

Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention and Control

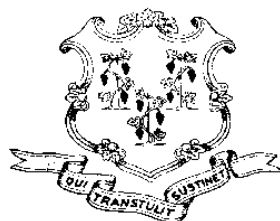
2013 Annual Disease Surveillance Report

State of Connecticut Department of Public Health Lead and Healthy Homes Program

This report describes the rates of childhood lead testing by pediatricians, the rates of childhood lead poisoning for children under the age of six, the identification and frequency of lead hazards in residential properties, and the effectiveness of the actions taken by local health departments and districts in response to reported cases of severe childhood lead poisoning.

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CT Department of Public Health
2013 Annual Disease Surveillance Report
on
Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention and Control

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Connecticut Department of Public Health

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KEY FINDINGS

The following provides a summary of key findings for lead poisoning disease surveillance conducted by the Lead and Healthy Homes Program during the 2013 calendar year (CY):

- **Statewide Mandatory Blood Lead Screening/Compliance**

- 83,739 blood lead tests for children under age of 6 received by the Lead and Healthy Homes program
- 75,749 children under age of 6 were screened
- Among the birth cohort 2010 who turned 3 years of age in 2013: 83.0% were screened by age 2 and 97.0% were screened by age 3
- Among the birth cohort 2010, 51.5% of children were screened at age 1 and again at age 2

- **Prevalence of Childhood Lead Poisoning**

Children are considered lead poisoned when diagnosed with a confirmed blood lead level ≥ 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$. Among children under 6 years of age who had a confirmed blood lead test:

- 2,275 (30 per 1,000, i.e. 3.0%) children ≥ 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$
- 214 (3 per 1,000, i.e. 0.3%) children ≥ 15 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$
- 111 (1 per 1,000, i.e. 0.1%) children ≥ 20 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$

- **Incidence of Childhood Lead Poisoning**

Number of new cases identified (incidence) among children under 6 years of age who had a confirmed blood lead test:

- 1677 (23 per 1,000) ≥ 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$
- 166 (2 per 1,000) ≥ 15 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$
- 86 (1 per 1,000) ≥ 20 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$

- **Race and Ethnicity Associated with Childhood Lead Poisoning**

Among children under 6 years of age who had a confirmed blood lead test:

- Blacks (5.9%) were twice as likely to be lead poisoned at levels ≥ 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ than Whites (2.5%), or Asians (2.1%)
- Hispanics (4.2%) were 1.5 times as likely to be lead poisoned at levels ≥ 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ than Non-Hispanics (2.6%)

- **Environmental Lead Hazard Investigations**

Among the 137 dwelling units for which environmental investigations were completed and reported for poisoned children:

- 86.1% were identified with environmental lead hazards
- 73.7% were multiple-unit dwellings
- 81.0% were identified with paint hazards
- 50.4% were identified with dust hazards
- 32.8% were identified with soil hazards
- 0.0% with a drinking water hazard

UNDERSTANDING THE LEAD DATA

Connecticut General Statutes (CGS) Section 19a-110 -- *Report of lead poisoning, requires laboratory reporting of blood lead tests for all individuals*. Laboratories are required to submit blood lead test reports (i.e., findings ≥ 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ of lead in blood) within 48 hours of receipt of the test result to the Connecticut Department of Public Health (CT DPH) and the local health department serving the town where the person (child) resides. At least monthly, laboratories are also required to submit to the CT DPH a comprehensive report of all blood lead test results for Connecticut residents.

The CT DPH has maintained a blood lead surveillance system since 1994. In 2010, the CT DPH Lead and Healthy Homes program upgraded its blood lead surveillance system to a new, more comprehensive web-based system. The new system has enhanced the ability to merge birth records and comprehensive environmental data with childhood blood lead data. The new surveillance system has had a significant positive impact on the Lead and Healthy Homes program's capability to utilize surveillance data to enhance child case management efforts. The web-based feature of the new system enables secure and remote access by local health department staff. Case management features are built into the system for both child and property case management activities at the local health department level. The new system has been offered to local health departments since May 2011. Sixty-one health departments have adopted the CT DPH surveillance system and utilize it on an ongoing basis.

Important Business Rules:

Lead Screening – A person is considered to have a lead screening if he or she was tested for lead with either a venous or capillary blood draw.

Lead Poisoning - Children who are diagnosed with a blood lead level of ≥ 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ are considered to be lead poisoned. In 2013, the Connecticut DPH lowered the case management action level from 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ to 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ to correspond with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) reference value (2012, June 7. CDC Response to Advisory Committee on Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Recommendations in "*Low Level Lead Exposure Harms Children: A Renewed Call of Primary Prevention*" retrieved October 31, 2012 from http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/acclpp/cdc_response_lead_exposure_recs.pdf). Blood lead levels as low as 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ have been shown to affect IQ, ability to pay attention, and academic achievement. This new reference value is based on the children ages 1-5 years who are in the highest 2.5% of children when tested for lead in their blood by CDC's National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES). Prior to 2013, lead poisoning was defined in Connecticut as a blood lead level of ≥ 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ (i.e. "level of concern"). All previous CT DPH published lead poisoning statistics are based on the former "level of concern".

Children who had a blood sample collected for a lead screening in 2013 are included in this report regardless of whether the test was analyzed in 2013.

When a child had more than one lead screening in CY 2013, the child was only counted once and the highest confirmed lead result was used. If the child had multiple lead screenings while living in more than one town in CY 2013, the statistics regarding the child were applied to the town where the child lived when tested with the highest confirmed lead result.

A confirmed test result is defined as one of the following:

- 1) A venous blood draw
- 2) A capillary blood draw with a result of $<5 \mu\text{g/dL}$

Part I. BLOOD LEAD SCREENING

Blood Lead Screening in 2013

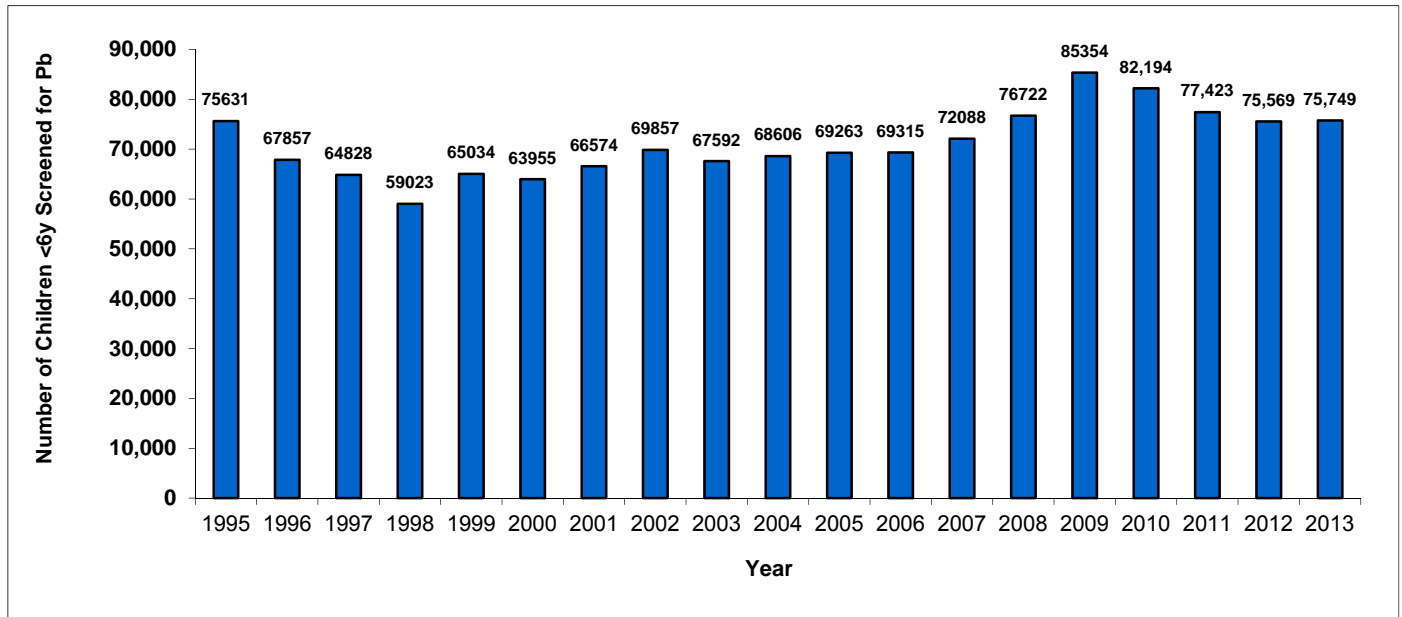
Connecticut law mandates that medical providers must conduct annual lead screening (i.e., blood lead testing) for each child 9 to 35 months of age, effective January 1, 2009. Furthermore, the law requires that any child between 36-72 months of age who has not been previously tested must also be tested by his or her medical provider, regardless of risk.

During calendar year (CY) 2013:

- The Lead and Healthy Homes program received 83,739 blood lead tests for children under age of six
- 75,749 children under six years of age were tested for lead poisoning
- 55,862 (71.0%) children between 9 months and 2 years old were tested for lead poisoning

Statewide Screening

Figure 1. Number of children under 6 years of age who had a lead screening, by calendar year – Connecticut 1995-2013



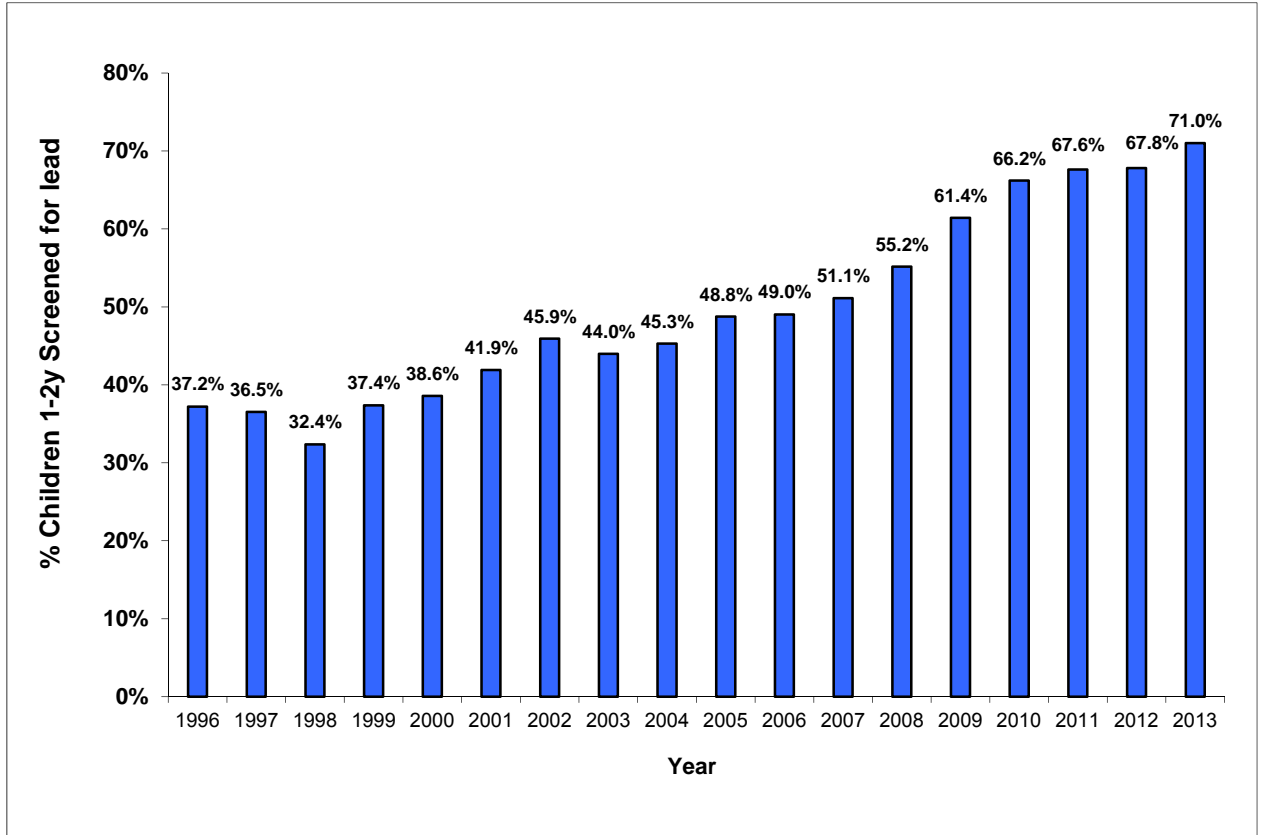
In CY 2013, 75,749 children under six years of age were tested for lead at least one time. The demographic characteristics for these children are reported in Table 1.

This figure displays the raw data counts and doesn't represent declining screening rates. Number of births in Connecticut consistently declined over the past years since 2007. The number of births dropped 10% (4385 children) from 2007 to 2011.

Table 1. Demographics of children under 6 years of age who had a lead screening – Connecticut CY 2013 (N=75,749)

| Demographics | Number | Percent |
|------------------------------|--------|---------|
| Age | | |
| 0-8 months | 520 | 0.7% |
| 9-11 months | 5,314 | 7.0% |
| 12-23 months | 26,031 | 34.4% |
| 24-35 months | 24,517 | 32.4% |
| 36-47 months | 8,498 | 11.2% |
| 48-59 months | 7,202 | 9.5% |
| 60-71 months | 3,667 | 4.8% |
| Gender | | |
| Male | 38,361 | 48.1% |
| Female | 36,456 | 50.7% |
| Unknown | 932 | 1.2% |
| Race | | |
| White | 48,901 | 64.6% |
| Black | 10,569 | 14.0% |
| Asian | 3,399 | 4.5% |
| Native American | 295 | 0.4% |
| Hawaiian or Pacific Islander | 1 | <0.1% |
| Other | 959 | 1.3% |
| Unknown | 11,625 | 15.4% |
| Ethnicity | | |
| Hispanic | 19,373 | 25.6% |
| Non-Hispanic | 45,234 | 59.7% |
| Unknown | 11,142 | 14.7% |

Figure 2. Percentage of children 1-2 years of age who had a lead screening – Connecticut 1996-2013



In CY 2013, 55,862 (71.0%) children between 9 months and 2 years of age were tested for lead poisoning. There was an increase of 2.2% (1,338 children) in the screening rate from 2012 to 2013.

Starting with the 2011 report, the CT DPH modified how screening rates were evaluated for one and two year olds. State law requires medical providers to test children between 9 to 24 months of age. As such, the CT DPH included the 9 months to 11 months test results to the analysis. In prior reports, children between 9-11 months of age were not counted.

By Town Screening

A map illustrating screening rates, by town, for children between 9 months and 2 years old is shown on the next page (Map 1). For detailed information on screening by town for children between 9 months and 2 years of age, see Appendix Table 1.

Compliance with Blood Lead Testing Requirements:

Screening rates among birth cohorts who turned 2 years old, 3 years old, and 6 years old in 2013

All healthcare providers in Connecticut must conduct annual blood lead testing for children between 9 to 35 months of age. Compliance with the law is assessed by measuring the proportion of children born in Connecticut during a given year who have had at least one blood lead test by age two or three, and at least one more blood lead test by age three.

In this report, the Department of Public Health Lead and Healthy Homes Program is able to evaluate the effectiveness of universal screening laws (i.e., mandated blood lead testing) for children under the age of three by assessing the screening rate among the 2010 birth cohort as the entire 2010 birth cohort reached three years of age (36 months) in 2013.

The analysis uses the total number of children who received a lead test while residing in Connecticut, regardless of where the child was born, divided by the total number of births in the given year from the vital registry. The numerator includes all children born in the given year who had a lead test associated with a Connecticut address regardless of the child's birth state. This method accounts for population relocation. This method is adopted by the CDC's National Environmental Public Health Tracking (EPHT) Program to assess lead screening in young children among the grantee states. One unknown weakness in this method of calculation is that it may overestimate the screening rate*, especially for smaller geographic areas.

$$\text{Screening rate} = \frac{\text{Children born in the given year who received a blood lead tests reported with a CT address}}{\text{\# of live births in a given year in CT}}$$

* CDC EPHT program conducted screening rate analyses at county level and the results indicated some counties had screening rates over 100%. CDC explains this by stating, "There are several reasons why the number of children tested in a county may be higher than the number of children born in a county. Using the number of children born in a county doesn't account for children who move into a county before being tested."

Blood Lead Testing By Birth Cohort:

Summary statistics for children up to three years of age

2011 Birth Cohort (turned 2 years old in 2013)

Assessment of first required screening

Among children born in 2011,

- 17.3% were tested before age 1 (defined as under 12 months)
 - 68.7% were tested at age 1 (defined as 12 months to 23 months)
 - 82.5% were tested by age 2 (defined as under 24 months)
-

2010 Birth Cohort (turned 3 years old in 2013)

Assessment of required first and second annual screening

The 2010 birth cohort provides us with an opportunity to evaluate medical provider compliance with required blood lead testing for children between 9 to 35 months.

Among children born in 2010,

- 17.7% were tested before age 1 (defined as under 12 months)
- 68.7% were tested at age 1 (defined as 12 months to 23 months)
- 65.5% tested at age 2 (defined as 24 to 35 months)
- 83.0% were tested by age 2 (defined as under 24 months)
- 97.0% were tested by age 3 (defined as under 36 months)
- 51.5% were screened at age 1[‡] and again at age 2

Please refer to the illustrated graph, shown on the next page (Figures 3.1 and 3.2) which describes testing behaviors of medical providers for the 2010 birth cohort.

[‡] Including children 9 to 11 months old

Figure 3.1. Screening rate by age at blood lead testing among birth cohort 2010

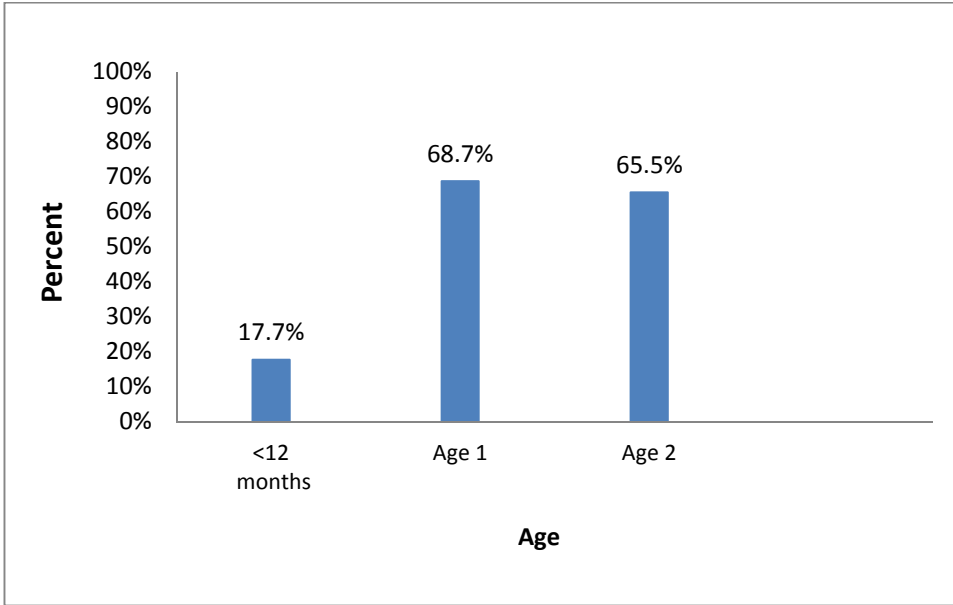
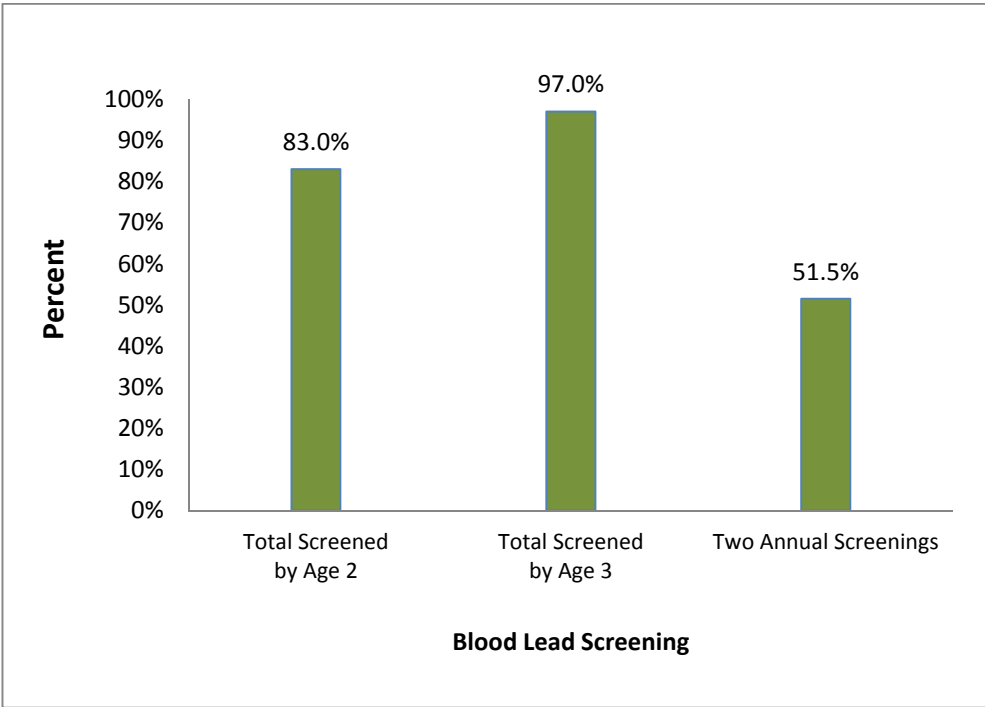


Figure 3.2. Percentage screened for lead at least once by age and annually under age three among birth cohort 2010



Figures 3.1 and 3.2. illustrate the data for the 2010 birth cohort described on the prior page of this report. The 2010 birth cohort provides an opportunity to evaluate medical provider compliance with required blood lead testing for children between 9 to 35 months of age. The data indicate that healthcare providers are screening children for lead at least once by age three. However, efforts need to be made to remind healthcare providers of the requirement to test children under the age of three annually; 97.0% of children are tested for lead by age three at least one time, but only 51.5% are tested the required two times before turning three years of age.

A map (Map 2.) illustrating by town screening rates for the 2010 birth cohort is shown on next page. Looking more closely at lead screening rates by towns provides the Lead and Healthy Homes Program with the opportunity to evaluate healthcare provider practices in specific geographic areas. The program uses the data to inform and focus outreach efforts in collaboration with local health departments and district departments of health.



