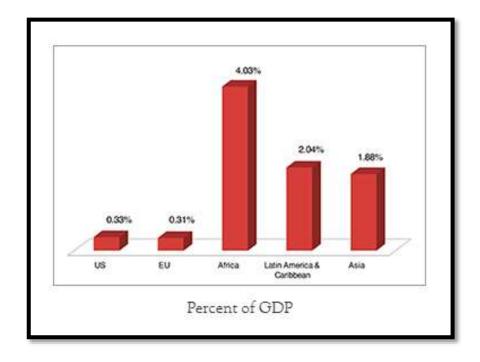
Estimated Costs of Childhood Lead Exposure in Low- and Middle-Income Countries

 Total estimated cost in LMICs = \$977 billion (range \$728.6-1162.5 billion) of international dollars in 2008

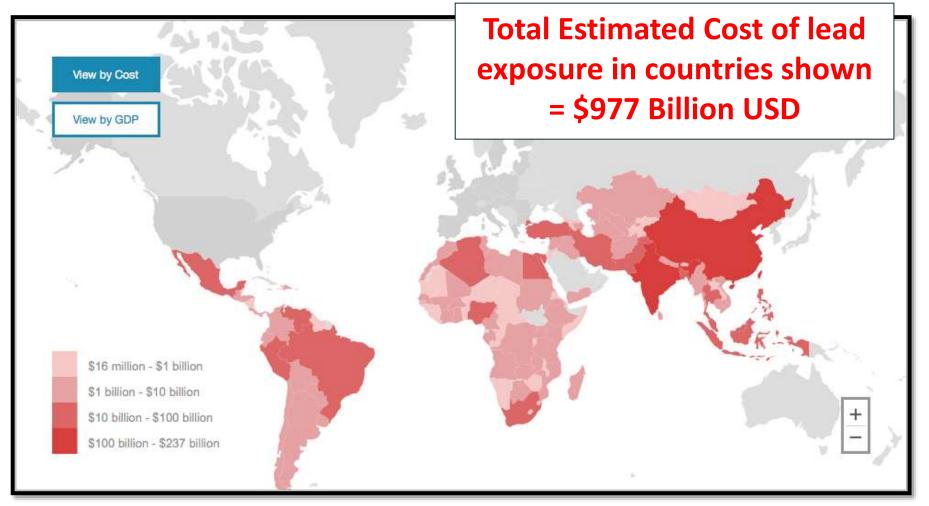
- Regional economic losses estimated as:
 - Africa: \$134.7 billion, i.e. 4.03% of regional GDP
 - Source: Attina TM, Trasande L (2013) Economic Costs of Childhood Lead Exposure in Low- and Middle-Income Countries. Environ Health Perspect 121(9): 1097-110

Developing Countries have been left behind

- Overall burden associated with childhood lead exposure in LMICs amounted to 1.20% of world GDP in 2011; approximately \$977 billion international dollars in 2008
- For comparison, economic impact of lead exposure in the U.S. and in EU countries is \$50.9 and \$55 billion, respectively

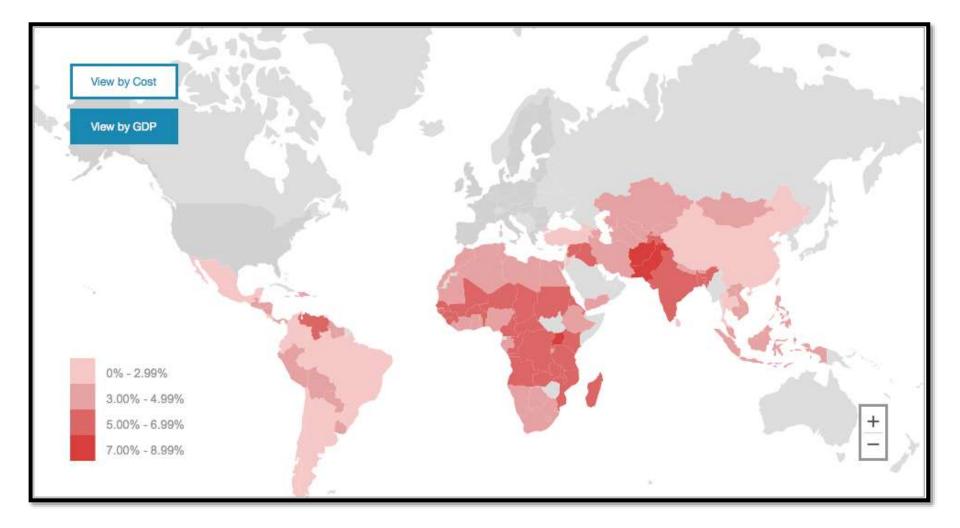


Costs of Childhood Lead Exposure

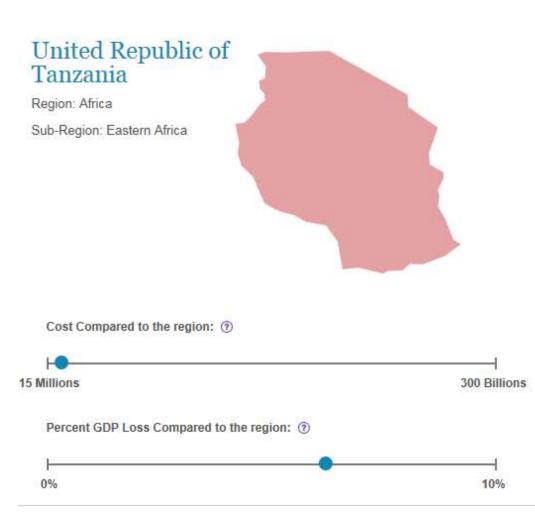


http://www.med.nyu.edu/pediatrics/research/environmentalpediatrics/ leadexposure

Costs of Childhood Lead Exposure, % of GDP



Country specific example: Tanzania



Cost: (9) \$4.14 billion Cost as percent of GDP: (9)

6.06%

Average Blood Lead Level: (?)

