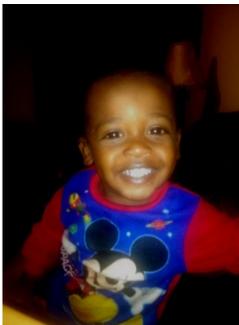
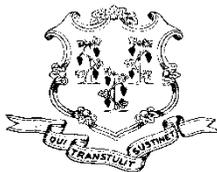


Connecticut Department of Public Health

Childhood Lead Poisoning In Connecticut

2011 Surveillance Report





Childhood Lead Poisoning in Connecticut

CY 2011 Surveillance Report

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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 surveillance conducted by the Lead and Healthy Homes Program during the 2011 calendar year (CY).

- **Statewide Blood Lead Screening**

- 84,008 blood lead tests for children under age of 6 received by the Lead and Healthy Homes program
- 77,423 children under age of 6 were screened
- Among birth cohort 2008 who turned 3 years of age in 2011: 83.2% were screened by age 2 and 96.5% were screened by age 3; 51.1% were screened at age 1 and again at age 2
- Among birth cohort 2009 who turned 2 years of age in 2011: 84.3% were screened by age 2

- **Prevalence of Childhood Lead Poisoning**

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

- 4,984 (65 per 1,000, i.e. 6.5%) children ≥ 5 $\mu\text{g/dL}$
- 619 (8 per 1,000, i.e. 0.8%) children ≥ 10 $\mu\text{g/dL}$
- 264 (3 per 1,000, i.e. 0.3%) children ≥ 15 $\mu\text{g/dL}$
- 111 (1 per 1,000, i.e. 0.1%) children ≥ 20 $\mu\text{g/dL}$

- **Incidence of Childhood Lead Poisoning**

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

- 434 (6 per 1,000) ≥ 10 $\mu\text{g/dL}$
- 187 (2 per 1,000) ≥ 15 $\mu\text{g/dL}$
- 81 (1 per 1,000) ≥ 20 $\mu\text{g/dL}$

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

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

- Blacks (1.2%) were more likely to have EBLLs of ≥ 10 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ than Whites (0.7%), Native Americans (0.5%), or Asians (0.7%)
- Hispanics (1.2%) were more likely to have EBLLs of ≥ 10 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ than Non-Hispanics (0.6%)

- **Environmental Lead Hazard Investigations**

Among the 110 dwelling units for which environmental investigations were completed and reported for poisoned children:

- 86.4% were identified with environmental lead hazards
- 86.4% were multiple-unit dwelling
- 83.6% were identified with paint hazards
- 60.9% were identified with dust hazards
- 43.6% were identified with soil hazards
- 0.9% with a drinking water hazard

UNDERSTANDING THE LEAD DATA

Laboratories are mandated to submit blood lead reports to the Connecticut Department of Public Health (CT DPH) and to local health departments per Connecticut General Statutes (CGS) Sec. 19a-110 -- *Report of lead poisoning*. Specifically, 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 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 child 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.

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 - For the purposes of this report, children who were diagnosed with a blood lead level of ≥ 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ are considered to be lead poisoned. It should be noted that blood lead levels as low as 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ are associated with a decrease in IQ and school-based performance (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 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).

Children who had a blood sample collected for a lead screening in 2011 are included in this report regardless of whether the test was analyzed in 2011.

When a child had more than one lead screening in CY 2011, 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 2011, 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 $<10 \mu\text{g/dL}$
- 3) The second of two capillary blood draws, if both screenings results were $\geq 10 \mu\text{g/dL}$ and the blood tests were drawn within 12 weeks of one another
- 4) A capillary blood draw with a result of $\geq 10 \mu\text{g/dL}$, if the previous lead test was a confirmed blood lead level of $\geq 10 \mu\text{g/dL}$, regardless of the time lag between tests

Part I: BLOOD LEAD SCREENING

Blood Lead Screening in 2011

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) 2011:

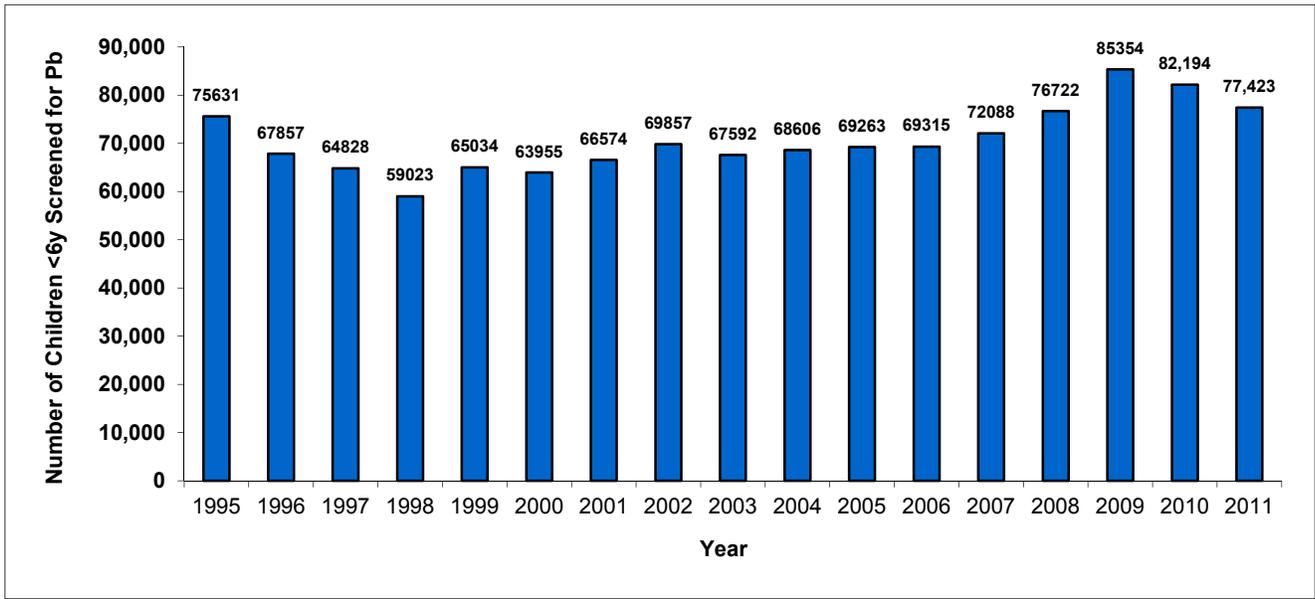
- The Lead and Healthy Homes program received 84,008 blood lead tests for children under the age of six
- 77,423 children under six years of age were tested for lead poisoning
- 55,960 (67.6%) children between 9 months and two years old were tested for lead poisoning

Table 1. Demographics of children under 6 years of age who had a lead screening – Connecticut CY 2011 (N=77,423)

Demographics	Number	Percent
Age		
0-8 months	619	0.8%
9-11 months	5,647	7.3%
12-23 months	26,006	33.6%
24-35 months	24,307	31.4%
36-47 months	9,129	11.8%
48-59 months	7,822	10.1%
60-71 months	3,893	5.0%
Gender		
Male	37,921	49.0%
Female	36,465	47.1%
Unknown	3,037	3.9%
Race		
White	47,901	61.9%
Black	10,598	13.7%
Asian	3,248	4.2%
Native American	372	0.5%
Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	10	<0.1%
Other	679	0.9%
Unknown	14,615	18.9%
Ethnicity		
Hispanic	19,032	24.5%
Non-Hispanic	42,938	55.5%
Unknown	15,453	20.0%