Map 2

Percent of Children Who Received Two Annual Lead Tests by Age 3* Connecticut Birth Cohort 2010

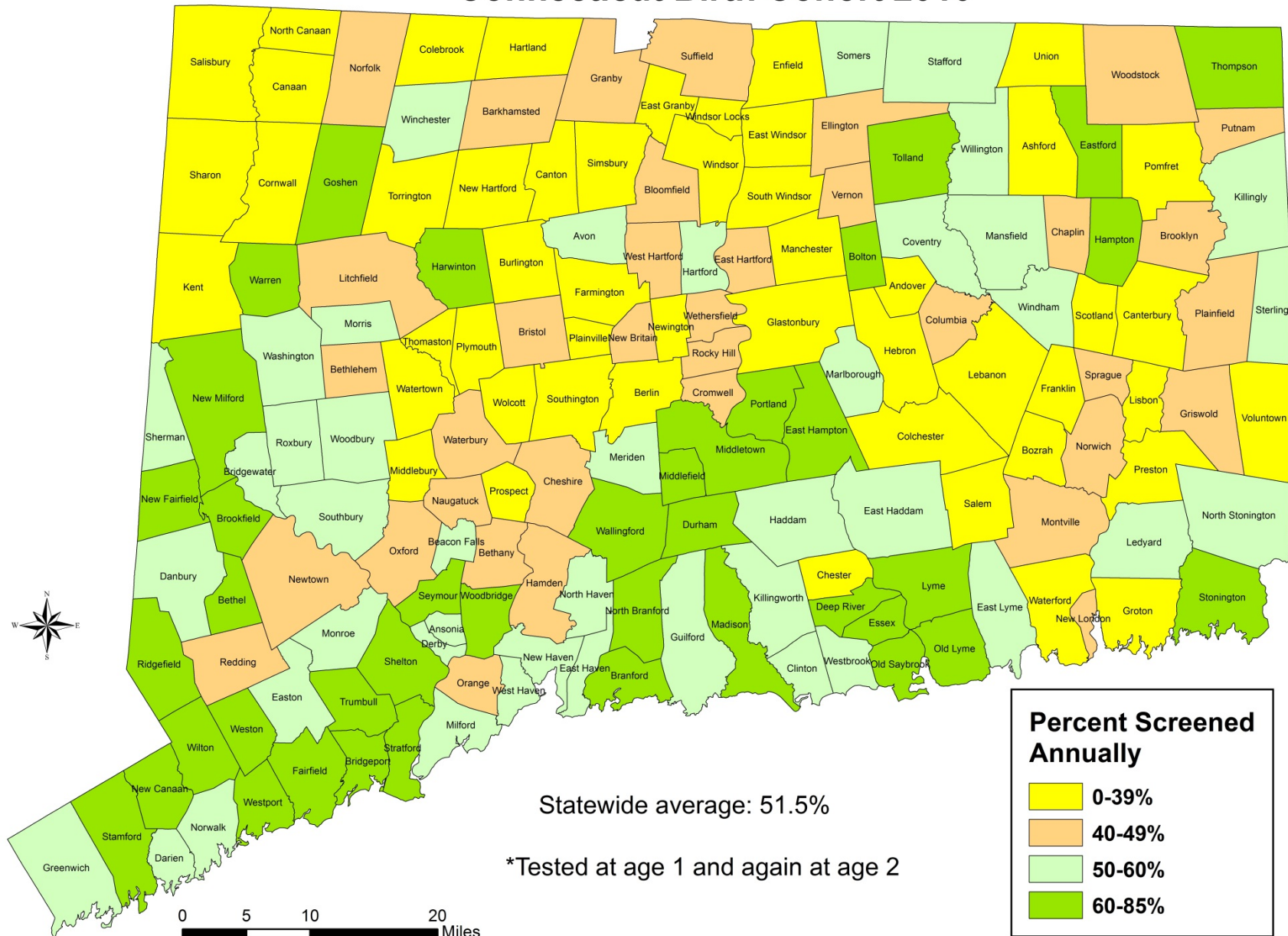
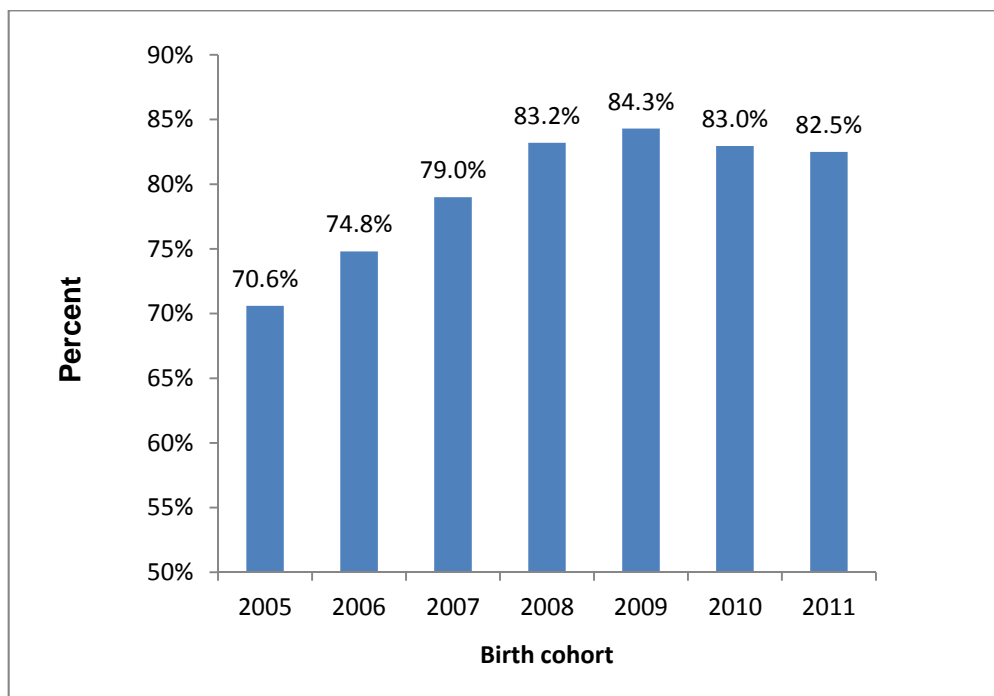


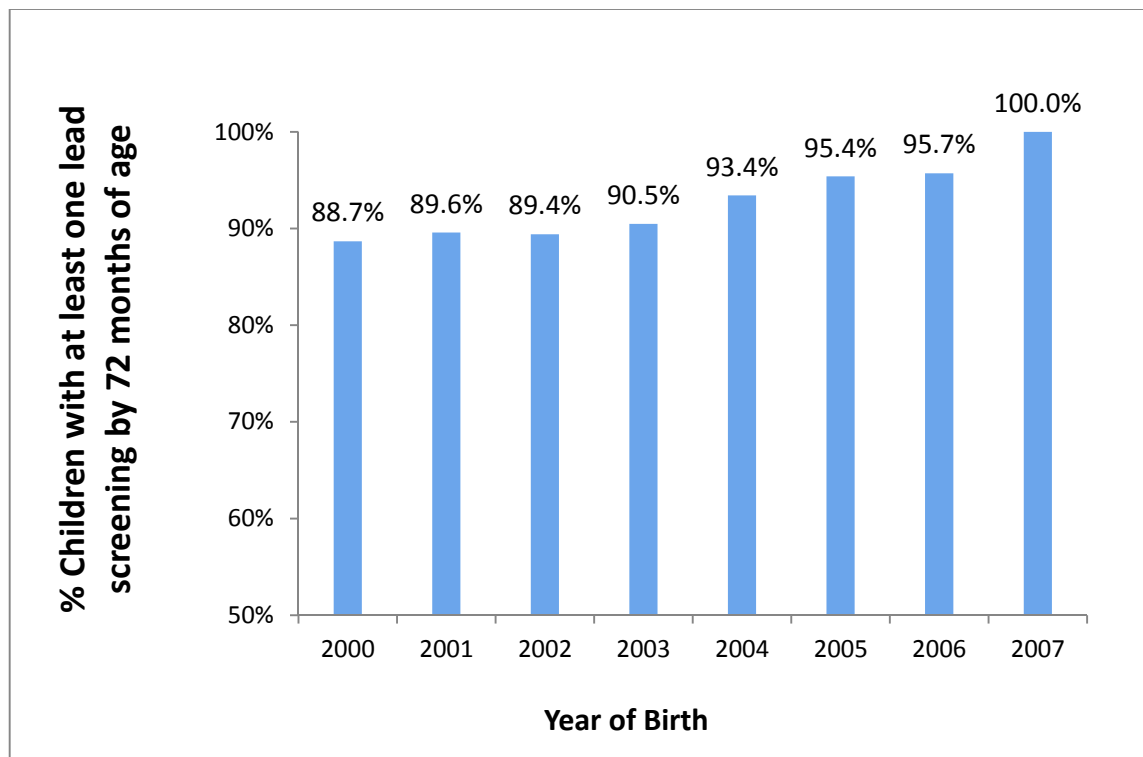
Figure 4. At least one screening by second birthday (0 to 23 months), birth cohort 2005 to 2011



Another method for evaluating the effectiveness of mandatory screening for young children is to compare blood lead testing rates between birth cohorts. Since every child should be tested annually between 9-35 months of age, then minimally, every child should have had at least one blood lead test by age two. Figure 4 illustrates the percentage of children who were tested for lead by their healthcare providers at least one time before turning two years old. After steady increases in the screening rates by second birthday for birth cohorts 2005 to 2009, a slightly decreased trend is observed in the 2010 and 2011 birth cohorts (illustrated by Figure 4 above).

Birth Cohort Analysis for Children under Six

Figure 5. Percentage of children who have had at least one screening by 72 months of age, by year of birth – Connecticut 2000-2007



Many children, prior to 2009, were not tested for lead before reaching three years of age. If a healthcare provider determines that a child older than three and under the age of six has never been tested for lead, the provider is then required to test that child. Therefore, an analysis of lead testing for birth cohorts that have reached six years of age by 2013 should also be considered. Figure 5 illustrates that, over time, more children under the age of six are being screened by healthcare providers, indicating that providers are complying with statutory requirements for testing older children who were previously never tested. The increase in blood lead screening among birth cohorts (illustrated by Figure 5 above) is also coupled with a decrease in childhood lead poisoning rates (page 19, Figure 7.) strongly suggesting that mandatory screening laws are an effective tool for reducing both the burden and incidence of childhood lead poisoning in Connecticut.

Our analysis shows 100.0% of children had at least one lead screening by 6 years of age among children born in 2007. The statistic method deployed is consistent with the CDC's methods for creating the childhood lead poisoning Nationally Consistent Data and Measures (Indicator: Blood Lead Levels by Birth Cohort.

<http://ephtracking.cdc.gov/showIndicatorPages.action>). Although by looking at each individual child, we identified some children born in Connecticut did not received a blood lead screening by age 6, we are unable to confirm if these children resided in Connecticut until age 6. As aforementioned CDC states that screening rates could be over 100% in some geographic areas using the CDC standard method. However, this statistic serves as an indicator for trends and progress in prevention of lead poisoning.

Part II. PREVALENCE OF CHILDHOOD LEAD POISONING

Prevalence of Childhood Lead Poisoning among Children under Six Years of Age

Prevalence of childhood lead poisoning is defined as the proportion of children under six years of age with a confirmed lead test in CY 2013 whose blood lead levels were ≥ 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$. The previous reference value in place since 1991 was 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$. A growing body of research identified that blood lead levels below 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ can harm children in terms of their IQ, cognitive functions, and academic achievement. The CDC recommended a new “reference value” of 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$, for lead poisoning among young children in May 2012. The State of Connecticut adopted the new reference value in May 2013. As such, Connecticut local health departments and district departments of health are required to initiate public health case management actions for children with a confirmed blood level of ≥ 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$.

Prevalence includes child lead poisoning cases that may have occurred prior to 2013, and remained lead poisoning cases into CY 2013.

Prevalence of Environmental Intervention Blood Lead Levels –

Prevalence of childhood lead poisoning cases of ≥ 15 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ is defined as the proportion of children under 6 years of age with a confirmed lead test in CY 2013 whose blood lead levels were ≥ 15 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$.

Prevalence of childhood lead poisoning cases ≥ 20 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ is defined as the proportion of children under 6 years of age with a confirmed lead test in CY 2013 whose blood lead levels were ≥ 20 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$.

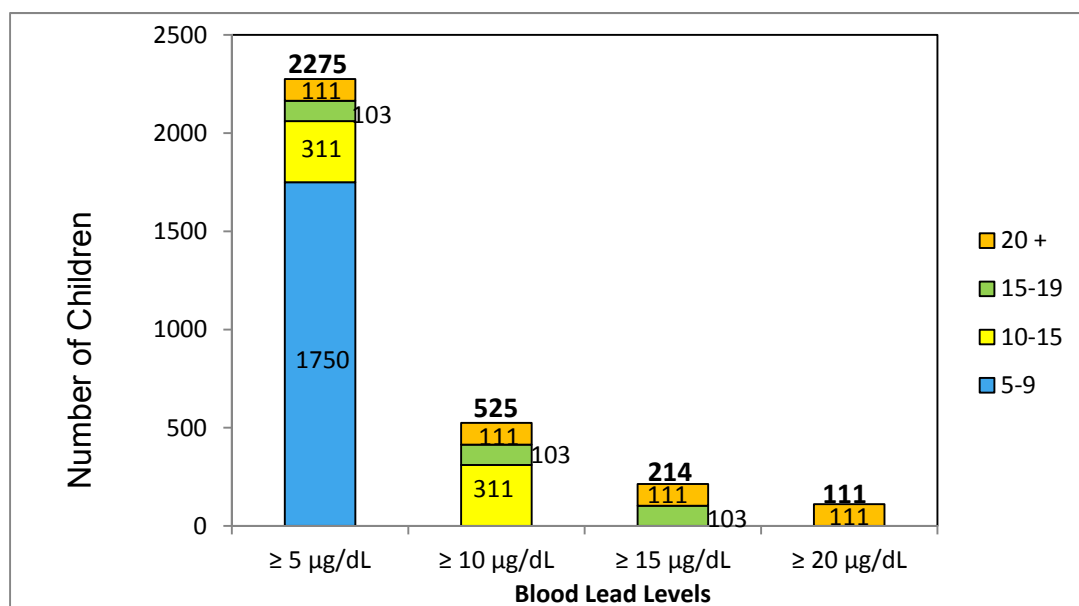
Response Policies for Actionable Blood Lead Levels in 2013 –

Per Connecticut General Statutes (CGS) sections 19a-110(d), and 19a-111, local health departments are responsible for responding to reported blood lead levels of 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ or more. With the adoption of new reference value of 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$, all local health departments/districts were required, by July 2013, to implement new response policy related to education and outreach at lower blood lead values. When a child’s blood lead is at or above the action level, the local health department must provide the parent or guardian of the child with information describing the dangers of lead poisoning, precautions to reduce the risk of lead poisoning, information about potential eligibility for services under the Birth-to-Three Program, and laws and regulations pertaining to lead abatement. In addition to mandated response policies, local health departments also carry out lead poisoning prevention activities annually, enabled by CGS section 19a-111j.

A local health department must conduct an on-site comprehensive lead inspection and order the abatement of identified lead hazards for a child under 6 years of age, when that child has two venous blood lead levels of 15 to 19 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ for tests taken at least 3 months apart. When a child’s venous blood lead level exceeds 20 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$, a local health department must conduct an epidemiological investigation (which includes an on-site comprehensive lead inspection and interviews with parents or caregivers to determine all potential sources of lead exposure) and order the abatement of the identified sources of lead exposure for that child.

Some local health departments opt to conduct investigations and order the abatement of identified lead hazards at lower levels of diagnosed lead poisoning. Those environmental data elements are also included in this report.

Figure 6. Number of children under 6 years of age diagnosed with lead poisoning, CY 2013



Number of children identified as lead poisoned in 2013:

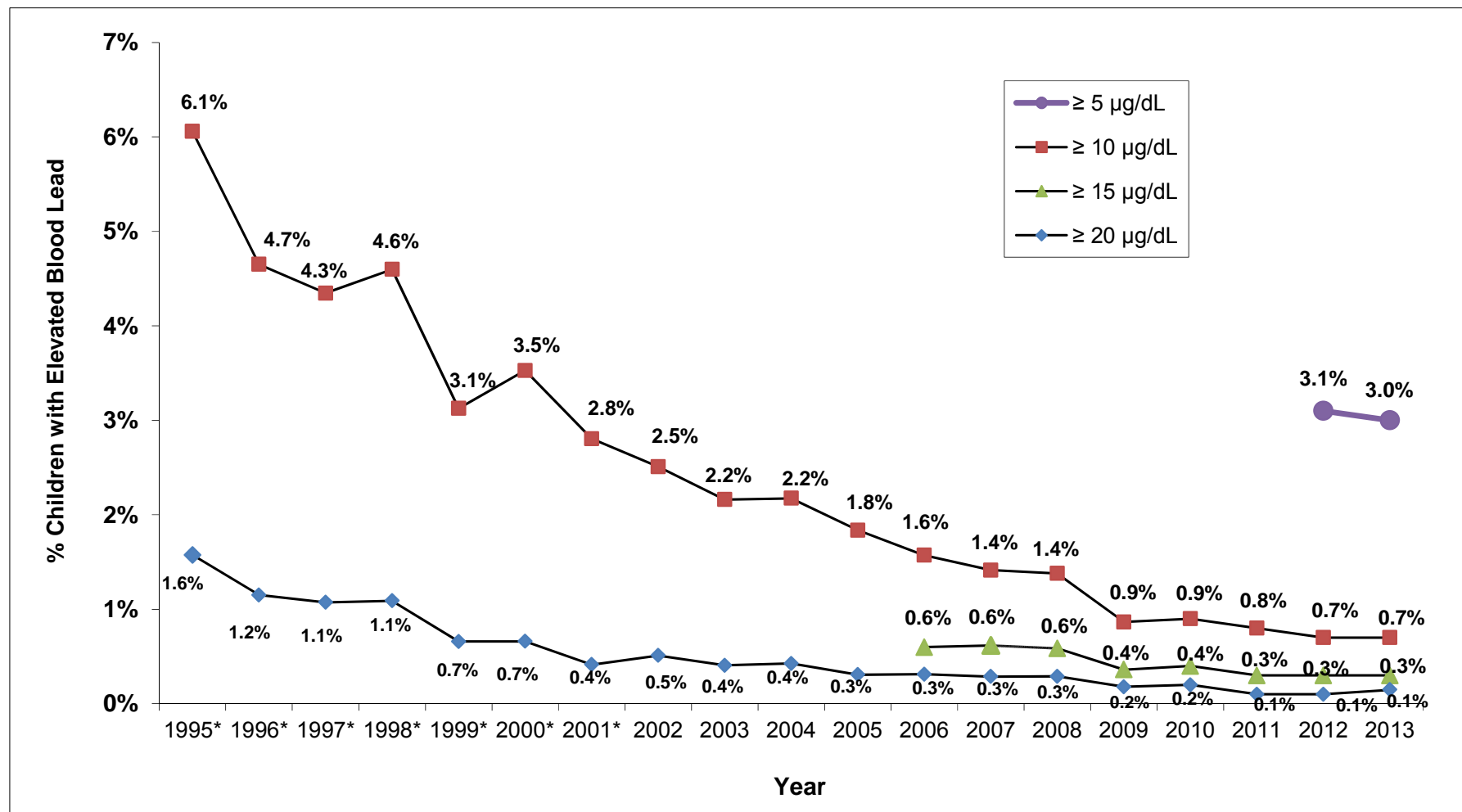
- 2,275 $\geq 5 \mu\text{g}/\text{dL}^{\ddagger}$
- 525 $\geq 10 \mu\text{g}/\text{dL}^{\S}$
- 214 $\geq 15 \mu\text{g}/\text{dL}^{**}$
- 111 $\geq 20 \mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$

[‡] Inclusive with blood lead levels $\geq 10 \mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$, $\geq 15 \mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$, and $\geq 20 \mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$

[§] Inclusive with blood lead levels $\geq 15 \mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ and $\geq 20 \mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$

^{**} Inclusive with blood lead levels $\geq 20 \mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$

Figure 7. Prevalence of children under 6 years of age who are lead poisoned, by calendar year and by blood lead level – Connecticut 1995-2013*



* Data of 1995-2001 are based on analysis using number of tests instead of number of children screened as the unit of analysis.

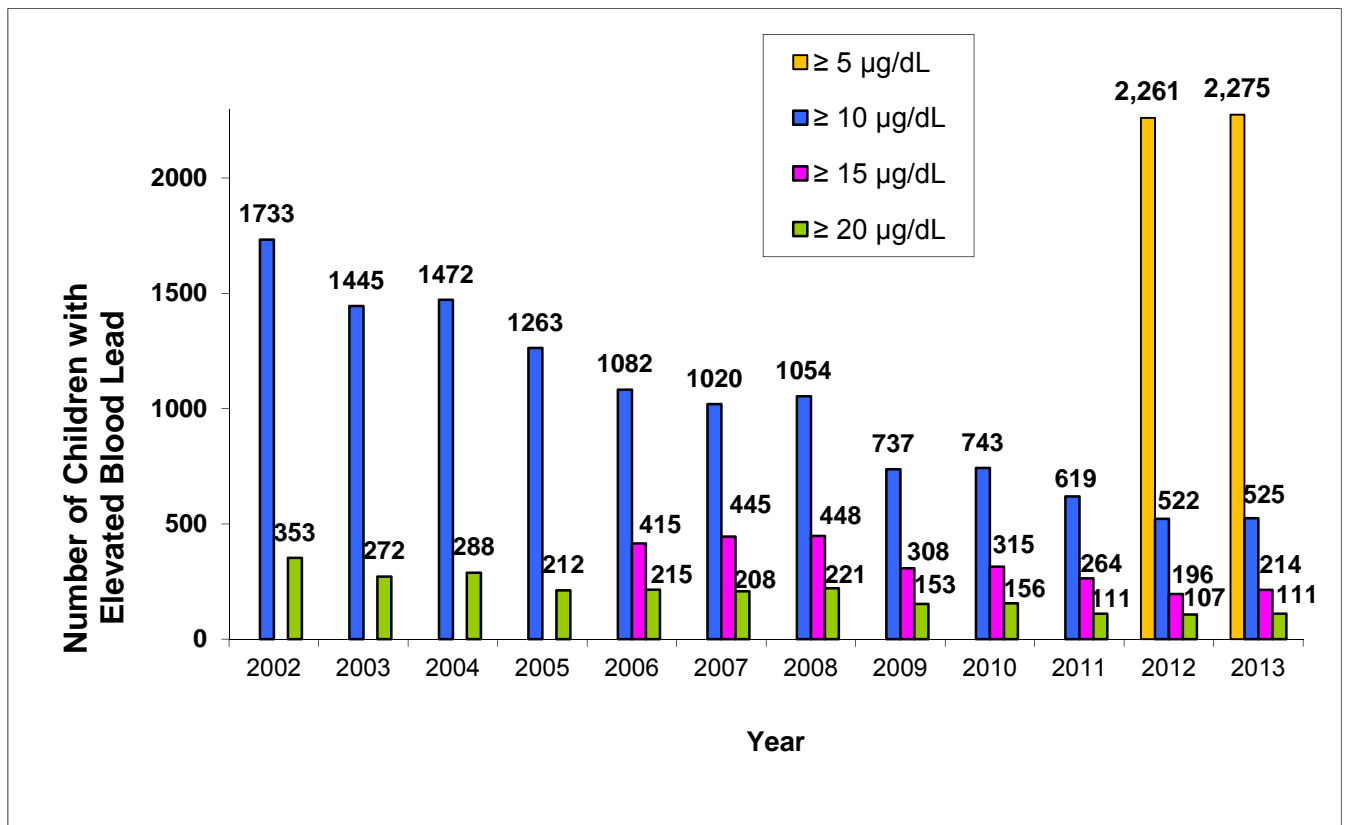
Data source of the 1995-2001 data is the previous published reports commonly known as Screening Data by Town.