6.45 µg/dl

Presumed IQ Loss: (?)

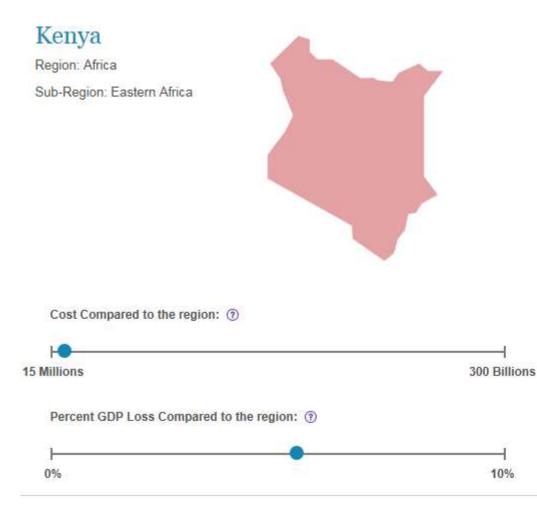
5 million points

Lost Lifetime Economic Productivity per IQ Point: (2)

\$780

Population under 5 years of age: (?)

Country specific example: Kenya



\$3.76 billion

Cost as percent of GDP: (?)

5.26%

Average Blood Lead Level: (2)

5.98 µg/dl

Presumed IQ Loss: (?)

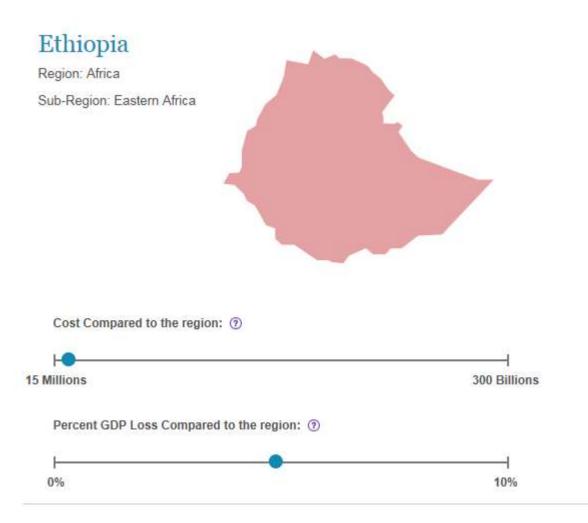
4 million points

Lost Lifetime Economic Productivity per IQ Point: (2)

\$920

Population under 5 years of age: (?)

Country specific example: Ethiopia



\$4.47 billion

Cost as percent of GDP: (?)

4.73%

Average Blood Lead Level: (2)

6.45 µg/dl

Presumed IQ Loss: (?)

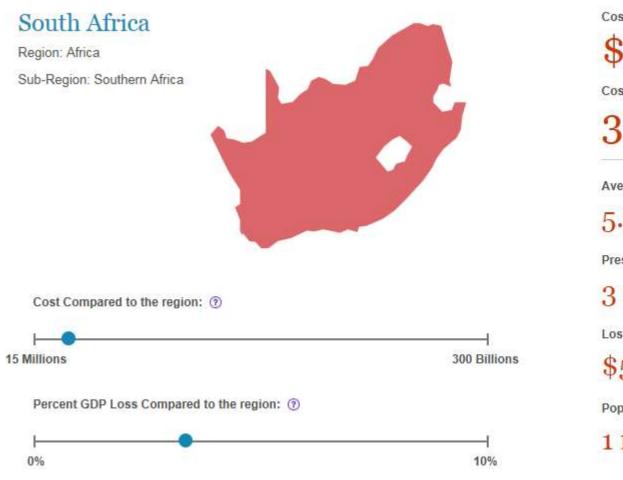
8 million points

Lost Lifetime Economic Productivity per IQ Point: ③

\$567

Population under 5 years of age: (?)

Country specific example: South Africa



\$17.7 billion

Cost as percent of GDP: (?)

3.17%

Average Blood Lead Level: (?)

5.95 µg/dl

Presumed IQ Loss: (?)

3 million points

Lost Lifetime Economic Productivity per IQ Point: (?)

\$5,754

Population under 5 years of age: (?)

Comparison with Net Overseas Development

Assistance in Africa

Country	Net ODA for 2008 (US \$, millions)	Lost economic productivity per each 1-year cohort of children under 5yrs (US \$, millions)
Cameroon	\$299	\$1,260
Côte d'Ivoire	\$200	\$881
Ethiopia	\$1,845	\$1,790
Ghana	\$726	\$860
Kenya	\$955	\$1,504
Mozambique	\$1,345	\$812
Nigeria	\$638	\$4,866
Rwanda	\$452	\$316
South Africa	\$882	\$8,854
Tanzania	\$1,373	\$1,241
Uganda	\$1,009	\$1,062
Zambia	\$705	\$721

Sources: Attina & Trasande, 2013; OECD iLibrary; ODA Official development assistance disbursements

Thank you!

Angela Bandemehr United States Environmental Protection Agency Bandemehr.angela@epa.gov