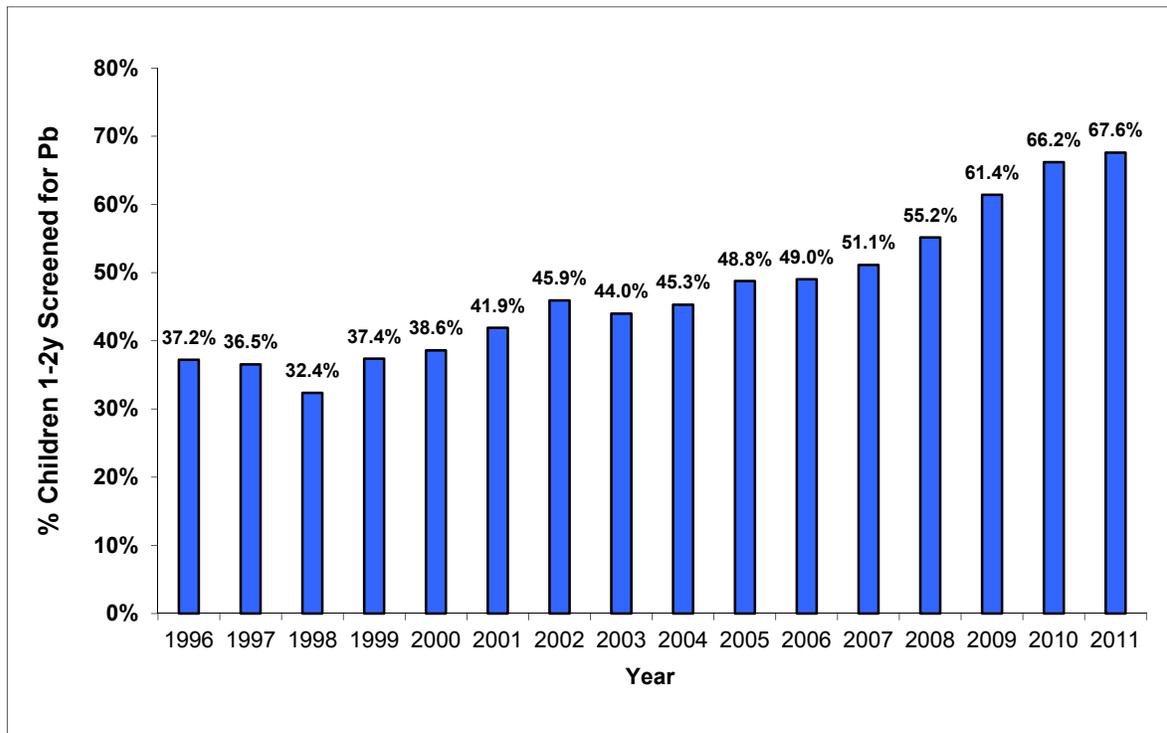
Statewide Screening

Figure 1. Number of children under 6 years of age who had a lead screening, by calendar year – Connecticut 1995-2011



In CY 2011, 77,423 children under six years of age were tested for lead at least one time.

Figure 2. Percentage of children 1-2 years of age who had a lead screening – Connecticut 1996-2011



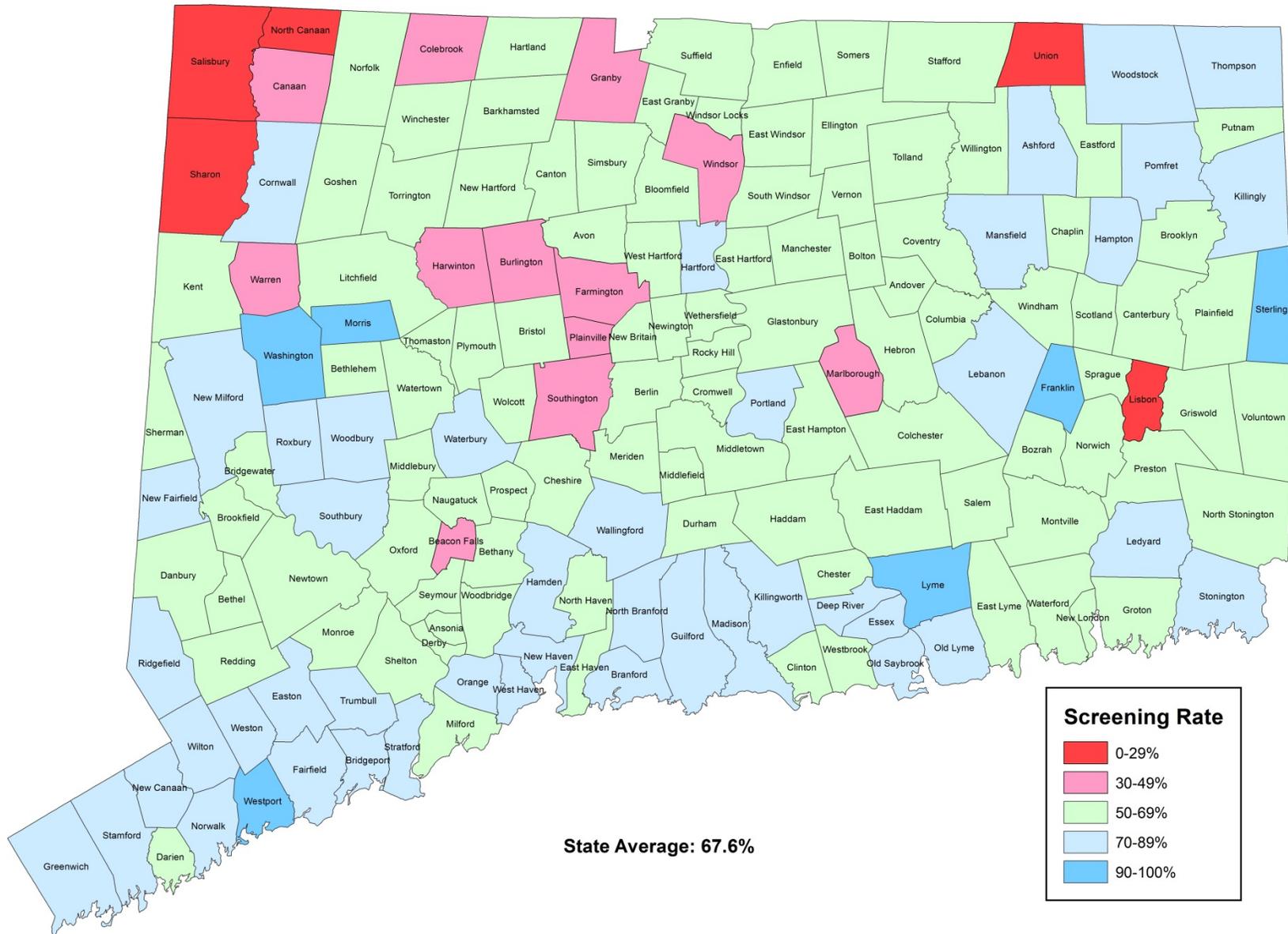
In CY 2011, 55,960 (67.6%) children between 9 months and 2 years of age were tested for lead poisoning. Starting with this 2011 report, we modified how we evaluate screening rates for one and two year olds. State law requires medical providers to test children between 9 to 24 months of age. As such, we included the 9 months to 11 months test results to the analyses. 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. For detailed information on screening by town for children between 9 months and 2 years of age, see Appendix Table1.

Map 1.

By Town Blood Lead Screening Rate Children 9 months to 2 Years Old, Connecticut 2011



Compliance with Blood Lead Testing Requirements:

Screening rates among birth cohorts who turned 1 year old, 2 years old, 3 years old, and 6 years old in 2011

Starting January 1, 2009, it became mandatory that all healthcare providers in Connecticut conduct annual blood lead testing for children between 9 to 35 months of age. Prior to 2009, lead screening of one and two year old children was recommended rather than mandated. Compliance with this mandate 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.

The entire 2008 birth cohort reached three years of age (36 months) in 2011. As such, this is the first year that 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.

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 among 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.

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

2010 Birth Cohort (turned 1 year old in 2011)

Among children born in 2010,

- 17.7% were tested before age 1 (defined as under 12 months)
 - 66.7% were tested at age 1 (defined as 12 months to 23 months)
 - 81.6% were tested by age 2 (defined as under 24 months)
-

2009 Birth Cohort (turned 2 years old in 2011)

Among children born in 2009,

- 18.7% were tested before age 1 (defined as under 12 months)
 - 69.3% were tested at age 1 (defined as 12 months to 23 months)
 - 84.3% were tested by age 2 (defined as under 24 months)
-

2008 Birth Cohort (turned 3 years old in 2011)

Among children born in 2008,

- 17.3% were tested before age 1 (defined as under 12 months)
- 69.3% were tested at age 1 (defined as 12 months to 23 months)
- 64.8% were tested at age 2 (defined as 24 to 35 months)

The 2008 birth cohort provides us with the first opportunity to evaluate medical provider compliance with required blood lead testing for children between 9 to 35 months.

- 83.2% were tested by age 2
- 51.1% were screened at age 1[‡] and again at age 2

Please refer to the illustrated graph, shown on the next page (Figures 3) which describes testing behaviors of medical providers for the 2008 birth cohort.