Prevalence

Per CGS **Sec. 19a-110(d)**, *“On and after January 1, 2012, if one per cent or more of children in this state under the age of six report blood lead levels equal to or greater than ten micrograms per deciliter, the director shall conduct such on-site inspection and order such remediation for any child having a confirmed venous blood lead level equal to or greater than ten micrograms per deciliter in two tests taken at least three months apart”*. Based on the 2013 blood lead surveillance, 0.7% of children under the age of six in Connecticut were diagnosed with a confirmed blood lead levels ≥ 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$. Since CY 2009, the prevalence of childhood lead poisoning cases of ≥ 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ has dropped below 1%.

The prevalence for children under 6 years of age with confirmed blood lead tests ≥ 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ decreased by 0.1% from 2012 to 2013. The prevalence of ≥ 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$, ≥ 15 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$, and ≥ 20 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ did not change from 2012 to 2013.

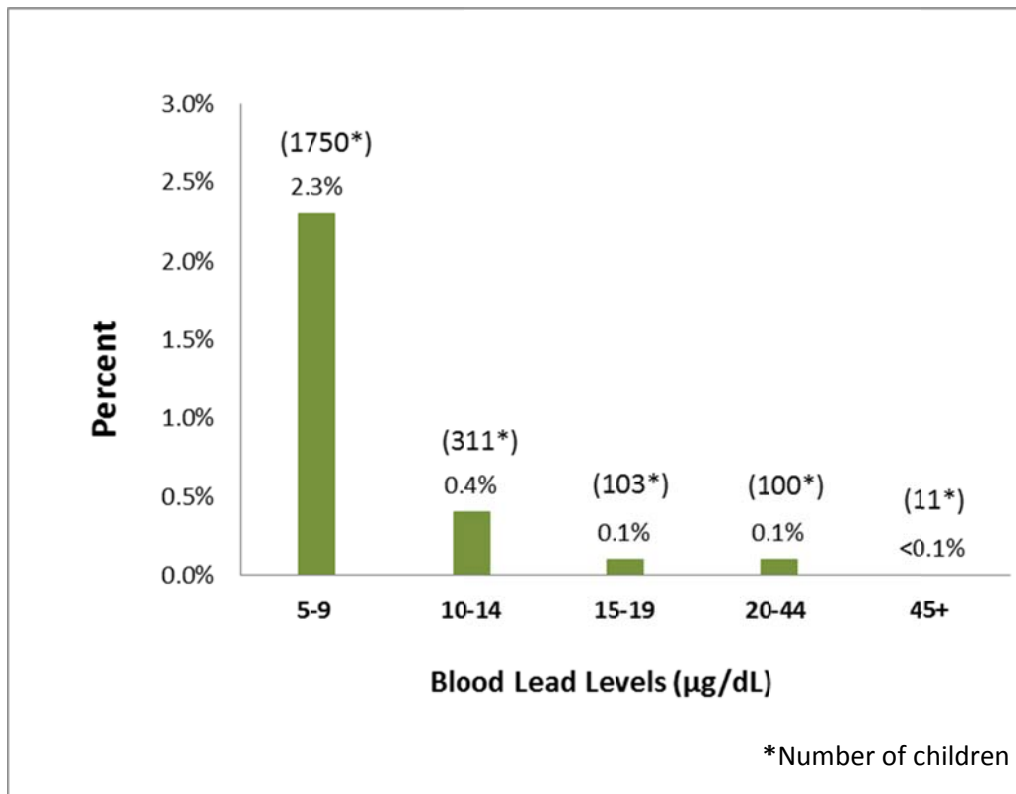
Figure 8. Number of children under 6 years of age with lead poisoning, by calendar year and by blood lead levels – Connecticut 2002-2013



Starting in the 2012, blood lead levels of $\geq 5 \mu\text{g/dL}$ are added to this graph, because of the adoption of the new CDC reference value by the CT Department of Public Health. In CY 2013, 2,275 children under 6 years of age were identified with a blood lead level $\geq 5 \mu\text{g/dL}$. Although the prevalence rate for blood lead levels of $\geq 5 \mu\text{g/dL}$ dropped from 3.1% to 3.0% from 2012 to 2013 as shown in Figure 7, there is a slight increase of 14 cases from 2012 to 2013.

The number of children under 6 years of age diagnosed with lead levels of $\geq 10 \mu\text{g/dL}$ decreased by 1,208 children over the past 10 year period. As the number of children tested increased in 2013, we observed a minor increase (3 children) diagnosed with lead levels of $\geq 10 \mu\text{g/dL}$ from CY 2012 to CY 2013.

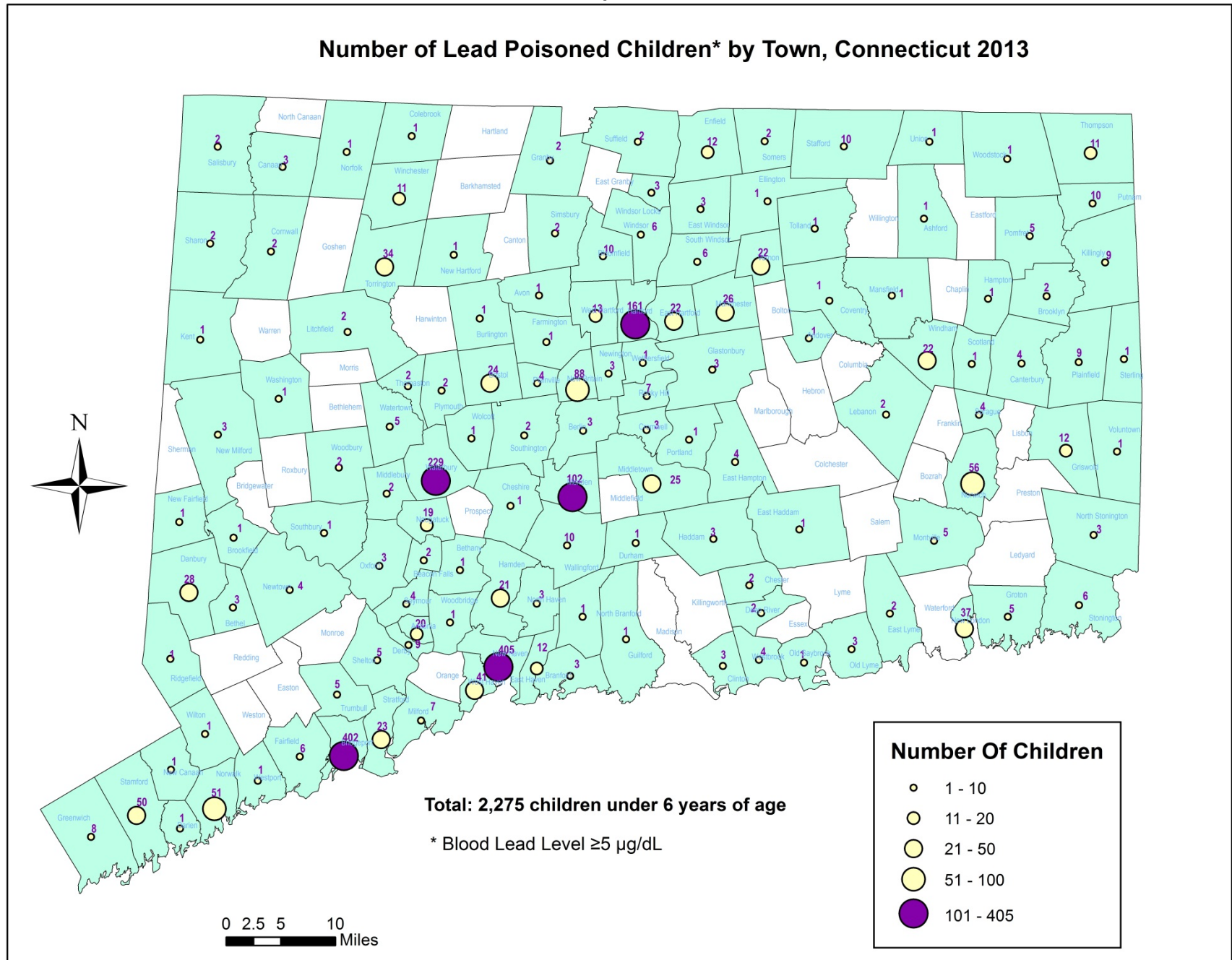
Figure 9. Percentage and number of children under 6 years of age with blood lead levels $\geq 5 \mu\text{g/dL}$ —Connecticut 2013



In CY 2013, a total of 2,275 children under 6 years of age were identified with blood lead levels $\geq 5 \mu\text{g/dL}$, indicating some exposure to lead hazards. Among these children, the majority (2.3%) have a level between 5-9 $\mu\text{g/dL}$, while 11 children (<0.1%) had a chelation level $\geq 45 \mu\text{g/dL}$. Detailed tables of this data are presented in Table 2 in the appendices.

Map 3.

Number of Lead Poisoned Children* by Town, Connecticut 2013



Part III. INCIDENCE OF CHILDHOOD LEAD POISONING

Incidence of Lead Poisoning among Children Under Six Years of Age

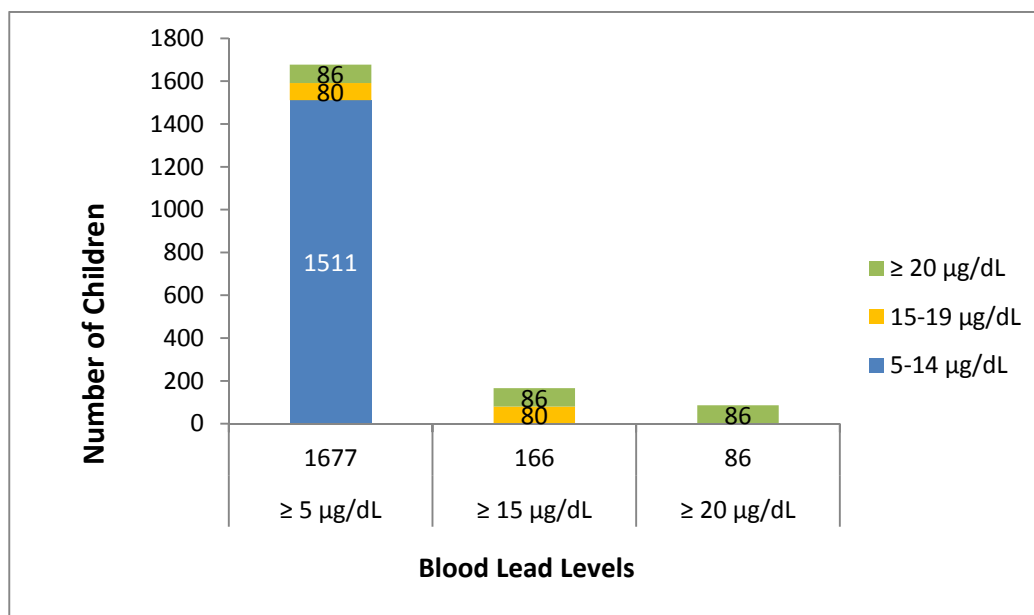
The incidence of lead poisoning cases (i.e., new cases of lead poisoning) is defined as the proportion of children under 6 years of age who had a confirmed lead test of $\geq 5 \mu\text{g/dL}$ for the first time in 2013 compared to all children under 6 years of age who were screened for lead in 2013 AND did not have a result of $\geq 5 \mu\text{g/dL}$ prior to 2013.

Incidence of Environmental Intervention Blood Lead Levels –

The incidence of lead poisoning cases of $\geq 15 \mu\text{g/dL}$ (i.e., new cases of blood lead $\geq 15 \mu\text{g/dL}$) is defined as the proportion of children under 6 years of age who had a confirmed lead test of $\geq 15 \mu\text{g/dL}$ for the first time in 2013 compared to all children under 6 years of age who were tested for lead in 2013 AND who had not had a result of $\geq 15 \mu\text{g/dL}$ prior to 2013.

The incidence of lead poisoning cases of $\geq 20 \mu\text{g/dL}$ (i.e., new cases of blood lead $\geq 20 \mu\text{g/dL}$) is defined as the proportion of children under 6 years of age who had a confirmed lead test of $\geq 20 \mu\text{g/dL}$ for the first time in 2013 compared to all children under 6 years of age who were screened for lead in 2013 AND who did not have a result of $\geq 20 \mu\text{g/dL}$ prior to 2013.

Figure 10. Incidence of lead poisoning among children under 6 years of age, by blood lead levels – Connecticut CY 2013

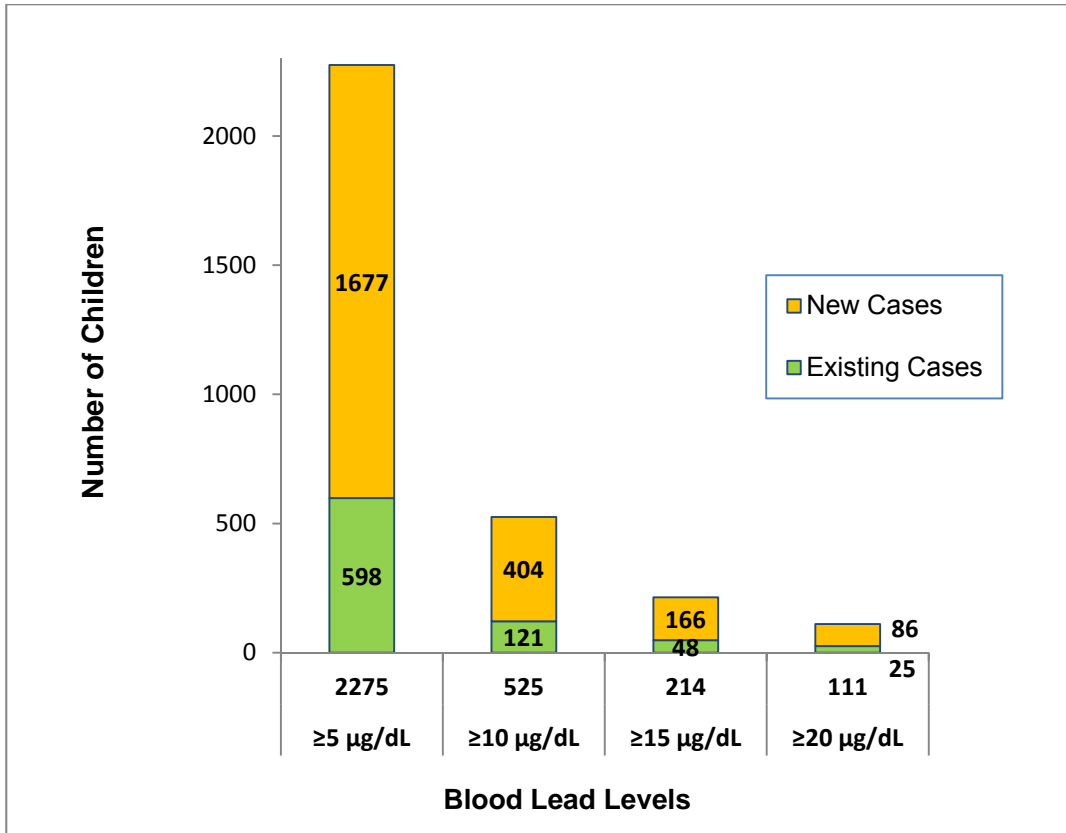


Number of new cases identified and incidence of lead poisoning in 2013:

- 1,677 (23 per 1,000) $\geq 5 \mu\text{g/dL}$
- 166 (2 per 1,000) $\geq 15 \mu\text{g/dL}$
- 86 (1 per 1,000) $\geq 20 \mu\text{g/dL}$

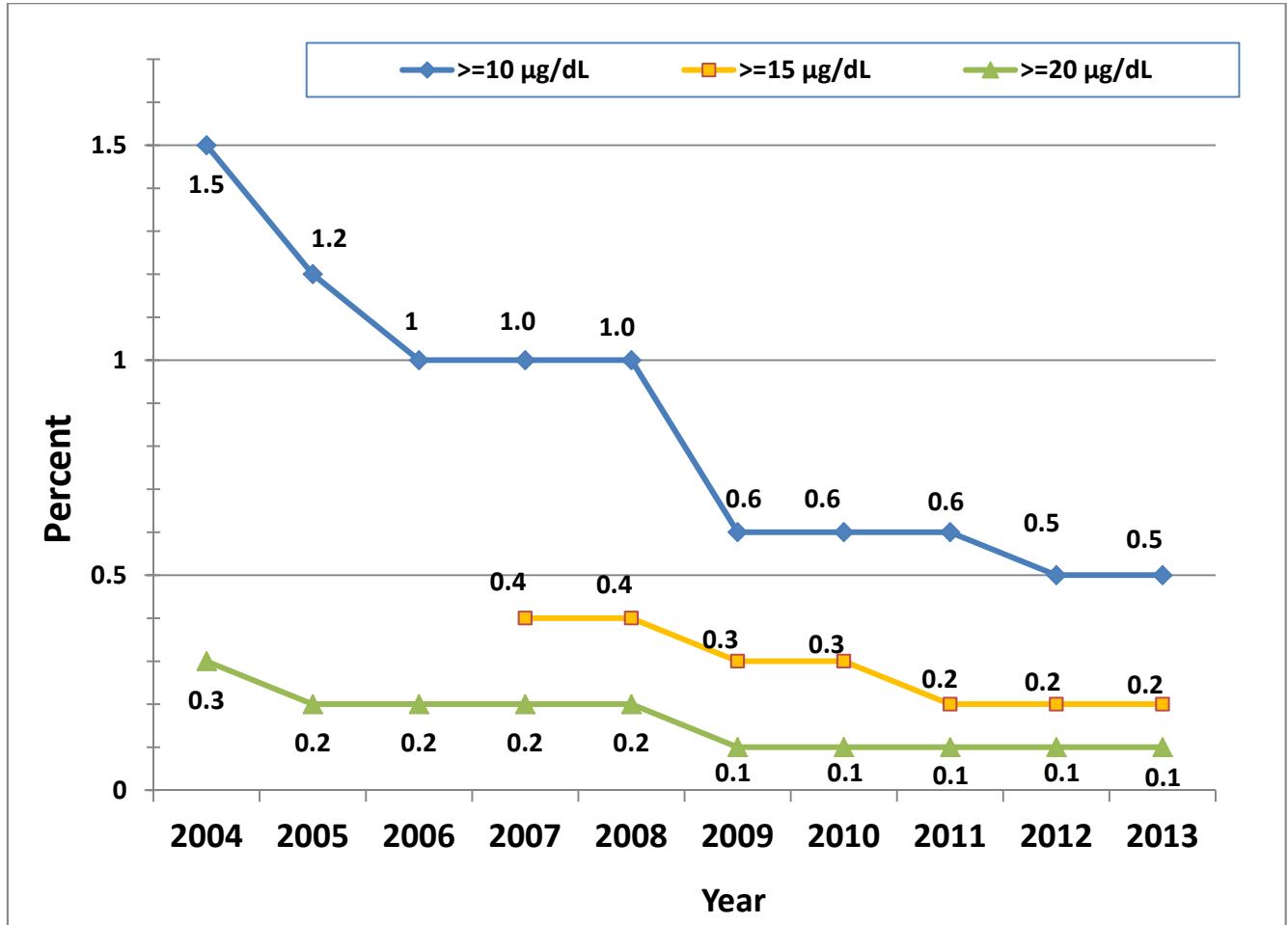
For by town incidence of lead poisoning among children under 6 years of age, see Appendix Table 3.

Figure 11. Number of existing and new cases of lead poisoning among children under 6 years of age, by blood lead levels – Connecticut CY 2013



- Of the 2,275 children who were found to have blood lead levels $\geq 5 \mu\text{g/dL}$ in 2013, 1677 (73.7%) were new cases.
- Of the 525 children who were found to have blood lead levels $\geq 10 \mu\text{g/dL}$ in 2013, 404 (77.0%) were new cases.
- Of the 214 children who were found to have blood lead levels $\geq 15 \mu\text{g/dL}$ in 2013, 166 (77.6%) were new cases.
- Of the 111 children who were found to have blood lead levels $\geq 20 \mu\text{g/dL}$ in 2013, 86 (77.5%) were new cases.