[‡] Including children 9 to 11 months old

Figure 3. Screening rate by age at blood lead testing among birth cohort 2008

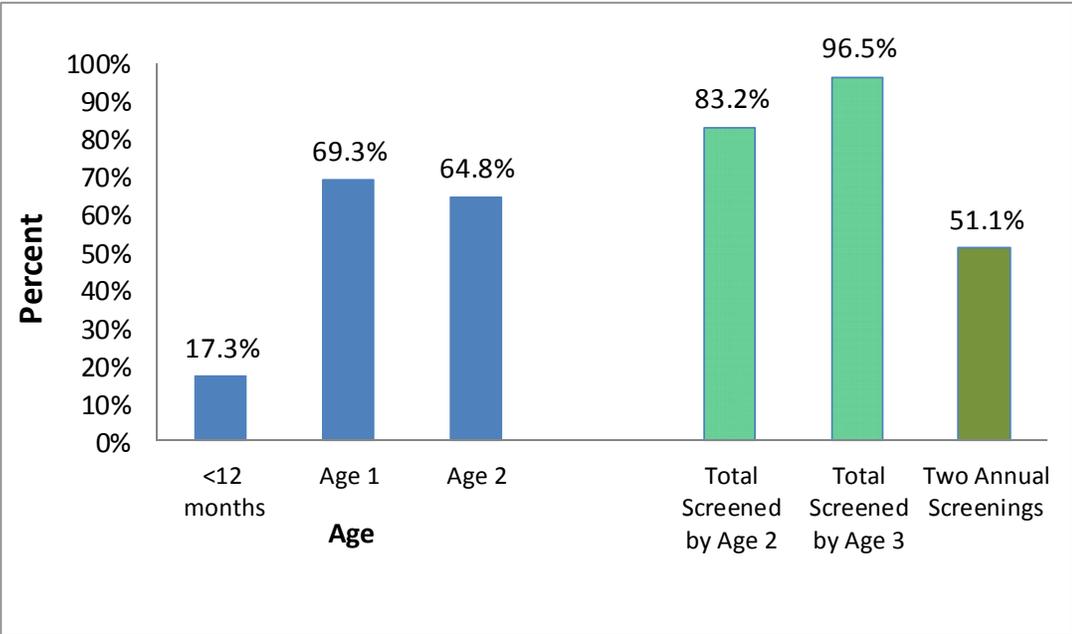
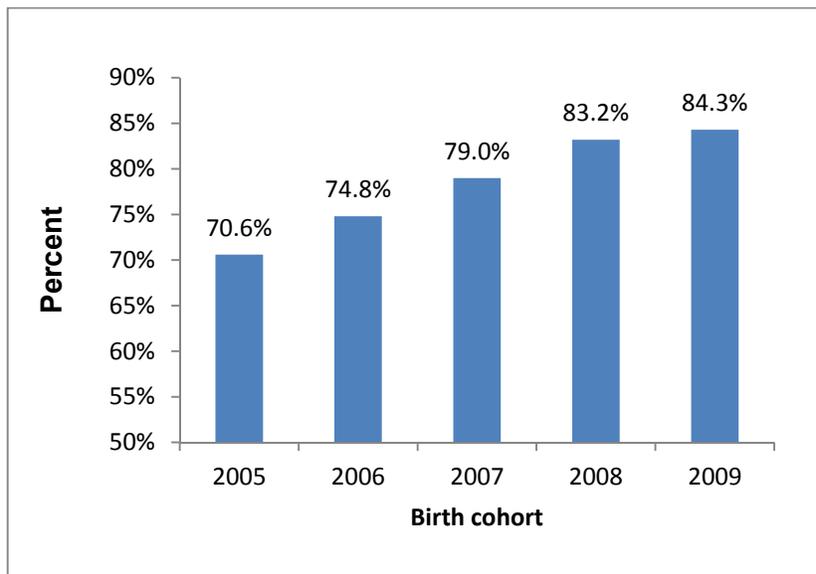


Figure 3 illustrates the data for the 2008 birth cohort described on the prior page of this report. The 2008 birth cohort provides the first opportunity to evaluate medical provider compliance with required blood lead testing for children between 9 to 35 months of age. The data indicate that healthcare providers are screening more children for lead. However, efforts need to be made to remind healthcare providers of the requirement to test children under the age of three annually; 96.5% of children are tested for lead by age three at least one time, but only 51.1% are tested the required two times before turning three years of age.

A map (Map 2.) illustrating by town screening rates for the 2008 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 us of where we can focus our outreach efforts in collaboration with local health departments and district departments of health.

Figure 4. At least one screening by second birthday (0 to 23 months), birth cohort 2005 to 2009

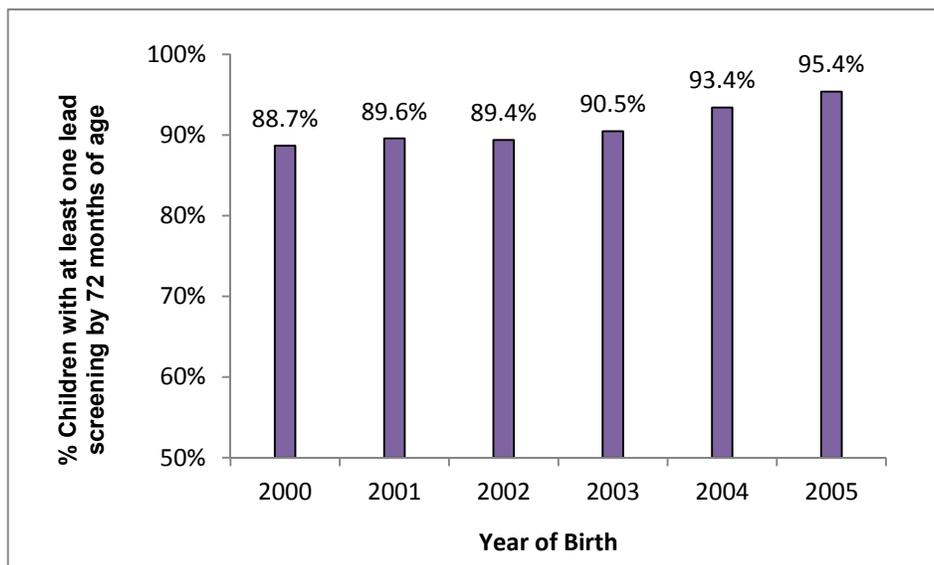


Another method for evaluating the effectiveness of mandatory blood lead screening for young children is to compare blood lead testing rates between birth cohorts. Since every child should be tested annually between 9-35 months of age, then minimally, every child should have had at least one blood lead 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. The increase in blood lead screening among birth cohorts (illustrated by Figure 4 above) is also coupled with a decrease in childhood lead poisoning rates (page 24, Figure 7) strongly suggesting that mandatory screening laws are an effective tool for reducing childhood lead poisoning.

There is a 13.7% increase from birth cohort 2005, (children born 4 years before mandatory universal screening) to birth cohort 2009. A trend of increased blood lead screening by second birthday across birth cohorts from cohort 2005 to cohort 2009 is observed.

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 2000-2005



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 2011 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 24, Figure 7.) strongly suggesting that mandatory screening laws are an effective tool for reducing childhood lead poisoning.

Among children born in 2005, 95.4% had at least one lead screening by 6 years of age. There was a 2.0% increase in screening among children born in 2005 when compared to children born in 2004.

Part II. PREVALENCE OF CHILDHOOD LEAD POISONING

Prevalence

Prevalence of Childhood Lead Poisoning –

Prevalence of childhood lead poisoning is defined as the proportion of children under six years of age with a confirmed lead test in CY 2011 whose blood lead levels were ≥ 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$. Prevalence includes childhood lead poisoning cases that may have occurred prior to 2011, and then remained lead poisoning cases during CY 2011.

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 2011 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 2011 whose blood lead levels were ≥ 20 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$.

Response Policies for Actionable Blood Lead Levels –

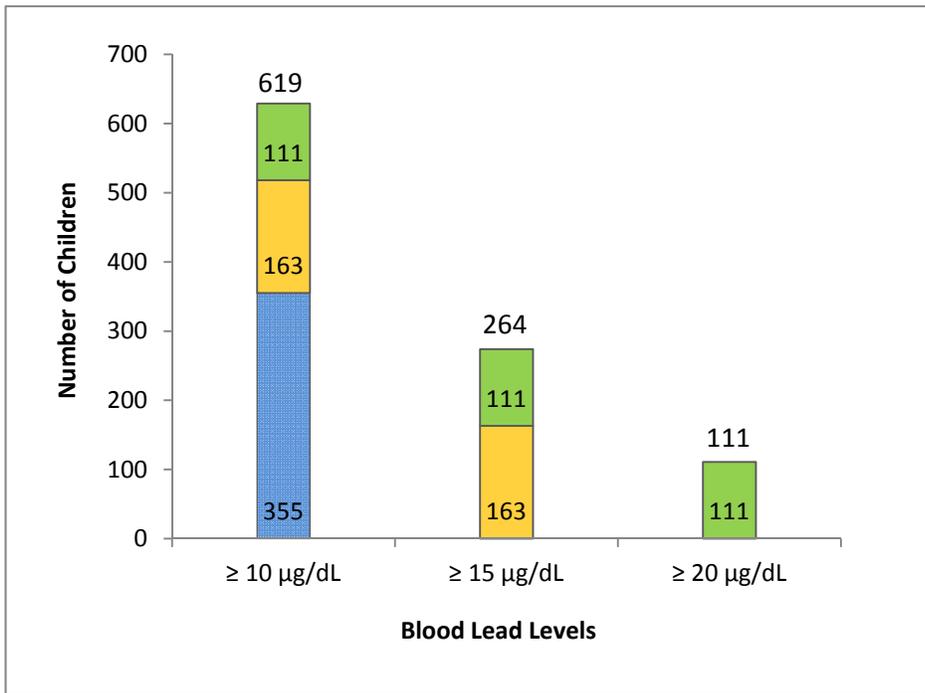
Per Connecticut General Statutes (CGS) sections 19a-110(d), and 19a-111, local health departments are responsible for responding to reported blood lead levels of 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ or more. When a child's blood lead is at or above 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$, the local health department must provide 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.

Effective January 2009, a local health department must conduct an on-site comprehensive lead inspection and order remediation of the sources of lead exposure 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 and order the elimination (abatement) of the sources of lead exposure for that child.

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.

Figure 6. Number of children under 6 years of age diagnosed with lead poisoning, CY 2011



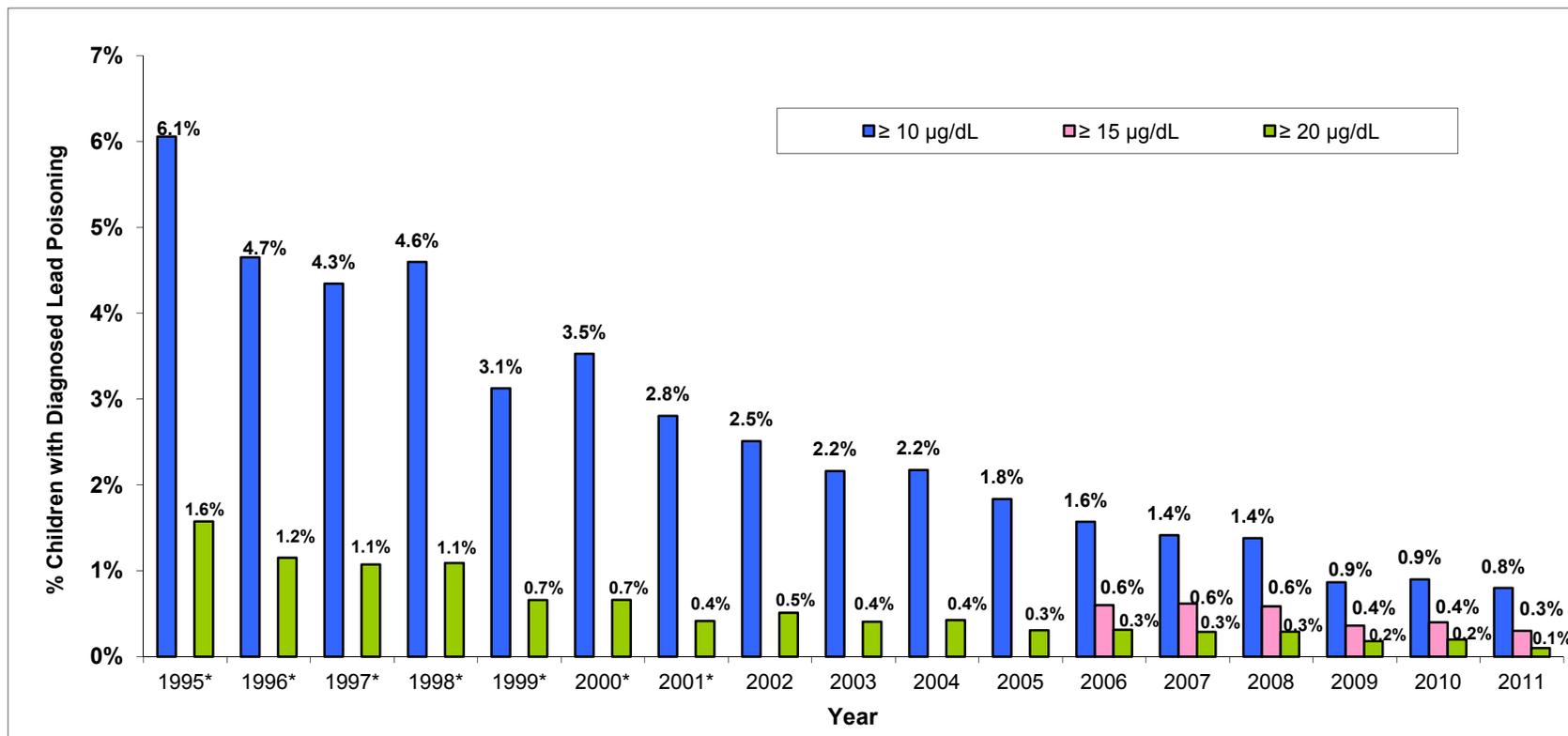
Number of children identified as lead poisoned in 2011:

- 619 $\geq 10 \mu\text{g/dL}^\ddagger$
- 264 $\geq 15 \mu\text{g/dL}^\S$
- 111 $\geq 20 \mu\text{g/dL}$

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

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

Figure 7. Prevalence of children under 6 years of age who are lead poisoned, by calendar year and by blood lead level – Connecticut 1995-2011*

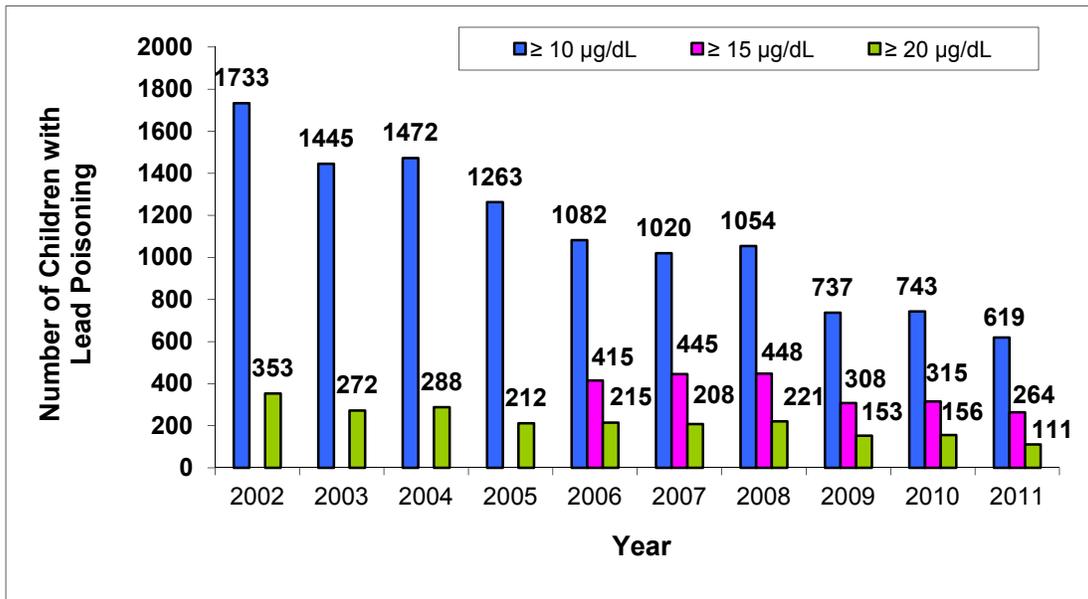


Among children under 6 years of age who had a confirmed blood lead test in 2011, 0.8%, 0.3%, and 0.1% of children were found to have blood lead levels of $\geq 10 \mu\text{g/dL}$, $\geq 15 \mu\text{g/dL}$, and $\geq 20 \mu\text{g/dL}$, respectively. Since CY 2009, the prevalence of childhood lead poisoning cases of $\geq 10 \mu\text{g/dL}$ has dropped below 1%. The prevalence continued to decrease from 2010 to 2011.