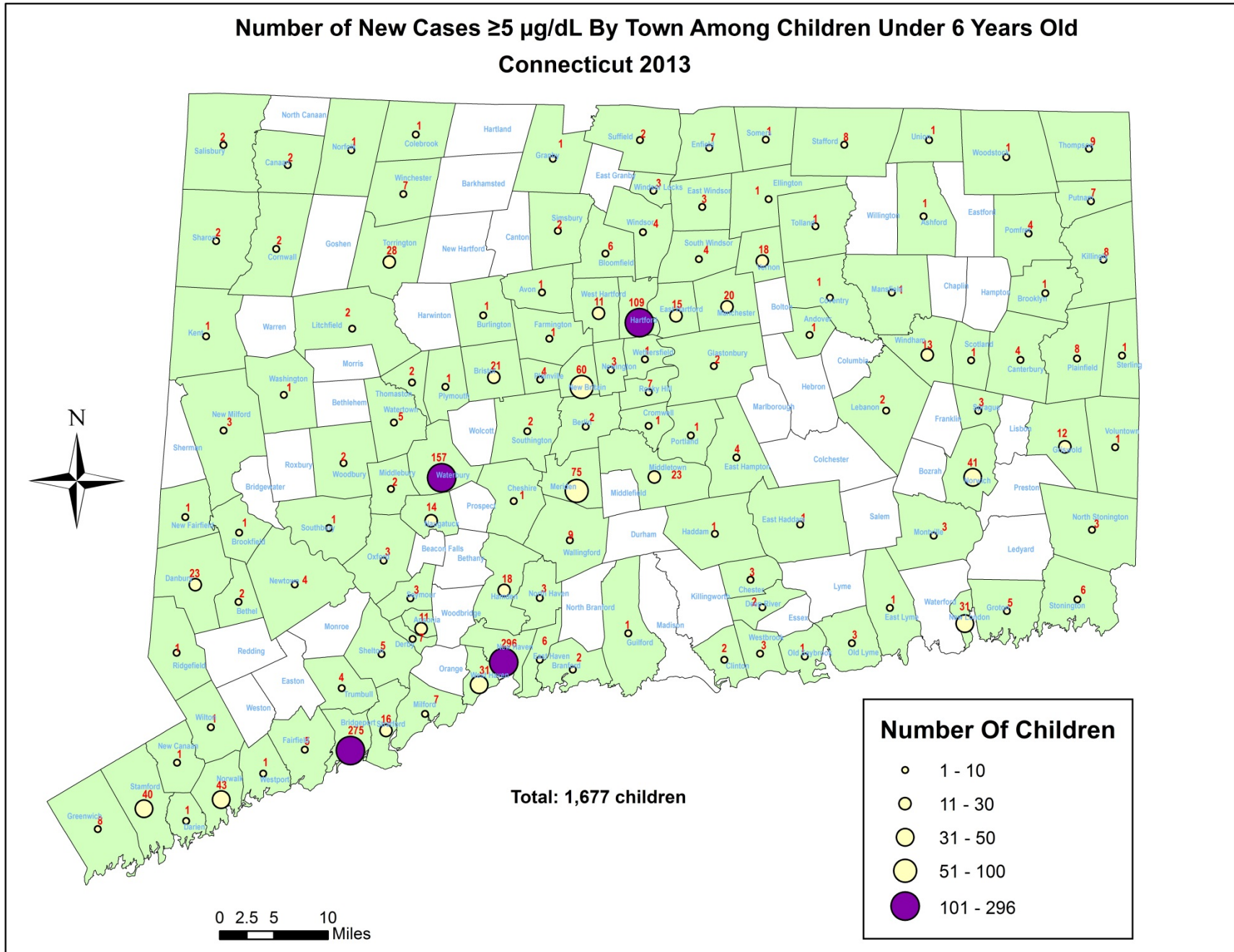
Figure 12. Incidence Rate of lead poisoning among children under 6 years of age, by blood lead levels – Connecticut CY 2004-2013



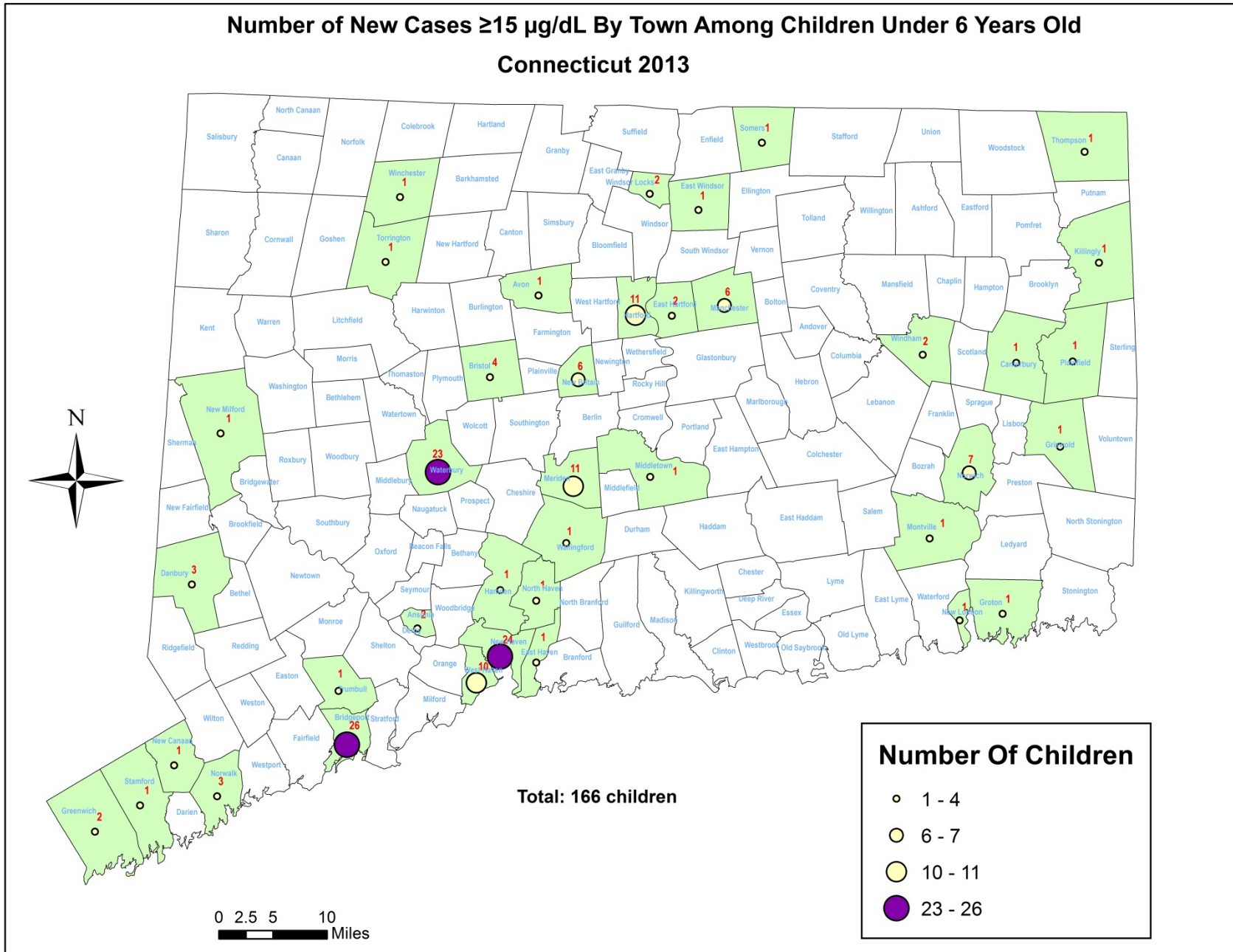
Among children under 6 years of age who had a confirmed blood lead test in 2013, 0.5%, 0.2%, and 0.1% of children were found to be a new case of ≥ 10 µg/dL, ≥ 15 µg/dL, and ≥ 20 µg/dL respectively. A trend of gradual decreased incidence rates has been observed every few years for the incidence rates of ≥ 10 µg/dL and ≥ 15 µg/dL across years. The incidence rate for ≥ 20 µg/dL remains unchanged since 2009.

Map 5

Number of New Cases $\geq 5 \mu\text{g/dL}$ By Town Among Children Under 6 Years Old
Connecticut 2013



Map6



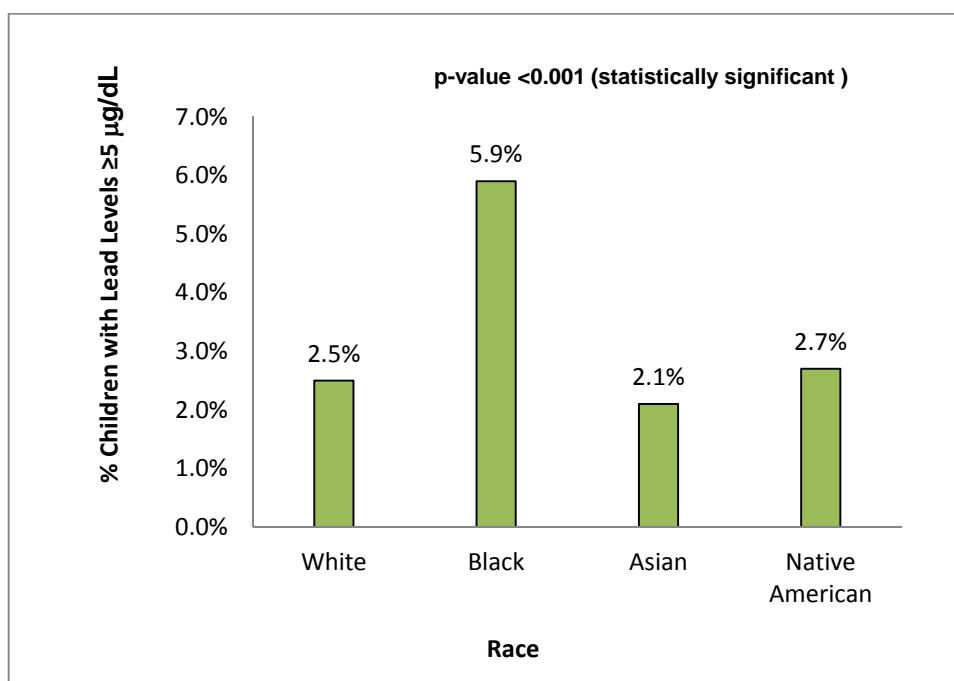
Part IV. Demographic Characteristics Associated with Childhood Lead Poisoning

Race and Ethnicity

For the purposes of this report, children who were diagnosed with a blood lead level of ≥ 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ are considered to be lead poisoned. The health disparities for lead poisoning among races and between Hispanic and non-Hispanic ethnicities remain in 2013. These health disparities were noticed in the first comprehensive annual lead surveillance report in 2004. The following figures portray the association between lead poisoning and race and ethnicity. They also indicate health disparities.

Race

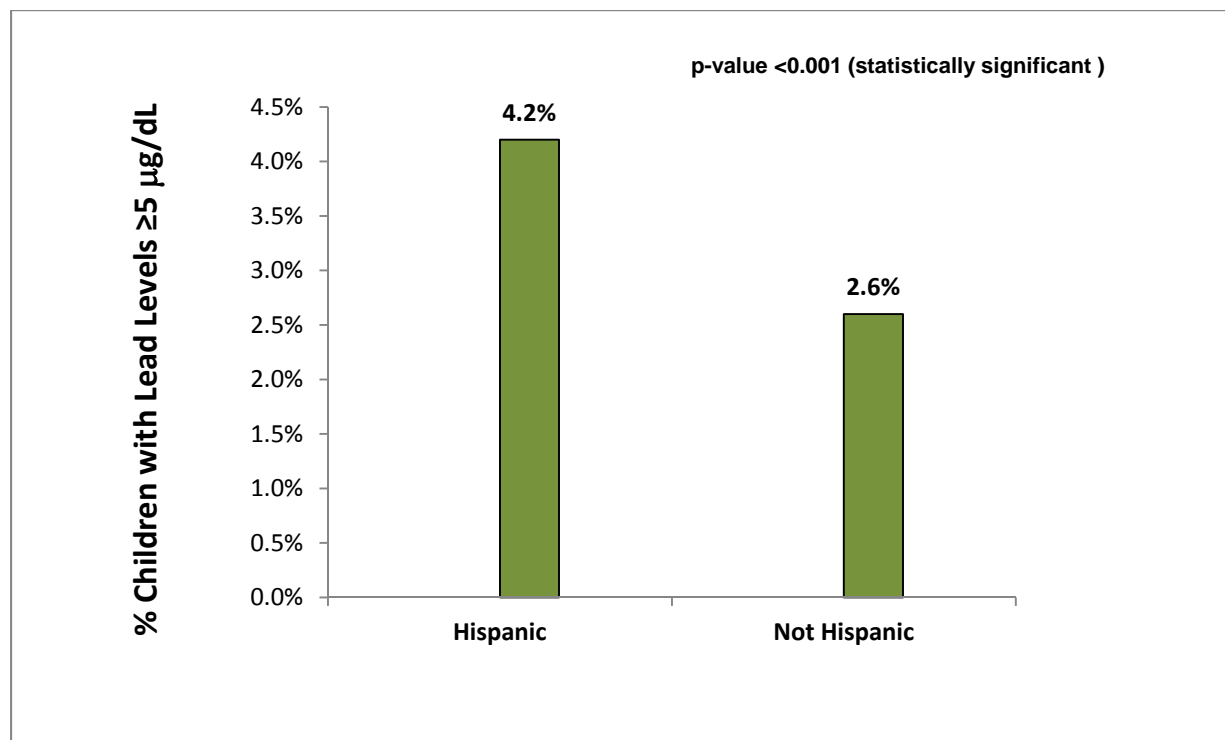
Figure 12. Percentage of children under 6 years of age with a blood lead level ≥ 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$, by race – Connecticut CY 2013



Among children under 6 years of age who had a confirmed blood lead test in 2013, Blacks (5.9%) were twice as likely to be lead poisoned at levels of ≥ 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ when compared to Whites (2.5%) or Asians (2.1%). The health disparity for lead poisoning prevalence among White and Black children did not change between 2012 and 2013.

Ethnicity

Figure 13. Percentage of children under 6 years of age with a blood lead level ≥ 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$, by ethnicity – Connecticut CY 2013



Among children under 6 years of age who had a confirmed blood lead test in 2013, Hispanics (4.2%) were 1.5 times as likely to be lead poisoned at levels of ≥ 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ than non-Hispanics (2.6%). The disparity in the lead poisoning prevalence between Hispanics and non-Hispanics did not change between 2012 and 2013.

Household Income below Poverty Level (Map 6)

A correlation between household incomes below poverty level and childhood lead poisoning is observed using geospatial illustration. Map 6 (page 35) depicts the overlay of lead poisoning cases and household incomes below poverty level. Hartford, Bridgeport, New Haven, and Waterbury are locations that have the highest number of households with incomes below poverty level, as well as the highest rates of childhood lead poisoning.

Demographic Characteristics

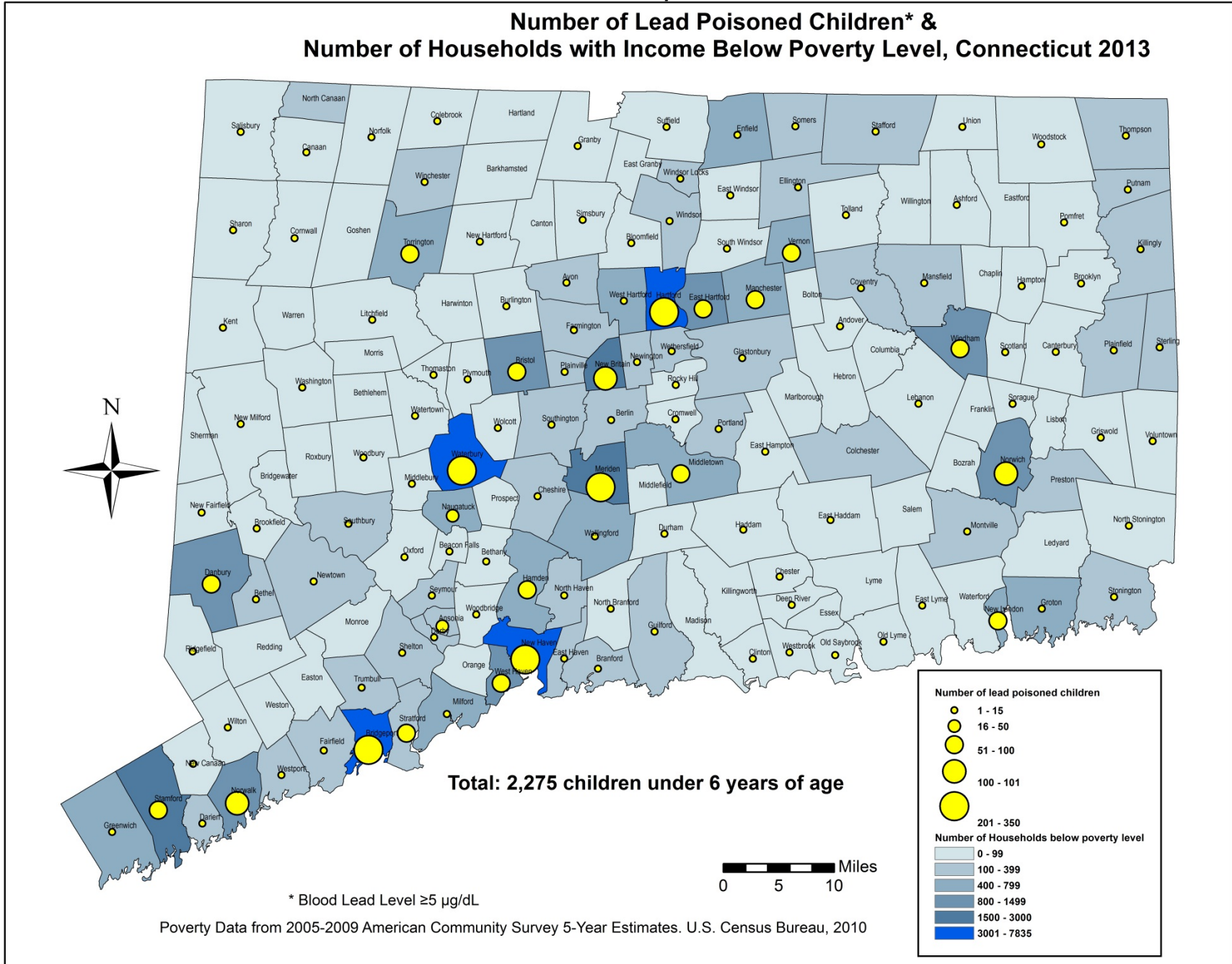
Pre-1978 housing (Map 7)

Lead-based paints were banned for residential use by 1978. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency reports that 83% of homes built prior to 1980 contain some lead paint (*Report on the National Survey of Lead-Based Paint in Housing, Base Report*, EPA, 1995. EPA 747-R-95-003.). Older houses have an even higher probability of containing lead-based paint. In Connecticut, 46% of the housing stock was built before 1960 (*2010 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates*, US Census, 2011). Map 7 (page 36) depicts childhood lead poisoning cases and pre-1960 housing.



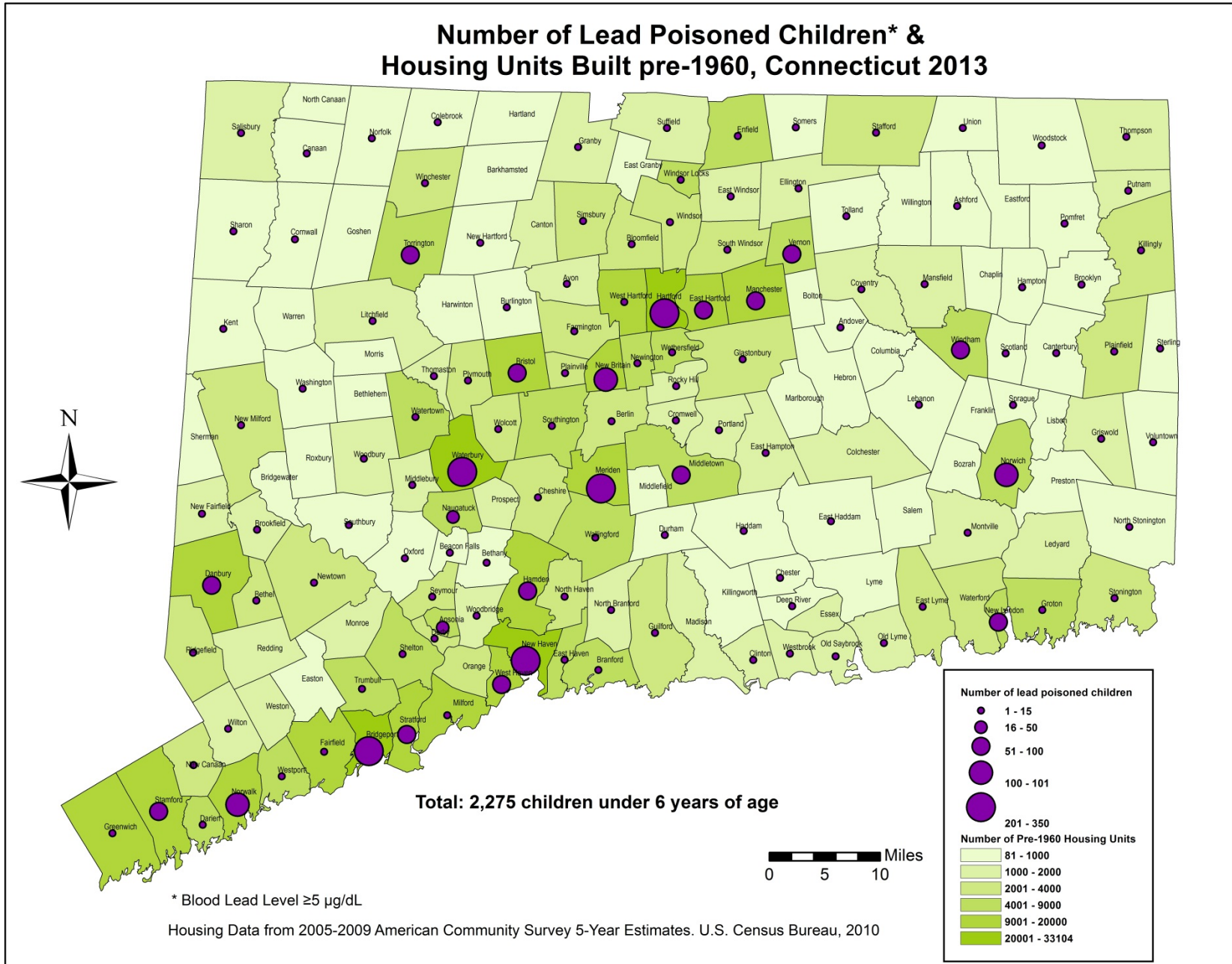
Map 6.

**Number of Lead Poisoned Children* &
Number of Households with Income Below Poverty Level, Connecticut 2013**



Map 7.

Number of Lead Poisoned Children* & Housing Units Built pre-1960, Connecticut 2013



PART V. ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTIGATIONS FOR CHILDREN WITH
ENVIRONMENTAL INTERVENTION BLOOD LEAD LEVELS

Environmental Investigations

Per Connecticut General Statutes (CGS) sections 19a-110(d), and 19a-111, and the Lead Poisoning Prevention and Control Regulations (19a-111 et. seq.), local health departments are required to carry out comprehensive lead inspections at the residences of lead poisoned children. A comprehensive lead inspection includes the sampling of representative painted (or coated) surfaces of a dwelling unit, as well as the collection and analysis of dust, water, and exposed soil at the property.

When a child's venous blood lead level is reported as ≥ 20 $\mu\text{g/dL}$, a local health department must conduct an epidemiological investigation and order the elimination (abatement) of the sources of lead exposure for that child. The investigation as to the sources of lead exposure may result in the health department conducting a lead inspection at more than one property, if that child is routinely cared for in alternate locations. Additionally, if a lead poisoned child moves to a new dwelling unit (while still poisoned), the new dwelling unit must also be inspected for lead hazards. If a child resides in more than one dwelling unit, multiple investigations are conducted for all the dwelling units where the lead poisoned child resides.

Some local health departments opt to conduct investigations and order remediation or abatement at lower levels of diagnosed lead poisoning. Those environmental data elements are also included in this report.

In 2013, 149 environmental cases were opened for children who had blood lead levels that triggered environmental intervention.