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

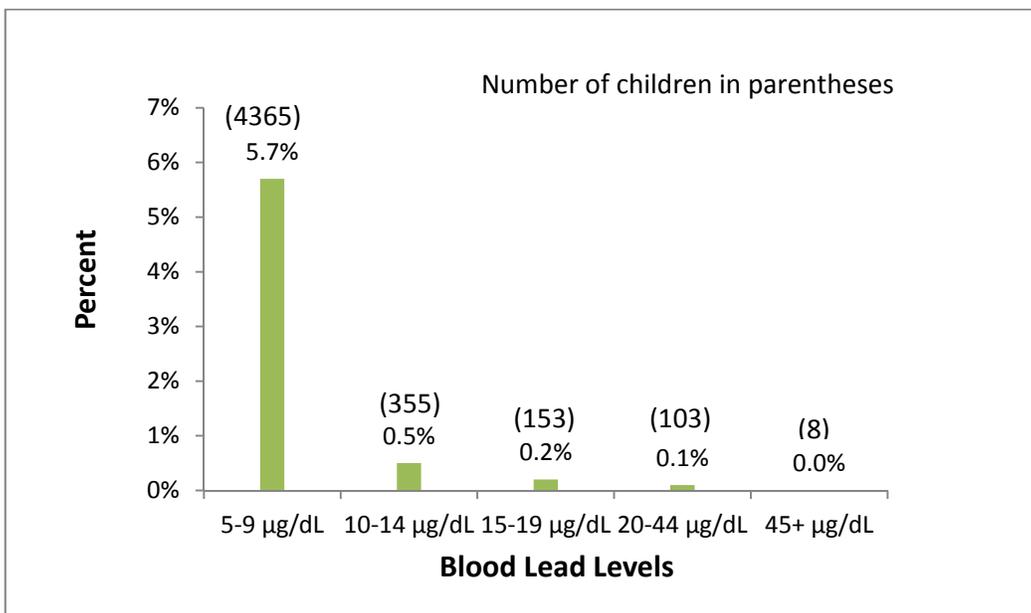
Data source of the 1995-2001 data is the previous published reports commonly known as Screening Data by Town.

Figure 8. Number of children under 6 years of age with lead poisoning, by calendar year and by blood lead levels – Connecticut 2002-2011



Number of children under 6 years of age diagnosed with lead levels of ≥ 10 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ decreased by 1,114 children when comparing 2011 to 2002. There was a decrease of 124 children from CY 2010 to CY 2011.

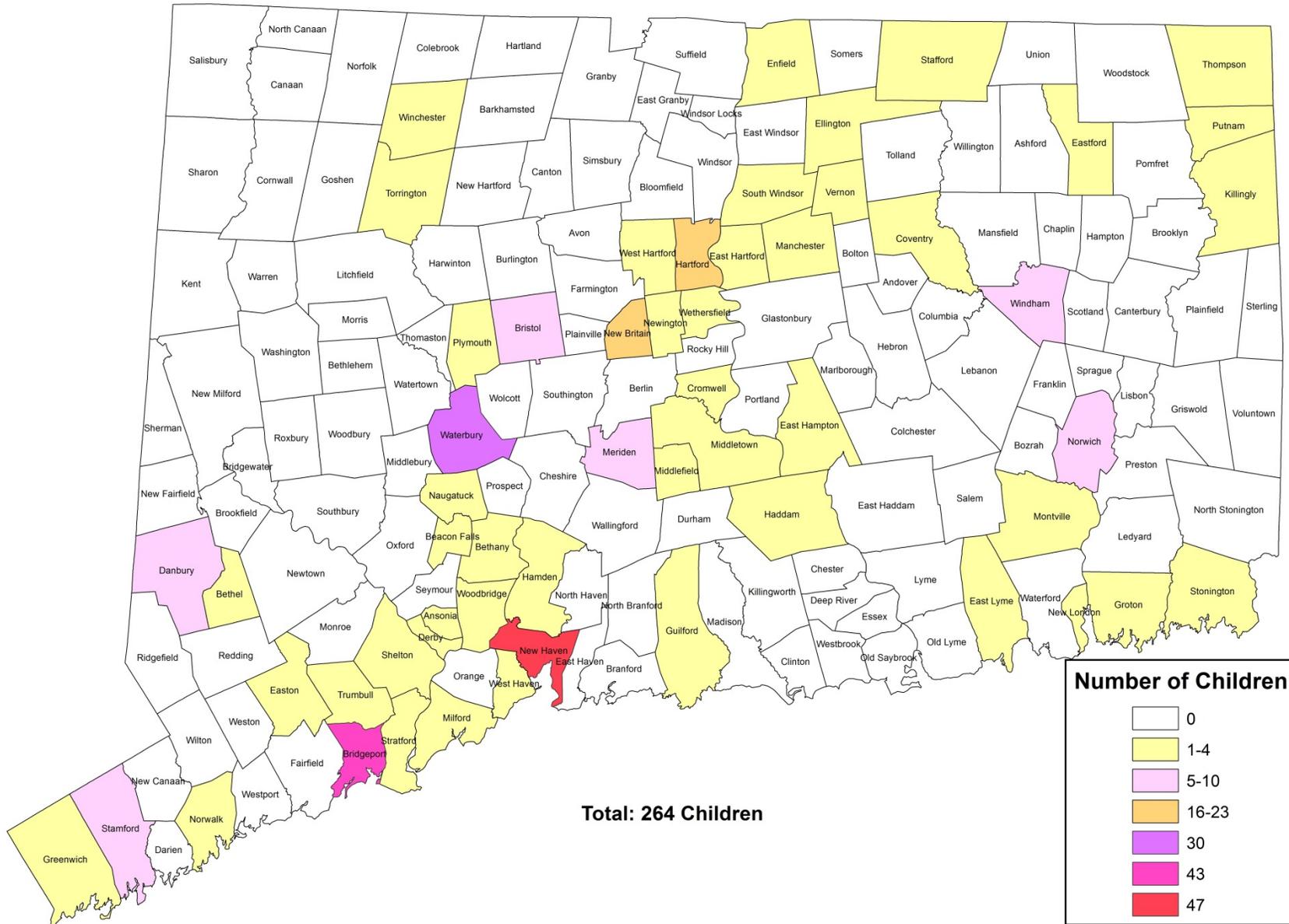
Figure 9. Percentage and number of children under 6 years of age with blood lead ≥ 5 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ – Connecticut 2011



In CY 2011, a total of 4,984 children under 6 years of age were identified with a blood lead level ≥ 5 $\mu\text{g/dL}$, indicating some exposure to lead hazards. *Detailed tables of this data are presented in Table 2 in the appendices.*

Map 4.

Number of Children under 6 Years Old with Blood Lead Levels $\geq 15 \mu\text{g/dL}$ by Town Connecticut 2011



Part III. INCIDENCE OF CHILDHOOD LEAD POISONING

Incidence of Lead Poisoning –

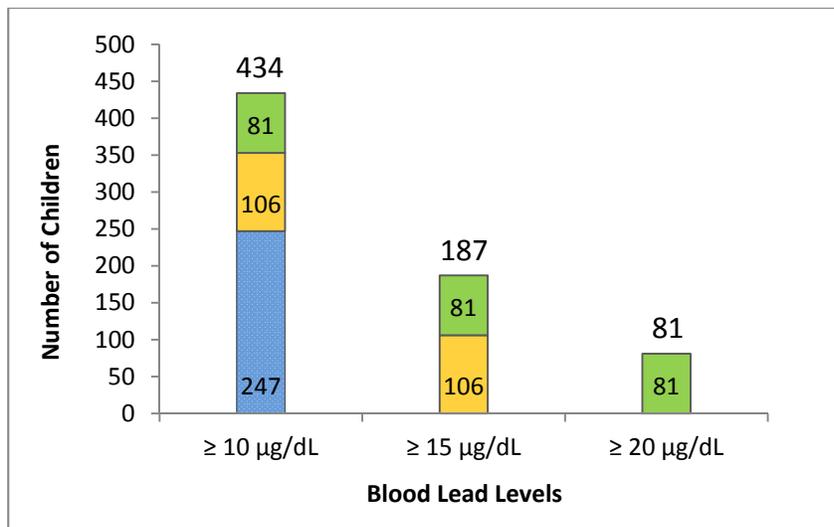
Incidence of lead poisoning cases (i.e., new cases of lead poisoning) is defined as the proportion of children under 6 years of age who had a confirmed lead test of ≥ 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ for the first time in 2011 compared to all children under 6 years of age who were screened for lead in 2011 AND did not have a result of ≥ 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ prior to 2011.