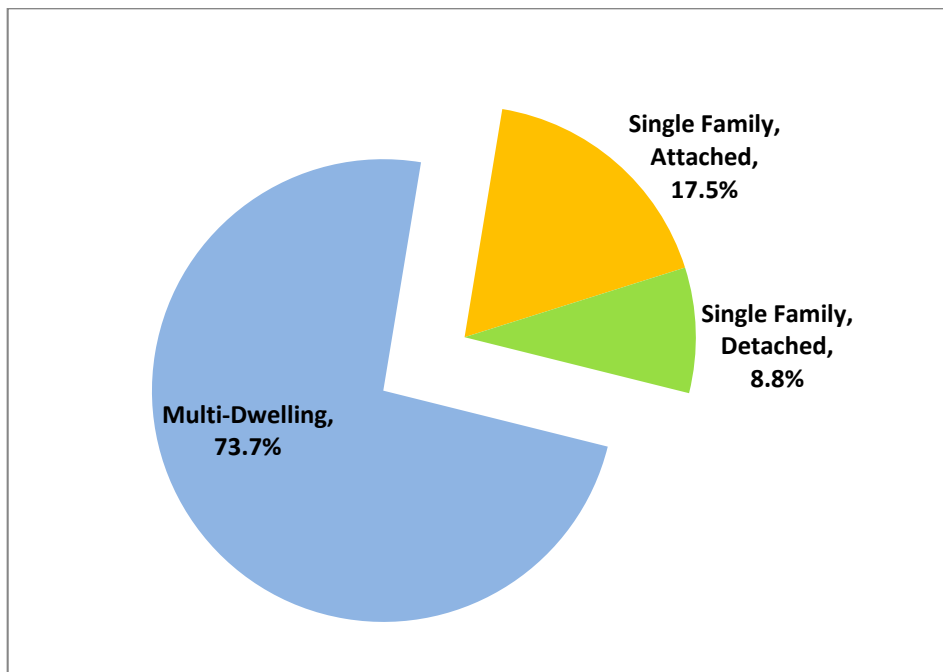
Among the 149 environmental cases opened, 139 properties required a comprehensive or limited lead inspection; ten of the homes were built after 1978. Of the 139 properties, 125 units received a comprehensive lead inspection, 12 properties received a limited inspection, and two refused entry. In order for a comprehensive inspection to be considered complete, the report must minimally include paint sampling, dust sampling, water analysis, and soil analysis results (where applicable) while for limited testing, the report must include dust sampling, water analysis, and soil analysis results.

The analyses of the environmental findings below are based on the environmental investigation reports for the 137 dwelling units for which environmental investigations were conducted for lead poisoned children and where lead inspection reports were provided to the CT DPH.

Housing style

Of the 137 dwelling units inspected, 101 (73.7%) were multiple-unit dwellings, 24 (17.5%) were attached single family dwellings, and 12 (8.8%) were detached single family dwellings.

Figure 14. Percentage of housing style among inspected housing units



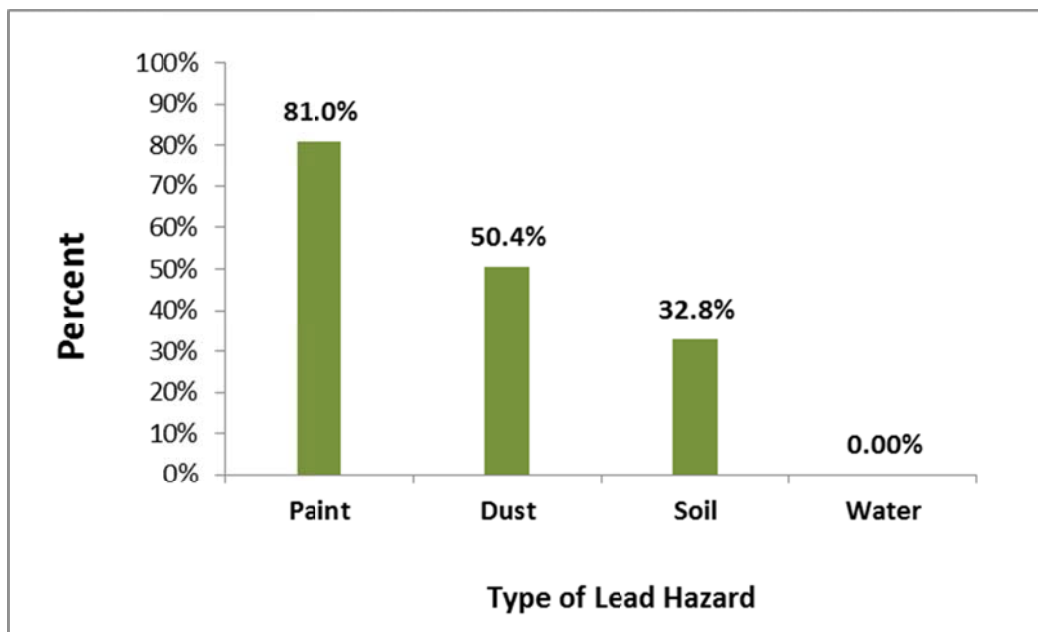
Environmental lead hazards

Children are most commonly exposed to lead from lead-based paint hazards. Lead-based paint hazards include defective painted surfaces, friction and chewable surfaces, lead-contaminated dust on interior floors and surfaces, and lead contaminated soil and water. Children are less frequently poisoned from herbal or ethnic remedies, imported cosmetics, and other miscellaneous lead-contaminated products and foods. A comprehensive lead inspection minimally consists of a lead paint inspection, as well as dust, soil, and water sampling and analyses. If other less common sources of lead exposure are identified during a comprehensive lead inspection or through conversations with a caregiver, those media are also collected, sampled and analyzed. The Lead and Healthy Homes Program collects, analyzes, and reports on data for the most common sources of lead exposure.

Of the 137 dwelling units for which lead inspection results were received, 118 (86.1%) were identified with at least one environmental lead hazard, and 19 (13.9%) had no identified environmental lead hazard.

Environmental lead hazards identified by source

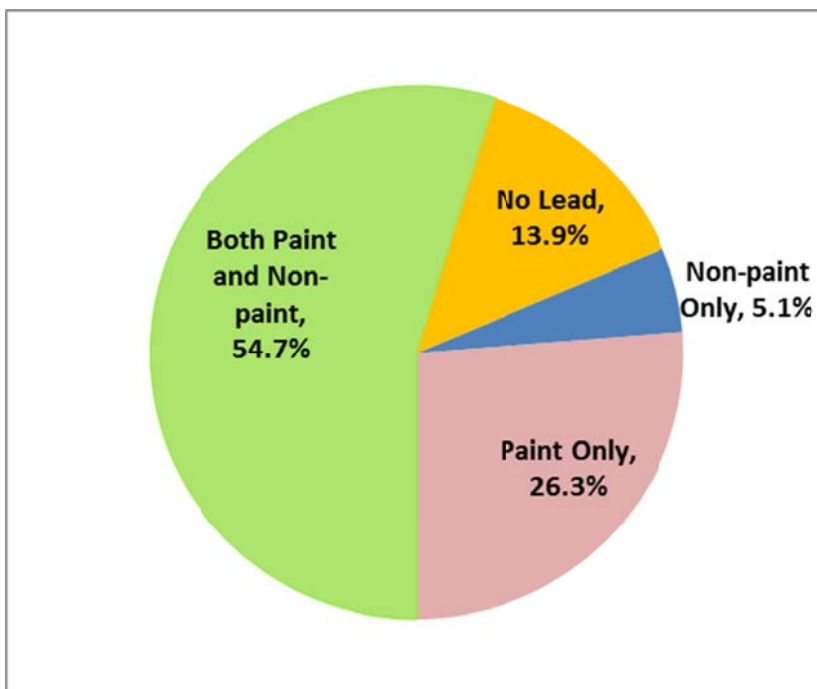
Figure 15. Percentage of environmental lead hazards identified by source



Of the 137 dwelling units investigated and reported, a total of 111 (81.0%) were identified with a lead-based paint hazard, 69 (50.4%) were identified with a dust lead hazard, 45 (32.8%) were identified with a soil lead hazard, and 0 (0.0%) was identified with a lead in drinking water hazard.

Environmental lead hazards identified by existence of lead paint hazard

Figure 16. Percentage of environmental lead hazards related to paint or non-paint hazards



Of the 137 dwelling units for which investigations were completed, 36 (26.3%) dwelling units were identified with lead-based paint hazards only, 75 (54.7%) dwelling units were identified with both lead-based paint and non-paint hazards^{††}, 7 (5.1%) were identified with non-paint hazards only, and 19 (13.9%) had no environmental lead hazard.

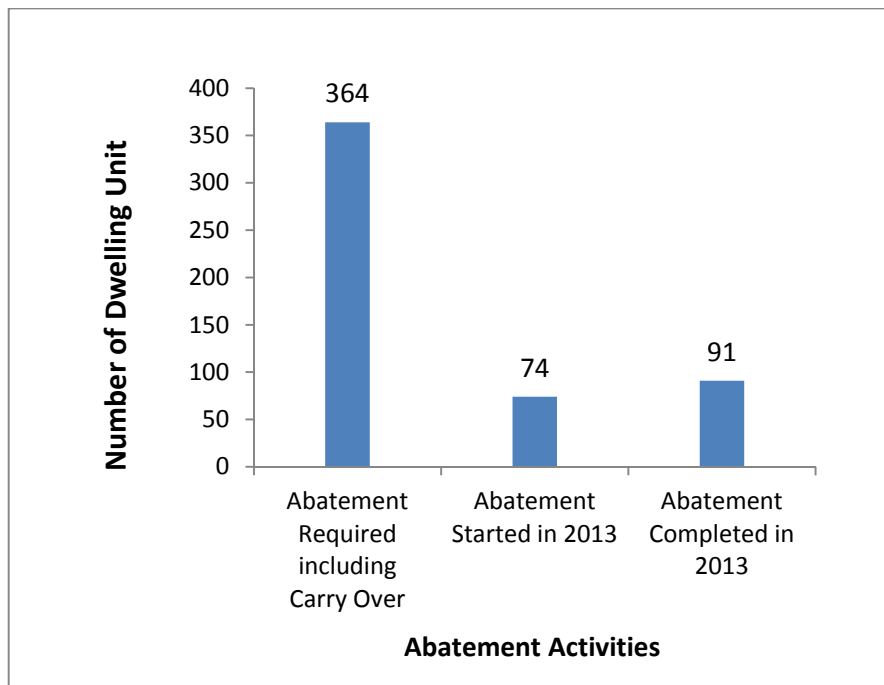
^{††} Non-paint hazards consist of lead dust, lead in soil, or lead in water.

Reported abatement and management activities

A health department is required to issue an order to the property owner to abate the lead-based paint hazards identified during the comprehensive lead inspection. The dwelling unit, common areas, ancillary structures (garages/sheds), and exterior exposed soil areas may undergo lead abatement if a lead hazard was identified on the property during the comprehensive lead inspection. Intact lead-based paint surfaces that remain in the home must be placed on a management plan to ensure that they remain intact, and do not become a lead hazard and future source of exposure for occupants.

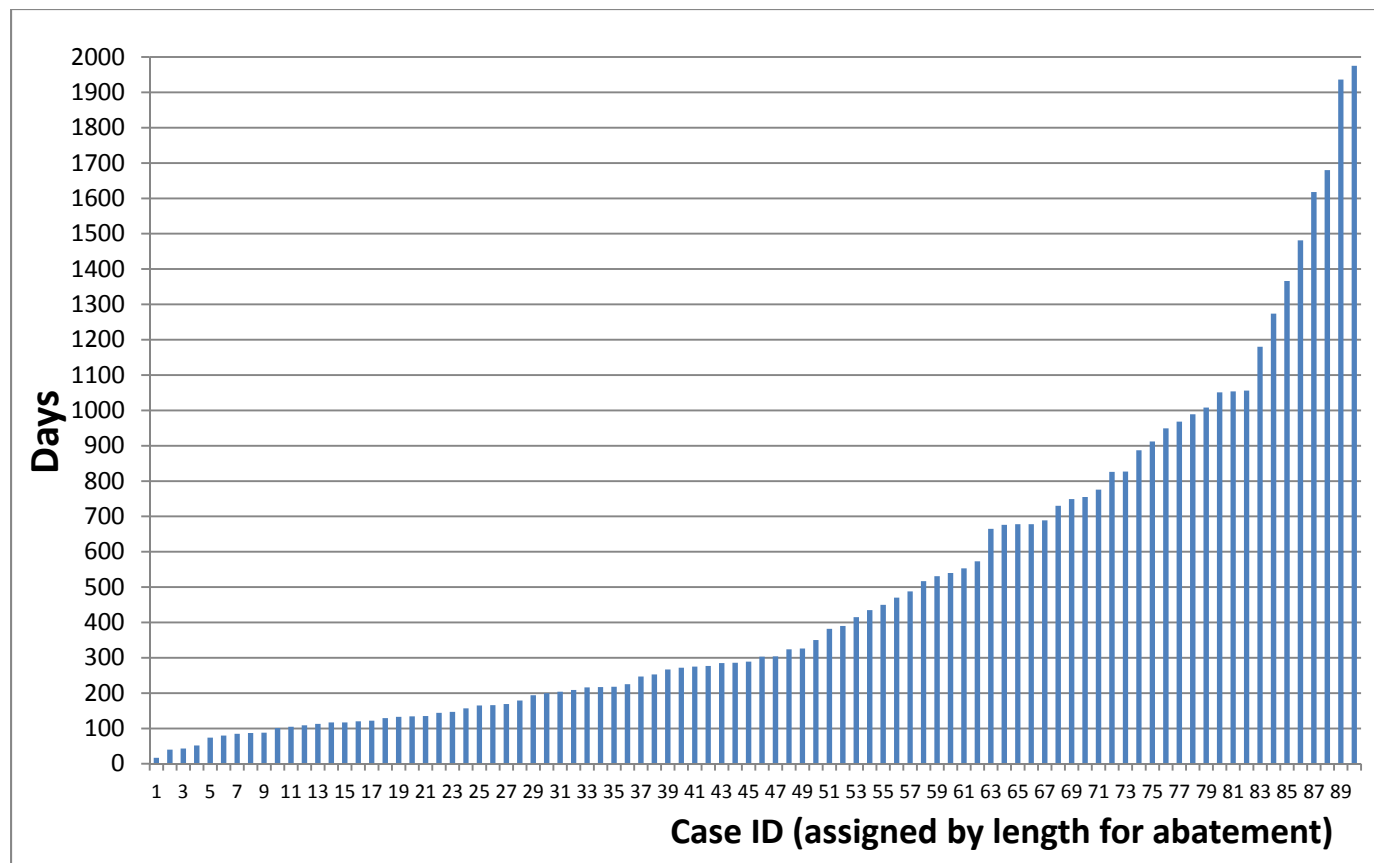
Through the lead inspection report information provided to the CT DPH, the Lead and Healthy Homes Program identified 363 dwelling units (including cases carried forward from previous years) that remained open environmental cases in 2013.

Figure 17. Abatement and management activities among dwelling units requiring abatement of lead hazards



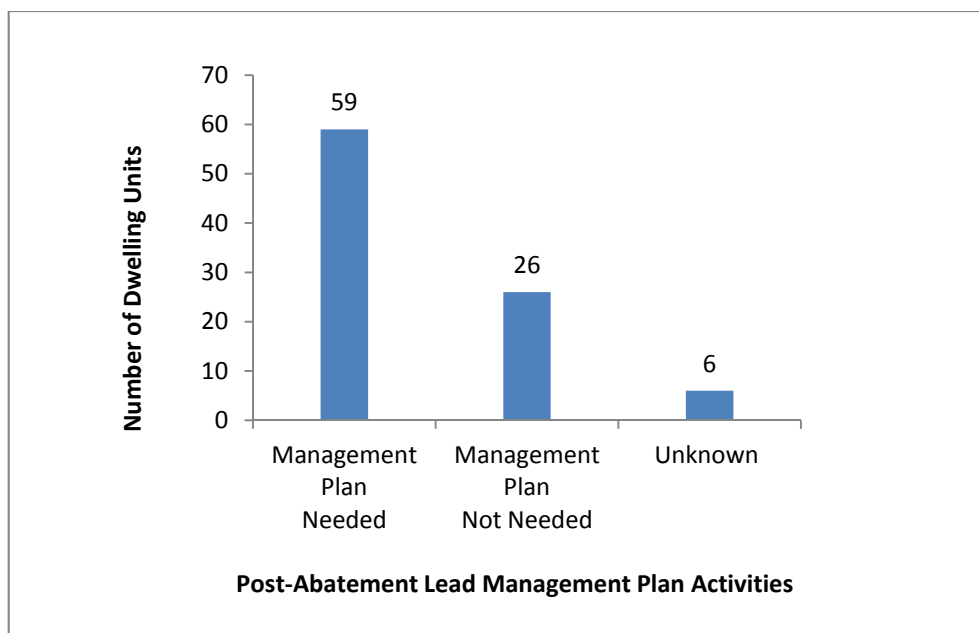
Among the 364 dwelling units for which abatement of lead hazards was required in 2013, 74 units started lead abatement in 2013 and 91 units were completed in 2013.

Figure 18. Number of days to complete abatement among dwelling units completed abatement of lead hazards in 2013



Among the 91 dwelling units where lead abatement was completed in 2013, it took property owners between 17 to 1975 days to complete the work. The broad range of time it takes to complete abatement is dependent on factors such as the level of lead abatement needed at a property, the willingness of a property owner to comply with health orders and the enforcement of orders issued by a Director of Health. Fifty of the 91 property owners completed lead abatement within one year.

Figure 18. Lead management plans among dwelling units where lead abatement was completed in 2013



Intact lead-based paint and encapsulated surfaces must be placed on a lead management plan. Of the 91 dwelling units for which lead abatement was completed in 2013, 59 (64.8%) of the dwelling units required lead management plans, 26 (28.6%) did not require lead management plans, and the status of 6 (6.6%) dwelling units was not reported.

Part VI. Appendices

Table 1. By Town Screening

Table 1. By town screening for children under age 6 and 9 months to 2 years old – Connecticut CY 2013

| | | Number of Children Under Age 6 Screened | Population* Age 9 months- 2 yrs. | Number and Percent of Children Age 9ms-2yrs Screened | |
|-------------------------|----------------|---|--|--|-------------|
| | | | | Number | Percent |
| Connecticut | | | | | |
| | CY 2002* | 69,857 | 88,094 | 40,452 | 45.9 |
| | CY 2003* | 67,592 | 88,094 | 38,742 | 44.0 |
| | CY 2004* | 68,606 | 88,094 | 39,894 | 45.3 |
| | CY 2005* | 69,263 | 88,094 | 42,954 | 48.8 |
| | CY 2006* | 69,315 | 88,094 | 43,193 | 49.0 |
| | CY 2007* | 72,088 | 88,094 | 45,037 | 51.1 |
| | CY 2008* | 76,722 | 88,094 | 48,594 | 55.2 |
| | CY 2009* | 85,354 | 88,094 | 54,106 | 61.4 |
| | CY 2010* | 82,194 | 79,676 | 52,744 | 66.2 |
| | CY 2011 | 77,423 | 82,765 | 55,960 | 67.6 |
| | CY 2012 | 75,569 | 80,411 | 54,524 | 67.8 |
| | CY 2013 | 75,749 | 78,288 | 55,862 | 71.4 |
| By-Town, CY 2013 | | | | | |
| 1 | ANDOVER | 35 | 45 | 25 | 56 |
| 2 | ANSONIA | 500 | 495 | 358 | 72 |
| 3 | ASHFORD | 68 | 87 | 58 | 67 |
| 4 | AVON | 241 | 239 | 187 | 78 |
| 5 | BARKHAMSTED | 40 | 39 | 33 | 85 |
| 6 | BEACON FALLS | 83 | 96 | 57 | 59 |
| 7 | BERLIN | 243 | 313 | 206 | 66 |
| 8 | BETHANY | 63 | 75 | 60 | 80 |
| 9 | BETHEL | 337 | 330 | 288 | 87 |

Table 1. By Town Screening

| | | Number of Children Under Age 6 Screened | Population* Age 9 months- 2 yrs. | Number and Percent of Children Age 9ms-2yrs Screened | |
|----|-------------|---|--|--|---------|
| | | Number | | Number | Percent |
| 10 | BETHLEHEM | 39 | 42 | 24 | 57 |
| 11 | BLOOMFIELD | 339 | 410 | 283 | 69 |
| 12 | BOLTON | 64 | 71 | 51 | 72 |
| 13 | BOZRAH | 20 | 38 | 17 | 45 |
| 14 | BRANFORD | 373 | 436 | 346 | 79 |
| 15 | BRIDGEPORT | 6254 | 4531 | 3652 | 81 |
| 16 | BRIDGEWATER | 6 | 13 | 6 | 46 |
| 17 | BRISTOL | 990 | 1377 | 800 | 58 |
| 18 | BROOKFIELD | 226 | 252 | 187 | 74 |
| 19 | BROOKLYN | 150 | 139 | 96 | 69 |
| 20 | BURLINGTON | 133 | 131 | 104 | 79 |
| 21 | CANAAN | 10 | 26 | 7 | 27 |
| 22 | CANTERBURY | 78 | 77 | 61 | 79 |
| 23 | CANTON | 143 | 160 | 104 | 65 |
| 24 | CHAPLIN | 29 | 44 | 25 | 57 |
| 25 | CHESHIRE | 287 | 364 | 238 | 65 |
| 26 | CHESTER | 56 | 57 | 53 | 93 |
| 27 | CLINTON | 188 | 196 | 181 | 92 |
| 28 | COLCHESTER | 205 | 316 | 173 | 55 |
| 29 | COLEBROOK | 3 | 15 | 2 | 13 |
| 30 | COLUMBIA | 70 | 95 | 63 | 66 |
| 31 | CORNWALL | 19 | 17 | 18 | 100‡ |
| 32 | COVENTRY | 194 | 235 | 167 | 71 |
| 33 | CROMWELL | 276 | 344 | 254 | 74 |
| 34 | DANBURY | 2262 | 2161 | 1715 | 79 |

Table 1. By Town Screening

| | | Number of Children Under Age 6 Screened | Population* Age 9 months- 2 yrs. | Number and Percent of Children Age 9ms-2yrs Screened | |
|----|---------------|---|--|--|---------|
| | | | | Number | Percent |
| 35 | DARIEN | 459 | 485 | 375 | 77 |
| 36 | DEEP RIVER | 59 | 75 | 59 | 79 |
| 37 | DERBY | 288 | 298 | 210 | 70 |
| 38 | DURHAM | 112 | 122 | 101 | 83 |
| 39 | EAST GRANBY | 80 | 112 | 60 | 54 |
| 40 | EAST HADDAM | 112 | 147 | 104 | 71 |
| 41 | EAST HAMPTON | 187 | 309 | 175 | 57 |
| 42 | EAST HARTFORD | 1254 | 1405 | 947 | 67 |
| 43 | EAST HAVEN | 490 | 560 | 409 | 73 |
| 44 | EAST LYME | 224 | 238 | 182 | 76 |
| 45 | EAST WINDSOR | 168 | 267 | 132 | 49 |
| 46 | EASTFORD | 19 | 22 | 16 | 73 |
| 47 | EASTON | 82 | 83 | 73 | 88 |
| 48 | ELLINGTON | 260 | 319 | 195 | 61 |
| 49 | ENFIELD | 733 | 778 | 501 | 64 |
| 50 | ESSEX | 70 | 81 | 66 | 81 |
| 51 | FAIRFIELD | 944 | 1022 | 847 | 83 |
| 52 | FARMINGTON | 366 | 412 | 278 | 67 |
| 53 | FRANKLIN | 16 | 28 | 13 | 46 |
| 54 | GLASTONBURY | 389 | 508 | 324 | 64 |
| 55 | GOSHEN | 31 | 28 | 30 | 100‡ |
| 56 | GRANBY | 131 | 145 | 105 | 72 |
| 57 | GREENWICH | 1205 | 1166 | 1063 | 91 |
| 58 | GRISWOLD | 220 | 234 | 166 | 71 |
| 59 | GROTON | 1146 | 1139 | 845 | 74 |

Table 1. By Town Screening

| | | Number of Children Under Age 6 Screened | Population* Age 9 months- 2 yrs. | Number and Percent of Children Age 9ms-2yrs Screened | |
|----|------------------------------|---|--|--|------------------|
| | | Number | | Number | Percent |
| 60 | GUILFORD | 211 | 267 | 195 | 73 |
| 61 | HADDAM | 118 | 157 | 115 | 73 |
| 62 | HAMDEN | 1011 | 1289 | 862 | 67 |
| 63 | HAMPTON | 28 | 31 | 25 | 81 |
| 64 | HARTFORD | 4652 | 4224 | 3193 | 76 |
| 65 | HARTLAND | 19 | 27 | 17 | 63 |
| 66 | HARWINTON | 68 | 71 | 59 | 83 |
| 67 | HEBRON | 85 | 156 | 75 | 48 |
| 68 | KENT | 26 | 31 | 25 | 81 |
| 69 | KILLINGLY | 455 | 332 | 279 | 84 |
| 70 | KILLINGWORTH | 74 | 78 | 68 | 87 |
| 71 | LEBANON | 81 | 119 | 73 | 61 |
| 72 | LEDYARD | 281 | 316 | 228 | 72 |
| 73 | LISBON | 32 | 67 | 27 | 40 |
| 74 | LITCHFIELD | 76 | 105 | 63 | 60 |
| 75 | LYME & OLD LYME ^β | 117 | 101 | 107 | 100 [‡] |
| 76 | MADISON | 199 | 196 | 190 | 97 |
| 77 | MANCHESTER | 1356 | 1703 | 1060 | 62 |
| 78 | MANSFIELD | 149 | 191 | 129 | 68 |
| 79 | MARLBOROUGH | 68 | 91 | 64 | 70 |
| 80 | MERIDEN | 1829 | 1635 | 1204 | 74 |
| 81 | MIDDLEBURY | 100 | 118 | 64 | 54 |
| 82 | MIDDLEFIELD | 44 | 75 | 40 | 53 |
| 83 | MIDDLETOWN | 968 | 1251 | 872 | 70 |
| 84 | MILFORD | 890 | 1042 | 726 | 70 |

Table 1. By Town Screening

| | | Number of Children Under Age 6 Screened | Population* Age 9 months- 2 yrs. | Number and Percent of Children Age 9ms-2yrs Screened | |
|-----|------------------------------|---|--|--|---------|
| | | | | Number | Percent |
| 85 | MONROE | 274 | 284 | 240 | 85 |
| 86 | MONTVILLE | 312 | 357 | 254 | 71 |
| 87 | MORRIS | 28 | 37 | 23 | 62 |
| 88 | NAUGATUCK | 642 | 792 | 435 | 55 |
| 89 | NEW BRITAIN | 2772 | 2462 | 1696 | 69 |
| 90 | NEW CANAAN | 370 | 410 | 333 | 81 |
| 91 | NEW FAIRFIELD | 179 | 180 | 151 | 84 |
| 92 | NEW HARTFORD | 79 | 113 | 69 | 61 |
| 93 | NEW HAVEN | 4678 | 4047 | 3069 | 76 |
| 94 | NEW LONDON | 745 | 731 | 526 | 72 |
| 95 | NEW MILFORD | 455 | 502 | 408 | 81 |
| 96 | NEWINGTON | 368 | 589 | 312 | 53 |
| 97 | NEWTOWN | 308 | 370 | 283 | 76 |
| 98 | NORFOLK | 14 | 19 | 11 | 58 |
| 99 | NORTH BRANFORD | 189 | 214 | 170 | 79 |
| 100 | NORTH CANAAN | 25 | 46 | 19 | 41 |
| 101 | NORTH HAVEN | 359 | 405 | 309 | 76 |
| 102 | NORTH STONINGTON | 78 | 60 | 63 | 100‡ |
| 103 | NORWALK | 2314 | 2571 | 1783 | 69 |
| 104 | NORWICH | 1019 | 1078 | 677 | 63 |
| 105 | OLD LYME & LYME ^β | 117 | 101 | 107 | 100‡ |
| 106 | OLD SAYBROOK | 124 | 128 | 115 | 90 |
| 107 | ORANGE | 185 | 188 | 162 | 86 |
| 108 | OXFORD | 185 | 220 | 154 | 70 |
| 109 | PLAINFIELD | 341 | 316 | 239 | 76 |

Table 1. By Town Screening

| | | Number of Children Under Age 6 Screened | Population* Age 9 months- 2 yrs. | Number and Percent of Children Age 9ms-2yrs Screened | |
|-----|---------------|---|--|--|---------|
| | | Number | | Number | Percent |
| 110 | PLAINVILLE | 295 | 377 | 228 | 60 |
| 111 | PLYMOUTH | 159 | 235 | 115 | 49 |
| 112 | POMFRET | 86 | 71 | 51 | 72 |
| 113 | PORTLAND | 142 | 185 | 134 | 72 |
| 114 | PRESTON | 57 | 68 | 52 | 76 |
| 115 | PROSPECT | 95 | 130 | 67 | 52 |
| 116 | PUTNAM | 268 | 182 | 174 | 96 |
| 117 | REDDING | 92 | 119 | 83 | 70 |
| 118 | RIDGEFIELD | 361 | 372 | 306 | 82 |
| 119 | ROCKY HILL | 361 | 427 | 307 | 72 |
| 120 | ROXBURY | 19 | 26 | 19 | 73 |
| 121 | SALEM | 46 | 61 | 36 | 59 |
| 122 | SALISBURY | 18 | 42 | 14 | 33 |
| 123 | SCOTLAND | 10 | 28 | 10 | 36 |
| 124 | SEYMOUR | 333 | 348 | 279 | 80 |
| 125 | SHARON | 17 | 26 | 15 | 58 |
| 126 | SHELTON | 623 | 735 | 558 | 76 |
| 127 | SHERMAN | 24 | 32 | 23 | 72 |
| 128 | SIMSBURY | 254 | 349 | 221 | 63 |
| 129 | SOMERS | 132 | 101 | 86 | 85 |
| 130 | SOUTH WINDSOR | 331 | 422 | 285 | 68 |
| 131 | SOUTHBURY | 166 | 224 | 155 | 69 |
| 132 | SOUTHINGTON | 500 | 742 | 375 | 51 |
| 133 | SPRAGUE | 72 | 60 | 56 | 93 |
| 134 | STAFFORD | 196 | 218 | 160 | 73 |

Table 1. By Town Screening

| | | Number of Children Under Age 6 Screened | Population* Age 9 months- 2 yrs. | Number and Percent of Children Age 9ms-2yrs Screened | |
|-----|---------------|---|--|--|---------|
| | | | | Number | Percent |
| 135 | STAMFORD | 3704 | 4218 | 2948 | 70 |
| 136 | STERLING | 73 | 47 | 44 | 94 |
| 137 | STONINGTON | 233 | 145 | 189 | 130 |
| 138 | STRATFORD | 1080 | 1157 | 836 | 72 |
| 139 | SUFFIELD | 156 | 153 | 105 | 69 |
| 140 | THOMASTON | 117 | 131 | 74 | 56 |
| 141 | THOMPSON | 185 | 110 | 113 | 100‡ |
| 142 | TOLLAND | 221 | 216 | 184 | 85 |
| 143 | TORRINGTON | 500 | 773 | 453 | 59 |
| 144 | TRUMBULL | 537 | 553 | 475 | 86 |
| 145 | UNION | 10 | 15 | 10 | 67 |
| 146 | VERNON | 649 | 815 | 492 | 60 |
| 147 | VOLUNTOWN | 37 | 41 | 25 | 61 |
| 148 | WALLINGFORD | 820 | 845 | 619 | 73 |
| 149 | WARREN | 3 | 13 | 3 | 23 |
| 150 | WASHINGTON | 35 | 50 | 32 | 64 |
| 151 | WATERBURY | 4505 | 3210 | 2116 | 66 |
| 152 | WATERFORD | 277 | 297 | 188 | 63 |
| 153 | WATERTOWN | 330 | 367 | 204 | 56 |
| 154 | WEST HARTFORD | 974 | 1320 | 824 | 62 |
| 155 | WEST HAVEN | 1360 | 1458 | 1002 | 69 |
| 156 | WESTBROOK | 91 | 95 | 86 | 91 |
| 157 | WESTON | 112 | 109 | 103 | 94 |
| 158 | WESTPORT | 411 | 356 | 356 | 100 |
| 159 | WETHERSFIELD | 427 | 581 | 376 | 65 |

Table 1. By Town Screening

| | | Number of Children Under Age 6 Screened | Population* Age 9 months-2 yrs. | Number and Percent of Children Age 9ms-2yrs Screened | |
|-----|---------------|---|------------------------------------|--|---------|
| | | Number | | Number | Percent |
| 160 | WILLINGTON | 89 | 86 | 73 | 85 |
| 161 | WILTON | 263 | 303 | 233 | 77 |
| 162 | WINCHESTER | 150 | 208 | 130 | 63 |
| 163 | WINDHAM | 566 | 631 | 507 | 80 |
| 164 | WINDSOR | 412 | 560 | 310 | 55 |
| 165 | WINDSOR LOCKS | 166 | 229 | 126 | 55 |
| 166 | WOLCOTT | 191 | 235 | 115 | 49 |
| 167 | WOODBIDGE | 115 | 119 | 101 | 85 |
| 168 | WOODBURY | 110 | 131 | 87 | 66 |
| 169 | WOODSTOCK | 134 | 90 | 78 | 87 |

NOTE: Children are counted only once, regardless of the number of times they are tested.

- Population estimate is based on vital registry for birth cohorts 2010 and 2011. Children 9 months to 11 months old who were tested in 2013 were added to the population denominator.
- * Screening rates for CY 2002 to CY 2010 are based on number of children who were 1 or 2 years old at time of screening. These statistics were reported in previous annual reports
- ‡ Screening rate rounded down to 100%.
- ^β Lyme and Old Lyme are combined because residents of Lyme are often reported as residing in Old Lyme.

Table 2. By Town Prevalence - Children under 6 Years of Age

Table 2. Percent of Children with a Blood Lead Level 0-4 µg/dL and Cumulative Percent of Children with a blood lead level of ≥5 µg/dL among children under 6 years of age, by Blood Lead Categories

| Numbers and Percents of Confirmed Blood Lead Levels among Children Aged Less Than Six Years with a Confirmed Lead Test | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---------------|-------------|-----------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|---|------------|------------|
| CY 2013 Data (<6 years old) | Number of Children with Confirmed Test | 0-4 µg/dL | | Cumulative Statistics | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | ≥ 5 µg/dL | | ≥ 10 µg/dL | | ≥ 15 µg/dL | | ≥ 20 µg/dL | | | |
| | | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % | | |
| Connecticut | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CY 2002 | 69,062 | | | | | 1,733 | 2.5 | | | | | 353 | 0.5 |
| CY 2003 | 66,847 | | | | | 1,445 | 2.2 | | | | | 272 | 0.4 |
| CY 2004 | 67,688 | | | | | 1,472 | 2.2 | | | | | 288 | 0.4 |
| CY 2005 | 68,757 | | | | | 1,263 | 1.8 | | | | | 212 | 0.3 |
| CY 2006 | 68,828 | | | | | 1,082 | 1.6 | 415 | 0.6 | | | 215 | 0.3 |
| CY 2007 | 71,627 | | | | | 1,020 | 1.4 | 445 | 0.6 | | | 208 | 0.3 |
| CY 2008 | 76,367 | | | | | 1,054 | 1.4 | 448 | 0.6 | | | 221 | 0.3 |
| CY 2009 | 85,138 | | | | | 737 | 0.9 | 308 | 0.4 | | | 153 | 0.2 |
| CY 2010 | 81,999 | 76,598 | 93.4 | 5,401* | 6.6 | 743 | 0.9 | 315 | 0.4 | | | 156 | 0.2 |
| CY 2011 | 77,306 | 72,322 | 93.6 | 4,984* | 6.4* | 619 | 0.8 | 264 | 0.3 | | | 111 | 0.1 |
| CY2012 | 73,785 | 71,524 | 96.9 | 2,261 | 3.1 | 522 | 0.7 | 196 | 0.3 | | | 107 | 0.1 |
| CY2013 | 74,636 | 72,361 | 97.0 | 2,275 | 3.0 | 525 | 0.7 | 214 | 0.3 | | | 111 | 0.1 |
| By-Town | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | ANDOVER | 35 | 34 | 97.1 | 1 | 2.9 | 1 | 2.9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | ANSONIA | 487 | 467 | 95.9 | 20 | 4.1 | 4 | 0.8 | 2 | 0.4 | 1 | 0.2 | |
| 3 | ASHFORD | 68 | 67 | 98.5 | 1 | 1.5 | 1 | 1.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 4 | AVON | 240 | 239 | 99.6 | 1 | 0.4 | 1 | 0.4 | 1 | 0.4 | 1 | 0.4 | |
| 5 | BARKHAMSTED | 39 | 39 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 6 | BEACON FALLS | 82 | 80 | 97.6 | 2 | 2.4 | 1 | 1.2 | 1 | 1.2 | 1 | 1.2 | |
| 7 | BERLIN | 242 | 239 | 98.8 | 3 | 1.2 | 1 | 0.4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |

* Capillary tests ≥ 5 µg/dL were treated as confirmatory tests based on previous confirmatory definition

Table 2. By Town Prevalence - Children under 6 Years of Age

| CY 2013 Data (<6 years old) | | Numbers and Percents of Confirmed Blood Lead Levels among Children Aged Less Than Six Years with a Confirmed Lead Test | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------|---|-----------|------|-----------------------|------|------------|-----|------------|-----|------------|-----|
| | | Number of Children with Confirmed Test | 0–4 µg/dL | | Cumulative Statistics | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | ≥ 5 µg/dL | | ≥ 10 µg/dL | | ≥ 15 µg/dL | | ≥ 20 µg/dL | |
| | | | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % |
| 8 | BETHANY | 61 | 60 | 98.4 | 1 | 1.6 | 1 | 1.6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 9 | BETHEL | 335 | 332 | 99.1 | 3 | 0.9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 10 | BETHLEHEM | 39 | 39 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 11 | BLOOMFIELD | 334 | 324 | 97 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 0.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 12 | BOLTON | 63 | 63 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 13 | BOZRAH | 20 | 20 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 14 | BRANFORD | 367 | 364 | 99.2 | 3 | 0.8 | 1 | 0.3 | 1 | 0.3 | 1 | 0.3 |
| 15 | BRIDGEPORT | 6,156 | 5,754 | 93.5 | 402 | 6.5 | 81 | 1.3 | 33 | 0.5 | 16 | 0.3 |
| 16 | BRIDGEWATER | 6 | 6 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 17 | BRISTOL | 975 | 951 | 97.5 | 24 | 2.5 | 9 | 0.9 | 4 | 0.4 | 2 | 0.2 |
| 18 | BROOKFIELD | 222 | 221 | 99.5 | 1 | 0.5 | 1 | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 19 | BROOKLYN | 148 | 146 | 98.6 | 2 | 1.4 | 1 | 0.7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 20 | BURLINGTON | 133 | 132 | 99.2 | 1 | 0.8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 21 | CANAAN | 10 | 7 | 70 | 3 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 22 | CANTERBURY | 78 | 74 | 94.9 | 4 | 5.1 | 1 | 1.3 | 1 | 1.3 | 0 | 0 |
| 23 | CANTON | 142 | 142 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 24 | CHAPLIN | 29 | 29 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 25 | CHESHIRE | 286 | 285 | 99.7 | 1 | 0.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 26 | CHESTER | 55 | 52 | 94.5 | 3 | 5.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 27 | CLINTON | 187 | 184 | 98.4 | 3 | 1.6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 28 | COLCHESTER | 201 | 201 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 29 | COLEBROOK | 3 | 2 | 66.7 | 1 | 33.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 30 | COLUMBIA | 69 | 69 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 31 | CORNWALL | 18 | 16 | 88.9 | 2 | 11.1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 32 | COVENTRY | 193 | 192 | 99.5 | 1 | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 33 | CROMWELL | 276 | 273 | 98.9 | 3 | 1.1 | 1 | 0.4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Table 2. By Town Prevalence - Children under 6 Years of Age

| CY 2013 Data (<6 years old) | | Numbers and Percents of Confirmed Blood Lead Levels among Children Aged Less Than Six Years with a Confirmed Lead Test | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|---|-----------|------|-----------------------|-----|------------|-----|------------|-----|------------|-----|--|
| | | Number of Children with Confirmed Test | 0–4 µg/dL | | Cumulative Statistics | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | ≥ 5 µg/dL | | ≥ 10 µg/dL | | ≥ 15 µg/dL | | ≥ 20 µg/dL | | |
| | | | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % | |
| 34 | DANBURY | 2,233 | 2,205 | 98.7 | 28 | 1.3 | 7 | 0.3 | 3 | 0.1 | 3 | 0.1 | |
| 35 | DARIEN | 457 | 456 | 99.8 | 1 | 0.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 36 | DEEP RIVER | 56 | 54 | 96.4 | 2 | 3.6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 37 | DERBY | 277 | 268 | 96.8 | 9 | 3.2 | 3 | 1.1 | 1 | 0.4 | 1 | 0.4 | |
| 38 | DURHAM | 110 | 109 | 99.1 | 1 | 0.9 | 1 | 0.9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 39 | EAST GRANBY | 78 | 78 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 40 | EAST HADDAM | 110 | 109 | 99.1 | 1 | 0.9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 41 | EAST HAMPTON | 183 | 179 | 97.8 | 4 | 2.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 42 | EAST HARTFORD | 1,245 | 1,223 | 98.2 | 22 | 1.8 | 9 | 0.7 | 2 | 0.2 | 2 | 0.2 | |
| 43 | EAST HAVEN | 485 | 473 | 97.5 | 12 | 2.5 | 3 | 0.6 | 1 | 0.2 | 0 | 0 | |
| 44 | EAST LYME | 220 | 218 | 99.1 | 2 | 0.9 | 1 | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 45 | EAST WINDSOR | 167 | 164 | 98.2 | 3 | 1.8 | 1 | 0.6 | 1 | 0.6 | 0 | 0 | |
| 46 | EASTFORD | 19 | 19 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 47 | EASTON | 81 | 81 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 48 | ELLINGTON | 260 | 259 | 99.6 | 1 | 0.4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 49 | ENFIELD | 730 | 718 | 98.4 | 12 | 1.6 | 2 | 0.3 | 1 | 0.1 | 1 | 0.1 | |
| 50 | ESSEX | 69 | 69 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 51 | FAIRFIELD | 937 | 931 | 99.4 | 6 | 0.6 | 1 | 0.1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 52 | FARMINGTON | 363 | 362 | 99.7 | 1 | 0.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 53 | FRANKLIN | 16 | 16 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 54 | GLASTONBURY | 388 | 385 | 99.2 | 3 | 0.8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 55 | GOSHEN | 30 | 30 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 56 | GRANBY | 129 | 127 | 98.4 | 2 | 1.6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 57 | GREENWICH | 1,192 | 1,184 | 99.3 | 8 | 0.7 | 4 | 0.3 | 2 | 0.2 | 2 | 0.2 | |
| 58 | GRISWOLD | 219 | 207 | 94.5 | 12 | 5.5 | 1 | 0.5 | 1 | 0.5 | 1 | 0.5 | |
| 59 | GROTON | 1,133 | 1,128 | 99.6 | 5 | 0.4 | 3 | 0.3 | 1 | 0.1 | 0 | 0 | |