Incidence of Environmental Intervention Blood Lead Levels –

Incidence of lead poisoning cases of ≥ 15 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ (i.e., new cases of blood lead ≥ 15 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$) is defined as the proportion of children under 6 years of age who had a confirmed lead test of ≥ 15 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ for the first time in 2011 compared to all children under 6 years of age who were tested for lead in 2011 AND who had not had a result of ≥ 15 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ prior to 2011.

Incidence of lead poisoning cases of ≥ 20 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ (i.e., new cases of blood lead ≥ 20 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$) is defined as the proportion of children under 6 years of age who had a confirmed lead test of ≥ 20 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ for the first time in 2011 compared to all children under 6 years of age who were screened for lead in 2011 AND who did not have a result of ≥ 20 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ prior to 2011.

Figure 10. Incidence of lead poisoning among children under 6 years of age, by blood lead levels – Connecticut CY 2011

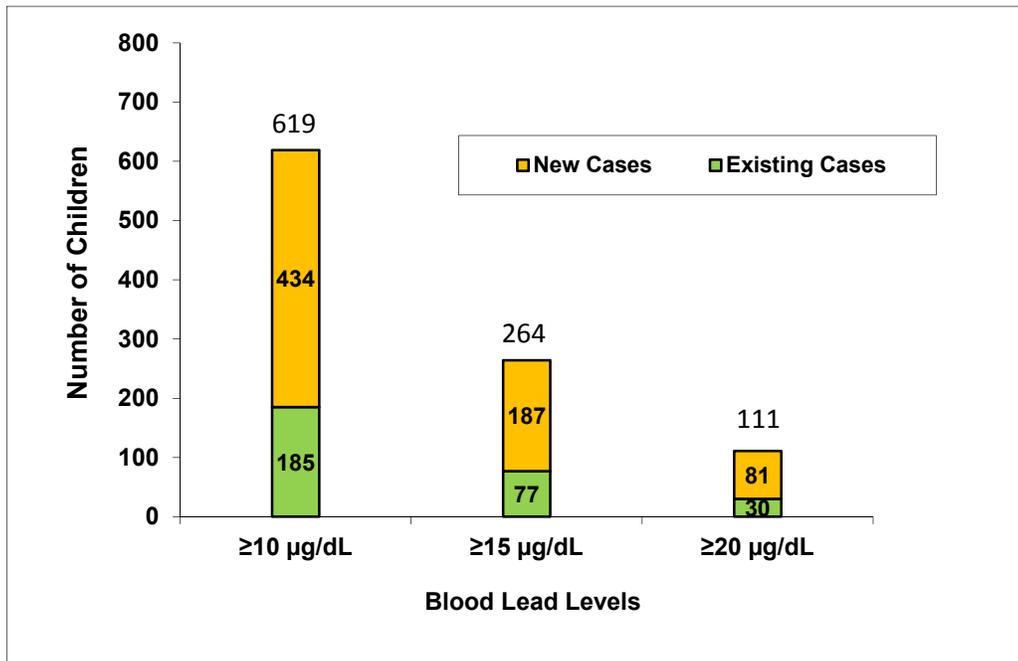


Number of new cases identified and incidence of lead poisoning in 2011:

- 434 (6 per 1,000) ≥ 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$
- 187 (2 per 1,000) ≥ 15 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$
- 81 (1 per 1,000) ≥ 20 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$

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

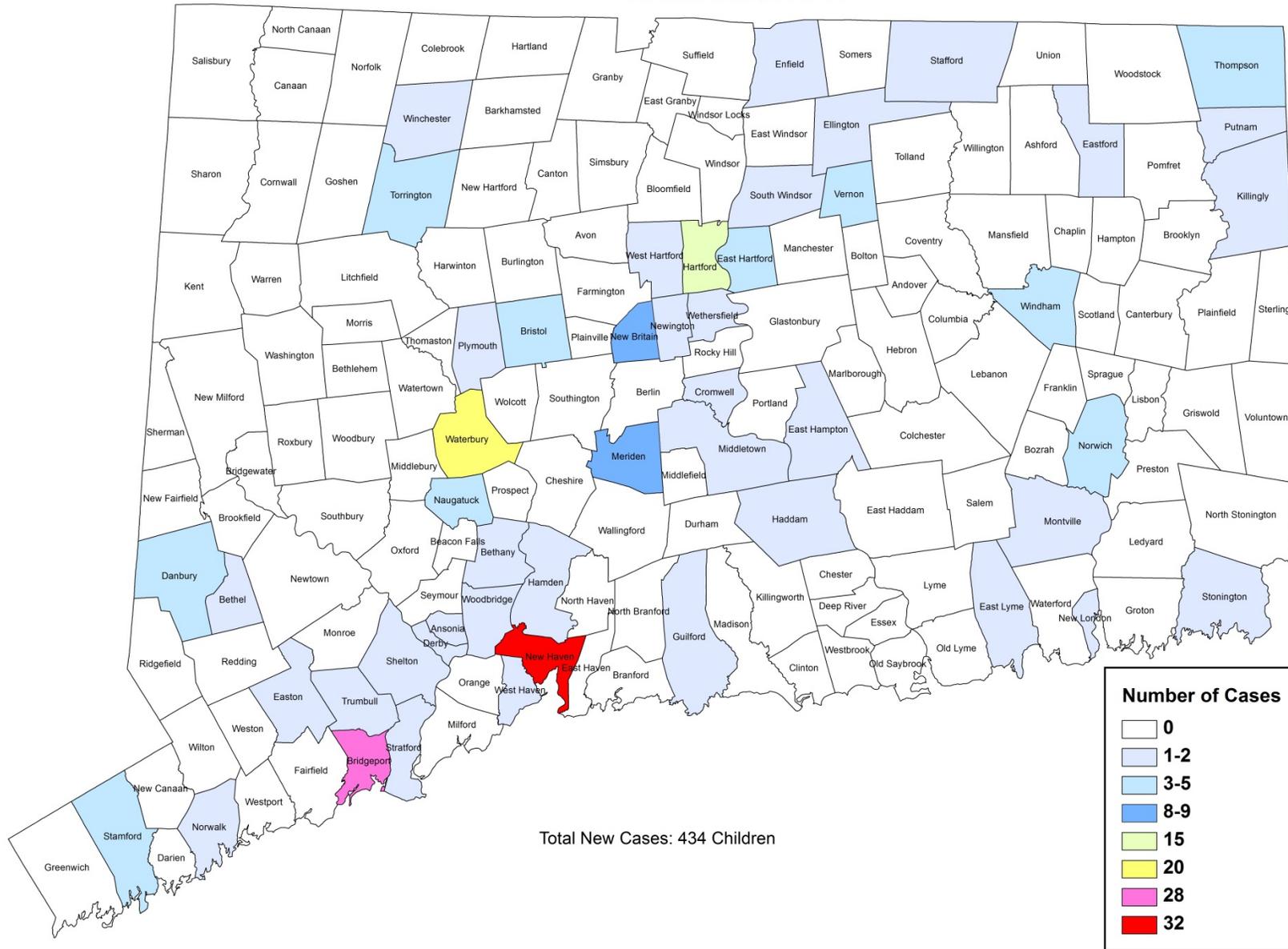
Figure 11. Number of existing and new cases of lead poisoning among children under 6 years of age, by blood lead levels – Connecticut CY 2011



- Of the 619 children who were found to have blood lead levels $\geq 10 \mu\text{g/dL}$ in 2011, 434 (70.1%) were new cases
- Of the 264 children who were found to have blood lead levels $\geq 15 \mu\text{g/dL}$ in 2011, 187 (70.8%) were new cases
- Of the 111 children who were found to have blood lead levels $\geq 20 \mu\text{g/dL}$ in 2011, 81 (73.0%) were new cases

Map 5

Number of New Cases $\geq 15 \mu\text{g/dL}$ By Town Among Children Under 6 Years Old Connecticut 2011



Part IV. Demographic Characteristics Associated with Childhood Lead Poisoning

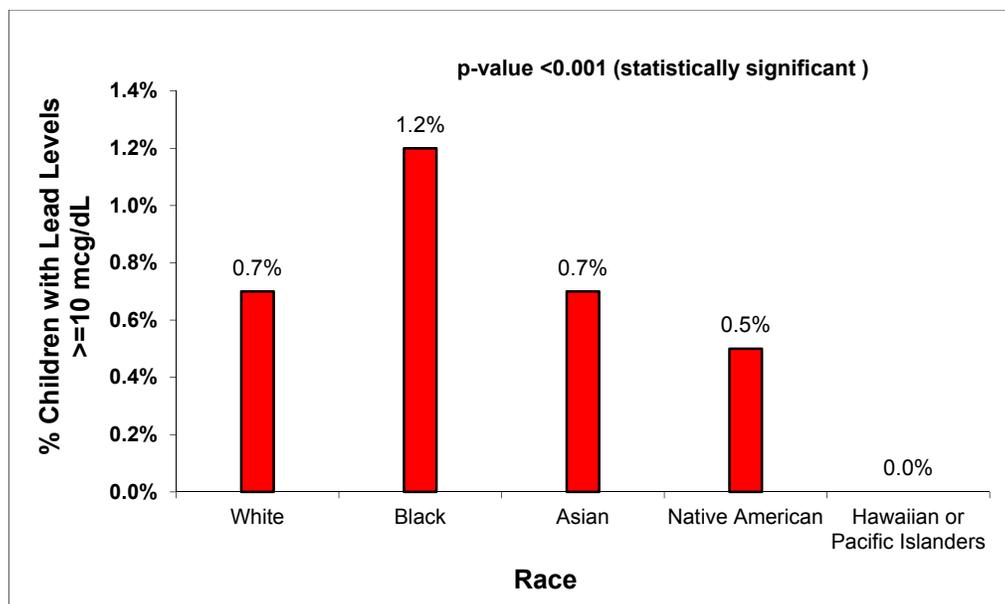
Demographic Characteristics

For the purposes of this report, children who were diagnosed with a blood lead level of ≥ 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ are considered to be lead poisoned. It should be noted that blood lead levels as low as 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ are associated with a decrease in IQ and school-based performance (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 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).

The following figures portray the association between lead poisoning and race and ethnicity.

Race

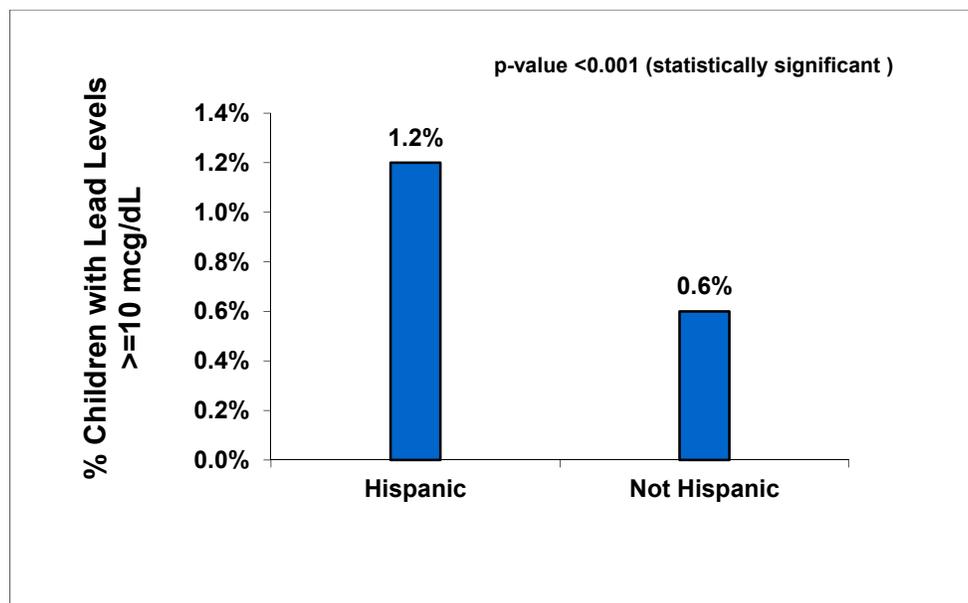
Figure 12. Percentage of children under 6 years of age with a blood lead level ≥ 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$, by race – Connecticut CY 2011



Among children under 6 years of age who had a confirmed blood lead test in 2011, Blacks (1.2%) were almost twice as likely to be lead poisoned at levels of ≥ 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ when compared to Whites (0.7%), Native American (0.5%), or Asians (0.7%).

Ethnicity

Figure 13. Percentage of children under 6 years of age with a blood lead level ≥ 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$, by ethnicity – Connecticut CY 2011



Among children under 6 years of age who had a confirmed blood lead test in 2011, Hispanics (1.2%) were twice as likely to be lead poisoned at levels of ≥ 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ than Non-Hispanics (0.6%).

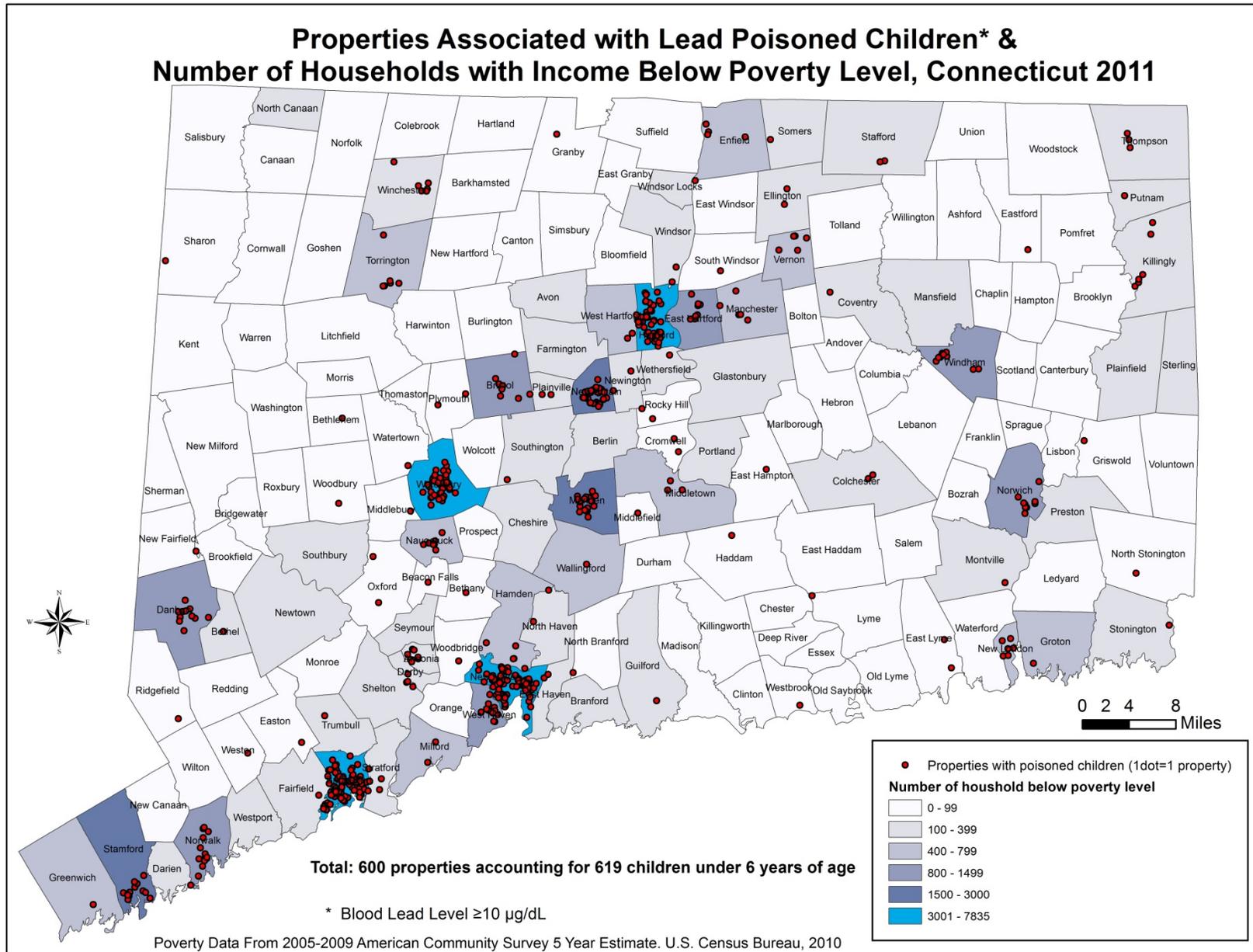
Household Income below Poverty Level (Map 6)

A correlation between household incomes below poverty level and childhood lead poisoning is observed using geospatial illustration. Map 6, below, 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.