Table 2. By Town Prevalence - Children under 6 Years of Age

| CY 2013 Data (<6 years old) | | Numbers and Percents of Confirmed Blood Lead Levels among Children Aged Less Than Six Years with a Confirmed Lead Test | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|---|-----------|------|-----------------------|-----|------------|-----|------------|-----|------------|-----|
| | | Number of Children with Confirmed Test | 0–4 µg/dL | | Cumulative Statistics | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | ≥ 5 µg/dL | | ≥ 10 µg/dL | | ≥ 15 µg/dL | | ≥ 20 µg/dL | |
| | | | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % |
| 60 | GUILFORD | 208 | 207 | 99.5 | 1 | 0.5 | 1 | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 61 | HADDAM | 116 | 114 | 98.3 | 2 | 1.7 | 1 | 0.9 | 1 | 0.9 | 1 | 0.9 |
| 62 | HAMDEN | 1,001 | 980 | 97.9 | 21 | 2.1 | 6 | 0.6 | 1 | 0.1 | 1 | 0.1 |
| 63 | HAMPTON | 28 | 27 | 96.4 | 1 | 3.6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 64 | HARTFORD | 4,587 | 4,426 | 96.5 | 161 | 3.5 | 32 | 0.7 | 17 | 0.4 | 12 | 0.3 |
| 65 | HARTLAND | 19 | 19 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 66 | HARWINTON | 67 | 67 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 67 | HEBRON | 81 | 81 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 68 | KENT | 26 | 25 | 96.2 | 1 | 3.8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 69 | KILLINGLY | 448 | 439 | 98 | 9 | 2 | 2 | 0.4 | 1 | 0.2 | 0 | 0 |
| 70 | KILLINGWORTH | 73 | 73 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 71 | LEBANON | 81 | 79 | 97.5 | 2 | 2.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 72 | LEDYARD | 279 | 279 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 73 | LISBON | 32 | 32 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 74 | LITCHFIELD | 72 | 70 | 97.2 | 2 | 2.8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 75 | LYME | 1 | 1 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 76 | MADISON | 199 | 199 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 77 | MANCHESTER | 1,349 | 1,323 | 98.1 | 26 | 1.9 | 11 | 0.8 | 6 | 0.4 | 2 | 0.1 |
| 78 | MANSFIELD | 147 | 146 | 99.3 | 1 | 0.7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 79 | MARLBOROUGH | 67 | 67 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 80 | MERIDEN | 1,814 | 1,712 | 94.4 | 102 | 5.6 | 30 | 1.7 | 11 | 0.6 | 5 | 0.3 |
| 81 | MIDDLEBURY | 98 | 96 | 98 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 82 | MIDDLEFIELD | 43 | 43 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 83 | MIDDLETOWN | 959 | 934 | 97.4 | 25 | 2.6 | 3 | 0.3 | 1 | 0.1 | 0 | 0 |
| 84 | MILFORD | 879 | 872 | 99.2 | 7 | 0.8 | 1 | 0.1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 85 | MONROE | 271 | 271 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Table 2. By Town Prevalence - Children under 6 Years of Age

| CY 2013 Data (<6 years old) | | Numbers and Percents of Confirmed Blood Lead Levels among Children Aged Less Than Six Years with a Confirmed Lead Test | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|---|-----------|------|-----------------------|-----|------------|-----|------------|-----|------------|-----|--|
| | | Number of Children with Confirmed Test | 0–4 µg/dL | | Cumulative Statistics | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | ≥ 5 µg/dL | | ≥ 10 µg/dL | | ≥ 15 µg/dL | | ≥ 20 µg/dL | | |
| | | | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % | |
| 86 | MONTVILLE | 311 | 306 | 98.4 | 5 | 1.6 | 1 | 0.3 | 1 | 0.3 | 1 | 0.3 | |
| 87 | MORRIS | 28 | 28 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 88 | NAUGATUCK | 635 | 616 | 97 | 19 | 3 | 7 | 1.1 | 1 | 0.2 | 0 | 0 | |
| 89 | NEW BRITAIN | 2,748 | 2,660 | 96.8 | 88 | 3.2 | 15 | 0.5 | 8 | 0.3 | 4 | 0.1 | |
| 90 | NEW CANAAN | 366 | 365 | 99.7 | 1 | 0.3 | 1 | 0.3 | 1 | 0.3 | 0 | 0 | |
| 91 | NEW FAIRFIELD | 179 | 178 | 99.4 | 1 | 0.6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 92 | NEW HARTFORD | 76 | 75 | 98.7 | 1 | 1.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 93 | NEW HAVEN | 4,519 | 4,114 | 91 | 405 | 9 | 91 | 2 | 36 | 0.8 | 20 | 0.4 | |
| 94 | NEW LONDON | 726 | 689 | 94.9 | 37 | 5.1 | 6 | 0.8 | 1 | 0.1 | 1 | 0.1 | |
| 95 | NEW MILFORD | 451 | 448 | 99.3 | 3 | 0.7 | 1 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.2 | 0 | 0 | |
| 96 | NEWINGTON | 366 | 363 | 99.2 | 3 | 0.8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 97 | NEWTOWN | 306 | 302 | 98.7 | 4 | 1.3 | 1 | 0.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 98 | NORFOLK | 11 | 10 | 90.9 | 1 | 9.1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 99 | NORTH BRANFORD | 187 | 186 | 99.5 | 1 | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 100 | NORTH CANAAN | 24 | 24 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 101 | NORTH HAVEN | 357 | 354 | 99.2 | 3 | 0.8 | 1 | 0.3 | 1 | 0.3 | 1 | 0.3 | |
| 102 | NORTH STONINGTON | 77 | 74 | 96.1 | 3 | 3.9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 103 | NORWALK | 2,285 | 2,234 | 97.8 | 51 | 2.2 | 11 | 0.5 | 3 | 0.1 | 3 | 0.1 | |
| 104 | NORWICH | 1,007 | 951 | 94.4 | 56 | 5.6 | 17 | 1.7 | 8 | 0.8 | 4 | 0.4 | |
| 105 | OLD LYME | 115 | 112 | 97.4 | 3 | 2.6 | 1 | 0.9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 106 | OLD SAYBROOK | 123 | 122 | 99.2 | 1 | 0.8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 107 | ORANGE | 182 | 182 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 108 | OXFORD | 181 | 178 | 98.3 | 3 | 1.7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 109 | PLAINFIELD | 330 | 321 | 97.3 | 9 | 2.7 | 2 | 0.6 | 1 | 0.3 | 0 | 0 | |
| 110 | PLAINVILLE | 294 | 290 | 98.6 | 4 | 1.4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 111 | PLYMOUTH | 157 | 155 | 98.7 | 2 | 1.3 | 1 | 0.6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |

Table 2. By Town Prevalence - Children under 6 Years of Age

| CY 2013 Data (<6 years old) | | Numbers and Percents of Confirmed Blood Lead Levels among Children Aged Less Than Six Years with a Confirmed Lead Test | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|---|-----------|------|-----------------------|------|------------|-----|------------|-----|------------|-----|
| | | Number of Children with Confirmed Test | 0–4 µg/dL | | Cumulative Statistics | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | ≥ 5 µg/dL | | ≥ 10 µg/dL | | ≥ 15 µg/dL | | ≥ 20 µg/dL | |
| | | | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % |
| 112 | POMFRET | 86 | 81 | 94.2 | 5 | 5.8 | 1 | 1.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 113 | PORTLAND | 138 | 137 | 99.3 | 1 | 0.7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 114 | PRESTON | 57 | 57 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 115 | PROSPECT | 95 | 95 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 116 | PUTNAM | 262 | 252 | 96.2 | 10 | 3.8 | 1 | 0.4 | 1 | 0.4 | 1 | 0.4 |
| 117 | REDDING | 91 | 91 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 118 | RIDGEFIELD | 358 | 357 | 99.7 | 1 | 0.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 119 | ROCKY HILL | 356 | 349 | 98 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 0.6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 120 | ROXBURY | 19 | 19 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 121 | SALEM | 46 | 46 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 122 | SALISBURY | 17 | 15 | 88.2 | 2 | 11.8 | 1 | 5.9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 123 | SCOTLAND | 10 | 9 | 90 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 124 | SEYMOUR | 329 | 325 | 98.8 | 4 | 1.2 | 2 | 0.6 | 1 | 0.3 | 0 | 0 |
| 125 | SHARON | 17 | 15 | 88.2 | 2 | 11.8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 126 | SHELTON | 613 | 608 | 99.2 | 5 | 0.8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 127 | SHERMAN | 24 | 24 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 128 | SIMSBURY | 252 | 250 | 99.2 | 2 | 0.8 | 1 | 0.4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 129 | SOMERS | 129 | 127 | 98.4 | 2 | 1.6 | 1 | 0.8 | 1 | 0.8 | 1 | 0.8 |
| 130 | SOUTH WINDSOR | 329 | 323 | 98.2 | 6 | 1.8 | 2 | 0.6 | 1 | 0.3 | 0 | 0 |
| 131 | SOUTHBURY | 166 | 165 | 99.4 | 1 | 0.6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 132 | SOUTHINGTON | 499 | 497 | 99.6 | 2 | 0.4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 133 | SPRAGUE | 71 | 67 | 94.4 | 4 | 5.6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 134 | STAFFORD | 188 | 178 | 94.7 | 10 | 5.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 135 | STAMFORD | 3,662 | 3,612 | 98.6 | 50 | 1.4 | 9 | 0.2 | 2 | 0.1 | 1 | 0 |
| 136 | STERLING | 72 | 71 | 98.6 | 1 | 1.4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 137 | STONINGTON | 229 | 223 | 97.4 | 6 | 2.6 | 1 | 0.4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Table 2. By Town Prevalence - Children under 6 Years of Age

| CY 2013 Data (<6 years old) | | Number of Children with Confirmed Test | Numbers and Percents of Confirmed Blood Lead Levels among Children Aged Less Than Six Years with a Confirmed Lead Test | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|--|---|--------|-----------------------|--------|------------|--------|------------|--------|------------|-----|
| | | | 0–4 µg/dL | | Cumulative Statistics | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | ≥ 5 µg/dL | | ≥ 10 µg/dL | | ≥ 15 µg/dL | | ≥ 20 µg/dL | |
| Number | % | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % | |
| 138 | STRATFORD | 1,070 | 1,047 | 97.9 | 23 | 2.1 | 2 | 0.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 139 | SUFFIELD | 151 | 149 | 98.7 | 2 | 1.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 140 | THOMASTON | 115 | 113 | 98.3 | 2 | 1.7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 141 | THOMPSON | 185 | 174 | 94.1 | 11 | 5.9 | 2 | 1.1 | 1 | 0.5 | 1 | 0.5 |
| 142 | TOLLAND | 220 | 219 | 99.5 | 1 | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 143 | TORRINGTON | 473 | 439 | 92.8 | 34 | 7.2 | 11 | 2.3 | 3 | 0.6 | 0 | 0 |
| 144 | TRUMBULL | 535 | 530 | 99.1 | 5 | 0.9 | 3 | 0.6 | 2 | 0.4 | 0 | 0 |
| 145 | UNION | 9 | 8 | 88.9 | 1 | 11.1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 146 | VERNON | 638 | 616 | 96.6 | 22 | 3.4 | 3 | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 147 | VOLUNTOWN | 37 | 36 | 97.3 | 1 | 2.7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 148 | WALLINGFORD | 813 | 803 | 98.8 | 10 | 1.2 | 4 | 0.5 | 1 | 0.1 | 1 | 0.1 |
| 149 | WARREN | 3 | 3 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 150 | WASHINGTON | 34 | 33 | 97.1 | 1 | 2.9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 151 | WATERBURY | 4,381 | 4,152 | 94.8 | 229 | 5.2 | 56 | 1.3 | 28 | 0.6 | 14 | 0.3 |
| 152 | WATERFORD | 270 | 270 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 153 | WATERTOWN | 323 | 318 | 98.5 | 5 | 1.5 | 1 | 0.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 154 | WEST HARTFORD | 961 | 948 | 98.6 | 13 | 1.4 | 3 | 0.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 155 | WEST HAVEN | 1,346 | 1,305 | 97 | 41 | 3 | 16 | 1.2 | 10 | 0.7 | 2 | 0.1 |
| 156 | WESTBROOK | 89 | 85 | 95.5 | 4 | 4.5 | 1 | 1.1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 157 | WESTON | 111 | 111 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 158 | WESTPORT | 406 | 405 | 99.8 | 1 | 0.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 159 | WETHERSFIELD | 425 | 424 | 99.8 | 1 | 0.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 160 | WILLINGTON | 88 | 88 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 161 | WILTON | 259 | 258 | 99.6 | 1 | 0.4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 162 | WINCHESTER | 144 | 133 | 92.4 | 11 | 7.6 | 3 | 2.1 | 2 | 1.4 | 0 | 0 |
| 163 | WINDHAM | 548 | 526 | 96 | 22 | 4 | 10 | 1.8 | 3 | 0.5 | 1 | 0.2 |

Table 2. By Town Prevalence - Children under 6 Years of Age

| CY 2013 Data (<6 years old) | | Numbers and Percents of Confirmed Blood Lead Levels among Children Aged Less Than Six Years with a Confirmed Lead Test | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------|---|-----------|------|------------------------------|-----|------------|-----|------------|-----|------------|-----|--|
| | | Number of Children with Confirmed Test | 0–4 µg/dL | | <i>Cumulative Statistics</i> | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | ≥ 5 µg/dL | | ≥ 10 µg/dL | | ≥ 15 µg/dL | | ≥ 20 µg/dL | | |
| | | | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % | |
| 164 | WINDSOR | 410 | 404 | 98.5 | 6 | 1.5 | 1 | 0.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 165 | WINDSOR LOCKS | 162 | 159 | 98.1 | 3 | 1.9 | 2 | 1.2 | 2 | 1.2 | 2 | 1.2 | |
| 166 | WOLCOTT | 187 | 186 | 99.5 | 1 | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 167 | WOODBRIIDGE | 115 | 114 | 99.1 | 1 | 0.9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 168 | WOODBURY | 110 | 108 | 98.2 | 2 | 1.8 | 1 | 0.9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 169 | WOODSTOCK | 131 | 130 | 99.2 | 1 | 0.8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |

Table 3. By Town Incidence

Table 3. Incidence of lead poisoning among children under six years of age, by town and by blood lead levels – Connecticut CY 2013

| Numbers and Percents of New Confirmed Blood Lead Levels | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|---|--|--|---|--|--|---|--|--|-----|
| CY 2013 Data | Number of Children with BLL ≥ 5 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ For the First Time | Total # Children Screened with No Previous BLL of ≥ 5 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ | ≥ 5 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ Incidence (%) | Number of Children with BLL ≥ 10 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ For the First Time | Total # Children Screened with No Previous BLL of ≥ 10 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ | ≥ 10 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ Incidence (%) | Number of Children with BLL ≥ 15 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ For the First Time | Total # Children Screened with No Previous BLL of ≥ 15 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ | ≥ 15 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ Incidence (%) | Number of Children with BLL ≥ 20 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ For the First Time | Total # Children Screened with No Previous BLL of ≥ 20 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ | ≥ 20 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ Incidence (%) | |
| | Connecticut | 1,677 | 73,878 | 2.3 | 404 | 75,088 | 0.5 | 166 | 75,437 | 0.2 | 86 | 75,569 | 0.1 |
| By-Town | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 ANDOVER | 1 | 35 | 2.9 | 1 | 35 | 2.9 | 0 | 35 | 0.0 | 0 | 35 | 0.0 | |
| 2 ANSONIA | 11 | 474 | 2.3 | 3 | 489 | 0.6 | 2 | 496 | 0.4 | 1 | 497 | 0.2 | |
| 3 ASHFORD | 1 | 68 | 1.5 | 1 | 68 | 1.5 | 0 | 68 | 0.0 | 0 | 68 | 0.0 | |
| 4 AVON | 1 | 240 | 0.4 | 1 | 241 | 0.4 | 1 | 241 | 0.4 | 1 | 241 | 0.4 | |
| 5 BARKHAMSTED | 0 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 0.0 | 0 | 40 | 0.0 | 0 | 40 | 0.0 | |
| 6 BEACON FALLS | 0 | 80 | 0 | 0 | 81 | 0.0 | 0 | 82 | 0.0 | 0 | 82 | 0.0 | |
| 7 BERLIN | 2 | 241 | 0.8 | 1 | 243 | 0.4 | 0 | 243 | 0.0 | 0 | 243 | 0.0 | |
| 8 BETHANY | 0 | 61 | 0 | 1 | 63 | 1.6 | 0 | 63 | 0.0 | 0 | 63 | 0.0 | |
| 9 BETHEL | 2 | 332 | 0.6 | 0 | 335 | 0.0 | 0 | 336 | 0.0 | 0 | 336 | 0.0 | |
| 10 BETHLEHEM | 0 | 39 | 0 | 0 | 39 | 0.0 | 0 | 39 | 0.0 | 0 | 39 | 0.0 | |
| 11 BLOOMFIELD | 6 | 333 | 1.8 | 0 | 336 | 0.0 | 0 | 336 | 0.0 | 0 | 338 | 0.0 | |
| 12 BOLTON | 0 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 64 | 0.0 | 0 | 64 | 0.0 | 0 | 64 | 0.0 | |
| 13 BOZRAH | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0.0 | 0 | 20 | 0.0 | 0 | 20 | 0.0 | |
| 14 BRANFORD | 2 | 370 | 0.5 | 0 | 372 | 0.0 | 0 | 372 | 0.0 | 0 | 372 | 0.0 | |
| 15 BRIDGEPORT | 275 | 5875 | 4.7 | 66 | 6133 | 1.1 | 26 | 6192 | 0.4 | 13 | 6223 | 0.2 | |
| 16 BRIDGEWATER | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0.0 | 0 | 6 | 0.0 | 0 | 6 | 0.0 | |
| 17 BRISTOL | 21 | 981 | 2.1 | 8 | 989 | 0.8 | 4 | 989 | 0.4 | 2 | 990 | 0.2 | |
| 18 BROOKFIELD | 1 | 226 | 0.4 | 1 | 226 | 0.4 | 0 | 226 | 0.0 | 0 | 226 | 0.0 | |
| 19 BROOKLYN | 1 | 149 | 0.7 | 1 | 149 | 0.7 | 0 | 150 | 0.0 | 0 | 150 | 0.0 | |
| 20 BURLINGTON | 1 | 133 | 0.8 | 0 | 133 | 0.0 | 0 | 133 | 0.0 | 0 | 133 | 0.0 | |
| 21 CANAAN | 2 | 8 | 25 | 0 | 9 | 0.0 | 0 | 9 | 0.0 | 0 | 10 | 0.0 | |
| 22 CANTERBURY | 4 | 77 | 5.2 | 1 | 78 | 1.3 | 1 | 78 | 1.3 | 0 | 78 | 0.0 | |
| 23 CANTON | 0 | 140 | 0 | 0 | 143 | 0.0 | 0 | 143 | 0.0 | 0 | 143 | 0.0 | |
| 24 CHAPLIN | 0 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 29 | 0.0 | 0 | 29 | 0.0 | 0 | 29 | 0.0 | |

Table 3. By Town Incidence

| Numbers and Percents of New Confirmed Blood Lead Levels | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------|--|---|---|---|--|--|---|--|--|---|--|--|
| CY 2013 Data | | Number of Children with BLL ≥ 5 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ For the First Time | Total # Children Screened with No Previous BLL of ≥ 5 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ | ≥ 5 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ Incidence (%) | Number of Children with BLL ≥ 10 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ For the First Time | Total # Children Screened with No Previous BLL of ≥ 10 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ | ≥ 10 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ Incidence (%) | Number of Children with BLL ≥ 15 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ For the First Time | Total # Children Screened with No Previous BLL of ≥ 15 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ | ≥ 15 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ Incidence (%) | Number of Children with BLL ≥ 20 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ For the First Time | Total # Children Screened with No Previous BLL of ≥ 20 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ | ≥ 20 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ Incidence (%) |
| 25 | CHESHIRE | 1 | 287 | 0.3 | 0 | 287 | 0.0 | 0 | 287 | 0.0 | 0 | 287 | 0.0 |
| 26 | CHESTER | 3 | 55 | 5.5 | 0 | 56 | 0.0 | 0 | 56 | 0.0 | 0 | 56 | 0.0 |
| 27 | CLINTON | 2 | 187 | 1.1 | 0 | 188 | 0.0 | 0 | 188 | 0.0 | 0 | 188 | 0.0 |
| 28 | COLCHESTER | 0 | 203 | 0 | 0 | 204 | 0.0 | 0 | 205 | 0.0 | 0 | 205 | 0.0 |
| 29 | COLEBROOK | 1 | 3 | 33.3 | 0 | 3 | 0.0 | 0 | 3 | 0.0 | 0 | 3 | 0.0 |
| 30 | COLUMBIA | 0 | 70 | 0 | 0 | 70 | 0.0 | 0 | 70 | 0.0 | 0 | 70 | 0.0 |
| 31 | CORNWALL | 2 | 19 | 10.5 | 0 | 19 | 0.0 | 0 | 19 | 0.0 | 0 | 19 | 0.0 |
| 32 | COVENTRY | 1 | 194 | 0.5 | 0 | 194 | 0.0 | 0 | 194 | 0.0 | 0 | 194 | 0.0 |
| 33 | CROMWELL | 1 | 272 | 0.4 | 1 | 275 | 0.4 | 0 | 276 | 0.0 | 0 | 276 | 0.0 |
| 34 | DANBURY | 23 | 2208 | 1 | 6 | 2249 | 0.3 | 3 | 2257 | 0.1 | 3 | 2261 | 0.1 |
| 35 | DARIEN | 1 | 456 | 0.2 | 0 | 457 | 0.0 | 0 | 459 | 0.0 | 0 | 459 | 0.0 |
| 36 | DEEP RIVER | 2 | 59 | 3.4 | 0 | 59 | 0.0 | 0 | 59 | 0.0 | 0 | 59 | 0.0 |
| 37 | DERBY | 7 | 275 | 2.5 | 1 | 285 | 0.4 | 0 | 287 | 0.0 | 0 | 287 | 0.0 |
| 38 | DURHAM | 0 | 111 | 0 | 0 | 111 | 0.0 | 0 | 111 | 0.0 | 0 | 111 | 0.0 |
| 39 | EAST GRANBY | 0 | 80 | 0 | 0 | 80 | 0.0 | 0 | 80 | 0.0 | 0 | 80 | 0.0 |
| 40 | EAST HADDAM | 1 | 112 | 0.9 | 0 | 112 | 0.0 | 0 | 112 | 0.0 | 0 | 112 | 0.0 |
| 41 | EAST HAMPTON | 4 | 186 | 2.2 | 0 | 186 | 0.0 | 0 | 186 | 0.0 | 0 | 187 | 0.0 |
| 42 | EAST HARTFORD | 15 | 1223 | 1.2 | 6 | 1247 | 0.5 | 2 | 1248 | 0.2 | 2 | 1251 | 0.2 |
| 43 | EAST HAVEN | 6 | 483 | 1.2 | 3 | 487 | 0.6 | 1 | 490 | 0.2 | 0 | 490 | 0.0 |
| 44 | EAST LYME | 1 | 223 | 0.4 | 0 | 223 | 0.0 | 0 | 223 | 0.0 | 0 | 223 | 0.0 |
| 45 | EAST WINDSOR | 3 | 168 | 1.8 | 1 | 168 | 0.6 | 1 | 168 | 0.6 | 0 | 168 | 0.0 |
| 46 | EASTFORD | 0 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 0.0 | 0 | 19 | 0.0 | 0 | 19 | 0.0 |
| 47 | EASTON | 0 | 81 | 0 | 0 | 81 | 0.0 | 0 | 81 | 0.0 | 0 | 81 | 0.0 |
| 48 | ELLINGTON | 1 | 259 | 0.4 | 0 | 260 | 0.0 | 0 | 260 | 0.0 | 0 | 260 | 0.0 |
| 49 | ENFIELD | 7 | 720 | 1 | 1 | 729 | 0.1 | 0 | 731 | 0.0 | 0 | 732 | 0.0 |
| 50 | ESSEX | 0 | 69 | 0 | 0 | 70 | 0.0 | 0 | 70 | 0.0 | 0 | 70 | 0.0 |
| 51 | FAIRFIELD | 5 | 940 | 0.5 | 1 | 941 | 0.1 | 0 | 944 | 0.0 | 0 | 944 | 0.0 |
| 52 | FARMINGTON | 1 | 366 | 0.3 | 0 | 366 | 0.0 | 0 | 366 | 0.0 | 0 | 366 | 0.0 |

Table 3. By Town Incidence

| Numbers and Percents of New Confirmed Blood Lead Levels | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|--|--|---|---|---|--|---|---|--|---|---|--|
| CY 2013 Data | | Number of Children with BLL ≥ 5 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ For the First Time | Total # Children Screened with No Previous BLL of ≥ 5 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ | ≥ 5 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ Incidence (%) | Number of Children with BLL ≥ 10 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ For the First Time | Total # Children Screened with No Previous BLL of ≥ 10 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ | ≥ 10 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ Incidence (%) | Number of Children with BLL ≥ 15 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ For the First Time | Total # Children Screened with No Previous BLL of ≥ 15 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ | ≥ 15 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ Incidence (%) | Number of Children with BLL ≥ 20 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ For the First Time | Total # Children Screened with No Previous BLL of ≥ 20 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ | ≥ 20 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ Incidence (%) |
| 53 | FRANKLIN | 0 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 0.0 | 0 | 16 | 0.0 | 0 | 16 | 0.0 |
| 54 | GLASTONBURY | 2 | 388 | 0.5 | 0 | 389 | 0.0 | 0 | 389 | 0.0 | 0 | 389 | 0.0 |
| 55 | GOSHEN | 0 | 31 | 0 | 0 | 31 | 0.0 | 0 | 31 | 0.0 | 0 | 31 | 0.0 |
| 56 | GRANBY | 1 | 129 | 0.8 | 0 | 131 | 0.0 | 0 | 131 | 0.0 | 0 | 131 | 0.0 |
| 57 | GREENWICH | 8 | 1201 | 0.7 | 4 | 1203 | 0.3 | 2 | 1204 | 0.2 | 2 | 1204 | 0.2 |
| 58 | GRISWOLD | 12 | 217 | 5.5 | 1 | 219 | 0.5 | 1 | 219 | 0.5 | 1 | 219 | 0.5 |
| 59 | GROTON | 5 | 1141 | 0.4 | 3 | 1143 | 0.3 | 1 | 1144 | 0.1 | 0 | 1144 | 0.0 |
| 60 | GUILFORD | 1 | 209 | 0.5 | 1 | 211 | 0.5 | 0 | 211 | 0.0 | 0 | 211 | 0.0 |
| 61 | HADDAM | 1 | 117 | 0.9 | 0 | 117 | 0.0 | 0 | 117 | 0.0 | 0 | 117 | 0.0 |
| 62 | HAMDEN | 18 | 1000 | 1.8 | 5 | 1006 | 0.5 | 1 | 1010 | 0.1 | 1 | 1011 | 0.1 |
| 63 | HAMPTON | 0 | 27 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 0.0 | 0 | 28 | 0.0 | 0 | 28 | 0.0 |
| 64 | HARTFORD | 109 | 4450 | 2.4 | 22 | 4595 | 0.5 | 11 | 4627 | 0.2 | 7 | 4635 | 0.2 |
| 65 | HARTLAND | 0 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 0.0 | 0 | 19 | 0.0 | 0 | 19 | 0.0 |
| 66 | HARWINTON | 0 | 67 | 0 | 0 | 68 | 0.0 | 0 | 68 | 0.0 | 0 | 68 | 0.0 |
| 67 | HEBRON | 0 | 85 | 0 | 0 | 85 | 0.0 | 0 | 85 | 0.0 | 0 | 85 | 0.0 |
| 68 | KENT | 1 | 26 | 3.8 | 0 | 26 | 0.0 | 0 | 26 | 0.0 | 0 | 26 | 0.0 |
| 69 | KILLINGLY | 8 | 450 | 1.8 | 2 | 454 | 0.4 | 1 | 455 | 0.2 | 0 | 455 | 0.0 |
| 70 | KILLINGWORTH | 0 | 74 | 0 | 0 | 74 | 0.0 | 0 | 74 | 0.0 | 0 | 74 | 0.0 |
| 71 | LEBANON | 2 | 80 | 2.5 | 0 | 81 | 0.0 | 0 | 81 | 0.0 | 0 | 81 | 0.0 |
| 72 | LEDYARD | 0 | 280 | 0 | 0 | 281 | 0.0 | 0 | 281 | 0.0 | 0 | 281 | 0.0 |
| 73 | LISBON | 0 | 31 | 0 | 0 | 31 | 0.0 | 0 | 32 | 0.0 | 0 | 32 | 0.0 |
| 74 | LITCHFIELD | 2 | 75 | 2.7 | 0 | 76 | 0.0 | 0 | 76 | 0.0 | 0 | 76 | 0.0 |
| 75 | LYME | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0.0 | 0 | 1 | 0.0 | 0 | 1 | 0.0 |
| 76 | MADISON | 0 | 199 | 0 | 0 | 199 | 0.0 | 0 | 199 | 0.0 | 0 | 199 | 0.0 |
| 77 | MANCHESTER | 20 | 1329 | 1.5 | 9 | 1347 | 0.7 | 6 | 1353 | 0.4 | 2 | 1353 | 0.1 |
| 78 | MANSFIELD | 1 | 148 | 0.7 | 0 | 148 | 0.0 | 0 | 149 | 0.0 | 0 | 149 | 0.0 |
| 79 | MARLBOROUGH | 0 | 68 | 0 | 0 | 68 | 0.0 | 0 | 68 | 0.0 | 0 | 68 | 0.0 |
| 80 | MERIDEN | 75 | 1766 | 4.2 | 21 | 1805 | 1.2 | 11 | 1814 | 0.6 | 5 | 1822 | 0.3 |
| 81 | MIDDLEBURY | 2 | 99 | 2 | 0 | 100 | 0.0 | 0 | 100 | 0.0 | 0 | 100 | 0.0 |

Table 3. By Town Incidence

| | | Numbers and Percents of New Confirmed Blood Lead Levels | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|------------------|--|---|---|---|--|--|---|--|--|---|--|--|
| CY 2013 Data | | Number of Children with BLL ≥ 5 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ For the First Time | Total # Children Screened with No Previous BLL of ≥ 5 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ | ≥ 5 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ Incidence (%) | Number of Children with BLL ≥ 10 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ For the First Time | Total # Children Screened with No Previous BLL of ≥ 10 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ | ≥ 10 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ Incidence (%) | Number of Children with BLL ≥ 15 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ For the First Time | Total # Children Screened with No Previous BLL of ≥ 15 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ | ≥ 15 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ Incidence (%) | Number of Children with BLL ≥ 20 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ For the First Time | Total # Children Screened with No Previous BLL of ≥ 20 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ | ≥ 20 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ Incidence (%) |
| 82 | MIDDLEFIELD | 0 | 42 | 0 | 0 | 43 | 0.0 | 0 | 43 | 0.0 | 0 | 44 | 0.0 |
| 83 | MIDDLETOWN | 23 | 960 | 2.4 | 3 | 965 | 0.3 | 1 | 968 | 0.1 | 0 | 968 | 0.0 |
| 84 | MILFORD | 7 | 887 | 0.8 | 1 | 889 | 0.1 | 0 | 890 | 0.0 | 0 | 890 | 0.0 |
| 85 | MONROE | 0 | 274 | 0 | 0 | 274 | 0.0 | 0 | 274 | 0.0 | 0 | 274 | 0.0 |
| 86 | MONTVILLE | 3 | 308 | 1 | 1 | 311 | 0.3 | 1 | 311 | 0.3 | 1 | 312 | 0.3 |
| 87 | MORRIS | 0 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 0.0 | 0 | 28 | 0.0 | 0 | 28 | 0.0 |
| 88 | NAUGATUCK | 14 | 628 | 2.2 | 5 | 634 | 0.8 | 0 | 639 | 0.0 | 0 | 641 | 0.0 |
| 89 | NEW BRITAIN | 60 | 2657 | 2.3 | 10 | 2735 | 0.4 | 6 | 2757 | 0.2 | 3 | 2761 | 0.1 |
| 90 | NEW CANAAN | 1 | 370 | 0.3 | 1 | 370 | 0.3 | 1 | 370 | 0.3 | 0 | 370 | 0.0 |
| 91 | NEW FAIRFIELD | 1 | 179 | 0.6 | 0 | 179 | 0.0 | 0 | 179 | 0.0 | 0 | 179 | 0.0 |
| 92 | NEW HARTFORD | 0 | 78 | 0 | 0 | 78 | 0.0 | 0 | 79 | 0.0 | 0 | 79 | 0.0 |
| 93 | NEW HAVEN | 296 | 4427 | 6.7 | 70 | 4566 | 1.5 | 24 | 4625 | 0.5 | 13 | 4644 | 0.3 |
| 94 | NEW LONDON | 31 | 723 | 4.3 | 6 | 735 | 0.8 | 1 | 742 | 0.1 | 1 | 743 | 0.1 |
| 95 | NEW MILFORD | 3 | 451 | 0.7 | 1 | 455 | 0.2 | 1 | 455 | 0.2 | 0 | 455 | 0.0 |
| 96 | NEWINGTON | 3 | 365 | 0.8 | 0 | 367 | 0.0 | 0 | 368 | 0.0 | 0 | 368 | 0.0 |
| 97 | NEWTOWN | 4 | 308 | 1.3 | 1 | 308 | 0.3 | 0 | 308 | 0.0 | 0 | 308 | 0.0 |
| 98 | NORFOLK | 1 | 14 | 7.1 | 0 | 14 | 0.0 | 0 | 14 | 0.0 | 0 | 14 | 0.0 |
| 99 | NORTH BRANFORD | 0 | 186 | 0 | 0 | 187 | 0.0 | 0 | 189 | 0.0 | 0 | 189 | 0.0 |
| 100 | NORTH CANAAN | 0 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 0.0 | 0 | 25 | 0.0 | 0 | 25 | 0.0 |
| 101 | NORTH HAVEN | 3 | 358 | 0.8 | 1 | 359 | 0.3 | 1 | 359 | 0.3 | 1 | 359 | 0.3 |
| 102 | NORTH STONINGTON | 3 | 77 | 3.9 | 0 | 77 | 0.0 | 0 | 77 | 0.0 | 0 | 77 | 0.0 |
| 103 | NORWALK | 43 | 2275 | 1.9 | 10 | 2306 | 0.4 | 3 | 2309 | 0.1 | 3 | 2313 | 0.1 |
| 104 | NORWICH | 41 | 989 | 4.1 | 14 | 1009 | 1.4 | 7 | 1014 | 0.7 | 3 | 1016 | 0.3 |
| 105 | OLD LYME | 3 | 116 | 2.6 | 1 | 116 | 0.9 | 0 | 116 | 0.0 | 0 | 116 | 0.0 |
| 106 | OLD SAYBROOK | 1 | 124 | 0.8 | 0 | 124 | 0.0 | 0 | 124 | 0.0 | 0 | 124 | 0.0 |
| 107 | ORANGE | 0 | 184 | 0 | 0 | 185 | 0.0 | 0 | 185 | 0.0 | 0 | 185 | 0.0 |
| 108 | OXFORD | 3 | 183 | 1.6 | 0 | 184 | 0.0 | 0 | 185 | 0.0 | 0 | 185 | 0.0 |

Table 3. By Town Incidence

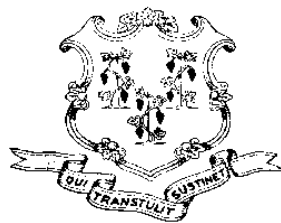
| | | Numbers and Percents of New Confirmed Blood Lead Levels | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|--|---|---|---|--|--|---|--|--|---|--|--|
| CY 2013 Data | | Number of Children with BLL ≥ 5 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ For the First Time | Total # Children Screened with No Previous BLL of ≥ 5 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ | ≥ 5 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ Incidence (%) | Number of Children with BLL ≥ 10 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ For the First Time | Total # Children Screened with No Previous BLL of ≥ 10 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ | ≥ 10 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ Incidence (%) | Number of Children with BLL ≥ 15 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ For the First Time | Total # Children Screened with No Previous BLL of ≥ 15 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ | ≥ 15 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ Incidence (%) | Number of Children with BLL ≥ 20 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ For the First Time | Total # Children Screened with No Previous BLL of ≥ 20 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ | ≥ 20 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ Incidence (%) |
| 109 | PLAINFIELD | 8 | 339 | 2.4 | 1 | 340 | 0.3 | 1 | 341 | 0.3 | 0 | 341 | 0.0 |
| 110 | PLAINVILLE | 4 | 292 | 1.4 | 0 | 293 | 0.0 | 0 | 295 | 0.0 | 0 | 295 | 0.0 |
| 111 | PLYMOUTH | 1 | 157 | 0.6 | 1 | 158 | 0.6 | 0 | 158 | 0.0 | 0 | 158 | 0.0 |
| 112 | POMFRET | 4 | 84 | 4.8 | 0 | 84 | 0.0 | 0 | 86 | 0.0 | 0 | 86 | 0.0 |
| 113 | PORTLAND | 1 | 142 | 0.7 | 0 | 142 | 0.0 | 0 | 142 | 0.0 | 0 | 142 | 0.0 |
| 114 | PRESTON | 0 | 57 | 0 | 0 | 57 | 0.0 | 0 | 57 | 0.0 | 0 | 57 | 0.0 |
| 115 | PROSPECT | 0 | 95 | 0 | 0 | 95 | 0.0 | 0 | 95 | 0.0 | 0 | 95 | 0.0 |
| 116 | PUTNAM | 7 | 261 | 2.7 | 0 | 265 | 0.0 | 0 | 266 | 0.0 | 0 | 266 | 0.0 |
| 117 | REDDING | 0 | 91 | 0 | 0 | 92 | 0.0 | 0 | 92 | 0.0 | 0 | 92 | 0.0 |
| 118 | RIDGEFIELD | 1 | 359 | 0.3 | 0 | 361 | 0.0 | 0 | 361 | 0.0 | 0 | 361 | 0.0 |
| 119 | ROCKY HILL | 7 | 360 | 1.9 | 2 | 361 | 0.6 | 0 | 361 | 0.0 | 0 | 361 | 0.0 |
| 120 | ROXBURY | 0 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 0.0 | 0 | 19 | 0.0 | 0 | 19 | 0.0 |
| 121 | SALEM | 0 | 46 | 0 | 0 | 46 | 0.0 | 0 | 46 | 0.0 | 0 | 46 | 0.0 |
| 122 | SALISBURY | 2 | 17 | 11.8 | 1 | 18 | 5.6 | 0 | 18 | 0.0 | 0 | 18 | 0.0 |
| 123 | SCOTLAND | 1 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0.0 | 0 | 10 | 0.0 | 0 | 10 | 0.0 |
| 124 | SEYMOUR | 3 | 331 | 0.9 | 1 | 332 | 0.3 | 0 | 332 | 0.0 | 0 | 333 | 0.0 |
| 125 | SHARON | 2 | 17 | 11.8 | 0 | 17 | 0.0 | 0 | 17 | 0.0 | 0 | 17 | 0.0 |
| 126 | SHELTON | 5 | 622 | 0.8 | 0 | 623 | 0.0 | 0 | 623 | 0.0 | 0 | 623 | 0.0 |
| 127 | SHERMAN | 0 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 0.0 | 0 | 24 | 0.0 | 0 | 24 | 0.0 |
| 128 | SIMSBURY | 2 | 253 | 0.8 | 1 | 254 | 0.4 | 0 | 254 | 0.0 | 0 | 254 | 0.0 |
| 129 | SOMERS | 1 | 130 | 0.8 | 1 | 131 | 0.8 | 1 | 131 | 0.8 | 1 | 132 | 0.8 |
| 130 | SOUTH WINDSOR | 4 | 329 | 1.2 | 1 | 329 | 0.3 | 0 | 330 | 0.0 | 0 | 330 | 0.0 |
| 131 | SOUTHBURY | 1 | 166 | 0.6 | 0 | 166 | 0.0 | 0 | 166 | 0.0 | 0 | 166 | 0.0 |
| 132 | SOUTHINGTON | 2 | 497 | 0.4 | 0 | 498 | 0.0 | 0 | 499 | 0.0 | 0 | 499 | 0.0 |
| 133 | SPRAGUE | 3 | 71 | 4.2 | 0 | 71 | 0.0 | 0 | 72 | 0.0 | 0 | 72 | 0.0 |
| 134 | STAFFORD | 8 | 192 | 4.2 | 0 | 195 | 0.0 | 0 | 196 | 0.0 | 0 | 196 | 0.0 |
| 135 | STAMFORD | 40 | 3655 | 1.1 | 8 | 3693 | 0.2 | 1 | 3699 | 0.0 | 0 | 3703 | 0.0 |
| 136 | STERLING | 1 | 70 | 1.4 | 0 | 72 | 0.0 | 0 | 73 | 0.0 | 0 | 73 | 0.0 |

Table 3. By Town Incidence

| Numbers and Percents of New Confirmed Blood Lead Levels | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------|--|---|---|---|--|--|---|--|--|---|--|--|
| CY 2013 Data | | Number of Children with BLL ≥ 5 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ For the First Time | Total # Children Screened with No Previous BLL of ≥ 5 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ | ≥ 5 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ Incidence (%) | Number of Children with BLL ≥ 10 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ For the First Time | Total # Children Screened with No Previous BLL of ≥ 10 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ | ≥ 10 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ Incidence (%) | Number of Children with BLL ≥ 15 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ For the First Time | Total # Children Screened with No Previous BLL of ≥ 15 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ | ≥ 15 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ Incidence (%) | Number of Children with BLL ≥ 20 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ For the First Time | Total # Children Screened with No Previous BLL of ≥ 20 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ | ≥ 20 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ Incidence (%) |
| 137 | STONINGTON | 6 | 230 | 2.6 | 1 | 231 | 0.4 | 0 | 232 | 0.0 | 0 | 233 | 0.0 |
| 138 | STRATFORD | 16 | 1059 | 1.5 | 2 | 1075 | 0.2 | 0 | 1076 | 0.0 | 0 | 1079 | 0.0 |
| 139 | SUFFIELD | 2 | 156 | 1.3 | 0 | 156 | 0.0 | 0 | 156 | 0.0 | 0 | 156 | 0.0 |
| 140 | THOMASTON | 2 | 117 | 1.7 | 0 | 117 | 0.0 | 0 | 117 | 0.0 | 0 | 117 | 0.0 |
| 141 | THOMPSON | 9 | 179 | 5 | 2 | 181 | 1.1 | 1 | 184 | 0.5 | 1 | 185 | 0.5 |
| 142 | TOLLAND | 1 | 221 | 0.5 | 0 | 221 | 0.0 | 0 | 221 | 0.0 | 0 | 221 | 0.0 |
| 143 | TORRINGTON | 28 | 493 | 5.7 | 8 | 495 | 1.6 | 1 | 496 | 0.2 | 0 | 496 | 0.0 |
| 144 | TRUMBULL | 4 | 535 | 0.7 | 2 | 536 | 0.4 | 1 | 536 | 0.2 | 0 | 536 | 0.0 |
| 145 | UNION | 1 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0.0 | 0 | 10 | 0.0 | 0 | 10 | 0.0 |
| 146 | VERNON | 18 | 637 | 2.8 | 3 | 643 | 0.5 | 0 | 647 | 0.0 | 0 | 647 | 0.0 |
| 147 | VOLUNTOWN | 1 | 37 | 2.7 | 0 | 37 | 0.0 | 0 | 37 | 0.0 | 0 | 37 | 0.0 |
| 148 | WALLINGFORD | 9 | 816 | 1.1 | 3 | 818 | 0.4 | 1 | 820 | 0.1 | 1 | 820 | 0.1 |
| 149 | WARREN | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0.0 | 0 | 3 | 0.0 | 0 | 3 | 0.0 |
| 150 | WASHINGTON | 1 | 32 | 3.1 | 0 | 35 | 0.0 | 0 | 35 | 0.0 | 0 | 35 | 0.0 |
| 151 | WATERBURY | 157 | 4293 | 3.7 | 40 | 4419 | 0.9 | 23 | 4463 | 0.5 | 13 | 4478 | 0.3 |
| 152 | WATERFORD | 0 | 276 | 0 | 0 | 277 | 0.0 | 0 | 277 | 0.0 | 0 | 277 | 0.0 |
| 153 | WATERTOWN | 5 | 327 | 1.5 | 1 | 330 | 0.3 | 0 | 330 | 0.0 | 0 | 330 | 0.0 |
| 154 | WEST HARTFORD | 11 | 965 | 1.1 | 2 | 971 | 0.2 | 0 | 972 | 0.0 | 0 | 974 | 0.0 |
| 155 | WEST HAVEN | 31 | 1327 | 2.3 | 15 | 1353 | 1.1 | 10 | 1357 | 0.7 | 2 | 1358 | 0.1 |
| 156 | WESTBROOK | 3 | 89 | 3.4 | 0 | 89 | 0.0 | 0 | 91 | 0.0 | 0 | 91 | 0.0 |
| 157 | WESTON | 0 | 112 | 0 | 0 | 112 | 0.0 | 0 | 112 | 0.0 | 0 | 112 | 0.0 |
| 158 | WESTPORT | 1 | 410 | 0.2 | 0 | 411 | 0.0 | 0 | 411 | 0.0 | 0 | 411 | 0.0 |
| 159 | WETHERSFIELD | 1 | 425 | 0.2 | 0 | 426 | 0.0 | 0 | 426 | 0.0 | 0 | 426 | 0.0 |
| 160 | WILLINGTON | 0 | 86 | 0 | 0 | 87 | 0.0 | 0 | 89 | 0.0 | 0 | 89 | 0.0 |
| 161 | WILTON | 1 | 263 | 0.4 | 0 | 263 | 0.0 | 0 | 263 | 0.0 | 0 | 263 | 0.0 |
| 162 | WINCHESTER | 7 | 145 | 4.8 | 1 | 147 | 0.7 | 1 | 148 | 0.7 | 0 | 150 | 0.0 |
| 163 | WINDHAM | 13 | 549 | 2.4 | 5 | 556 | 0.9 | 2 | 563 | 0.4 | 1 | 565 | 0.2 |

Table 3. By Town Incidence

| Numbers and Percents of New Confirmed Blood Lead Levels | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------|--|--|---|---|---|--|---|---|--|---|---|--|
| CY 2013 Data | | Number of Children with BLL ≥ 5 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ For the First Time | Total # Children Screened with No Previous BLL of ≥ 5 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ | ≥ 5 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ Incidence (%) | Number of Children with BLL ≥ 10 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ For the First Time | Total # Children Screened with No Previous BLL of ≥ 10 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ | ≥ 10 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ Incidence (%) | Number of Children with BLL ≥ 15 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ For the First Time | Total # Children Screened with No Previous BLL of ≥ 15 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ | ≥ 15 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ Incidence (%) | Number of Children with BLL ≥ 20 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ For the First Time | Total # Children Screened with No Previous BLL of ≥ 20 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ | ≥ 20 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ Incidence (%) |
| 164 | WINDSOR | 4 | 408 | 1 | 1 | 411 | 0.2 | 0 | 411 | 0.0 | 0 | 412 | 0.0 |
| 165 | WINDSOR LOCKS | 3 | 164 | 1.8 | 2 | 166 | 1.2 | 2 | 166 | 1.2 | 2 | 166 | 1.2 |
| 166 | WOLCOTT | 0 | 189 | 0 | 0 | 189 | 0.0 | 0 | 190 | 0.0 | 0 | 190 | 0.0 |
| 167 | WOODBRIIDGE | 0 | 112 | 0 | 0 | 114 | 0.0 | 0 | 114 | 0.0 | 0 | 115 | 0.0 |
| 168 | WOODBURY | 2 | 109 | 1.8 | 1 | 110 | 0.9 | 0 | 110 | 0.0 | 0 | 110 | 0.0 |
| 169 | WOODSTOCK | 1 | 131 | 0.8 | 0 | 131 | 0.0 | 0 | 131 | 0.0 | 0 | 132 | 0.0 |





Hands and toys can become contaminated from household dust or exterior soil. Regularly wash children's hands and toys can help prevent lead poisoning.

The children in the photos in this report are **not** lead poisoned. The goal of the Department of Public Health is for **all** children to be safe from lead poisoning.

Additional lead poisoning data can be found at <http://www.ct.gov/dph/lead>