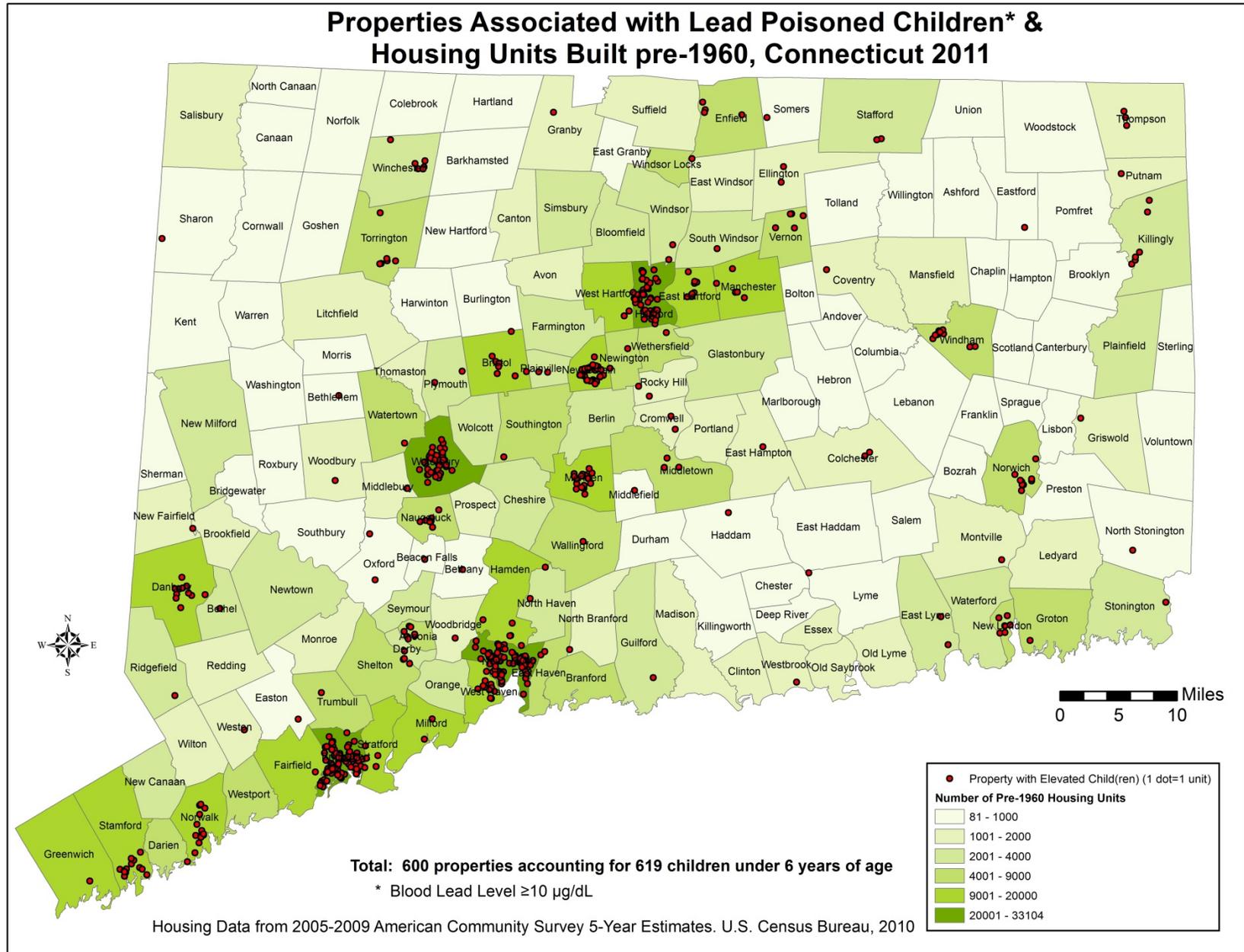
Pre-1978 housing (Map 7)

Lead-based paints were banned for residential use by 1978. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency reported 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 housing stock was built before 1960 (*2010 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates*, US Census, 2011). Map 7 depicts childhood lead poisoning cases and pre-1960 housing.

Map 6.



Map 7.



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 samples for the dwelling.

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 alternating 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 2011, 116 environmental cases were opened for children who had blood lead levels that triggered environmental intervention.

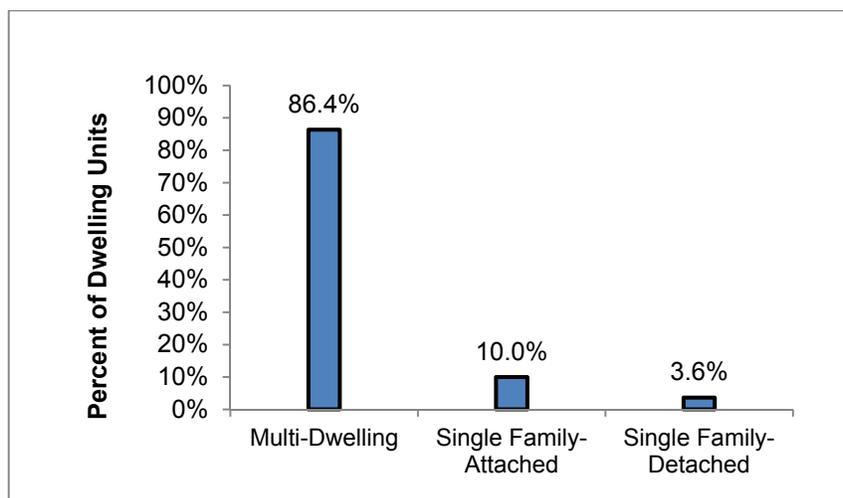
Among the 116 environmental cases opened, 110 properties required a comprehensive lead inspection; six of the homes were built after 1978. Of the 110 properties, 103 units received a comprehensive lead inspection, and seven properties received a limited inspection. In order for a comprehensive inspection 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 110 dwelling units for which environmental investigations were conducted for lead poisoned children and where lead inspection reports were provided to the CT Department of Public Health.

Housing style

Of the 110 dwelling units inspected, 95 (86.4%) were multiple-unit dwellings, 11 (10.0%) were attached single family dwellings, and 4 (3.6%) were detached single family dwellings.

Figure 14. Percentage of housing style among inspected housing units



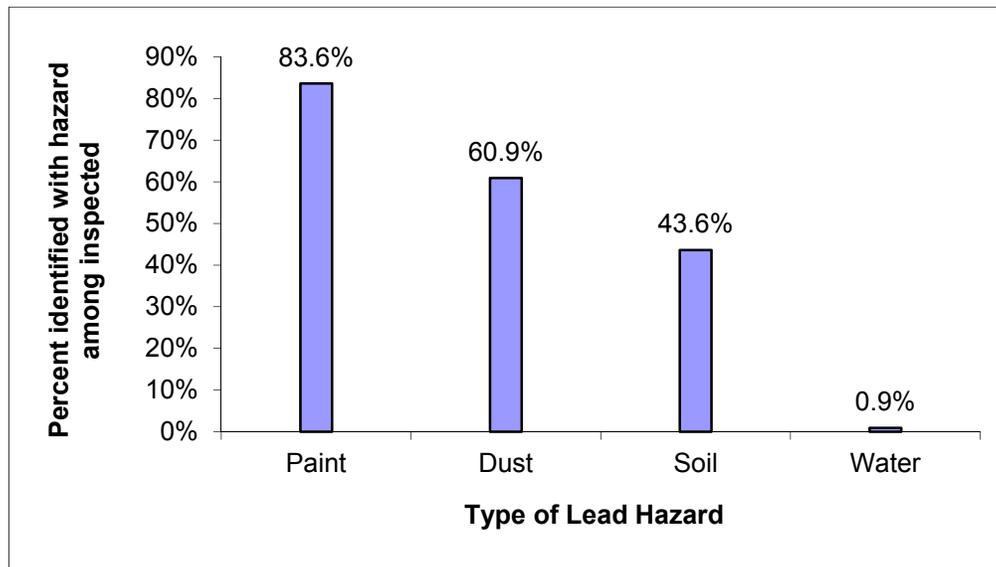
Environmental lead hazards

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 110 dwelling units for which lead inspection results were received, 95 (86.4%) were identified with at least one environmental lead hazard, and 15 (13.6%) had no identified environmental lead hazard.

Environmental lead hazards identified by source

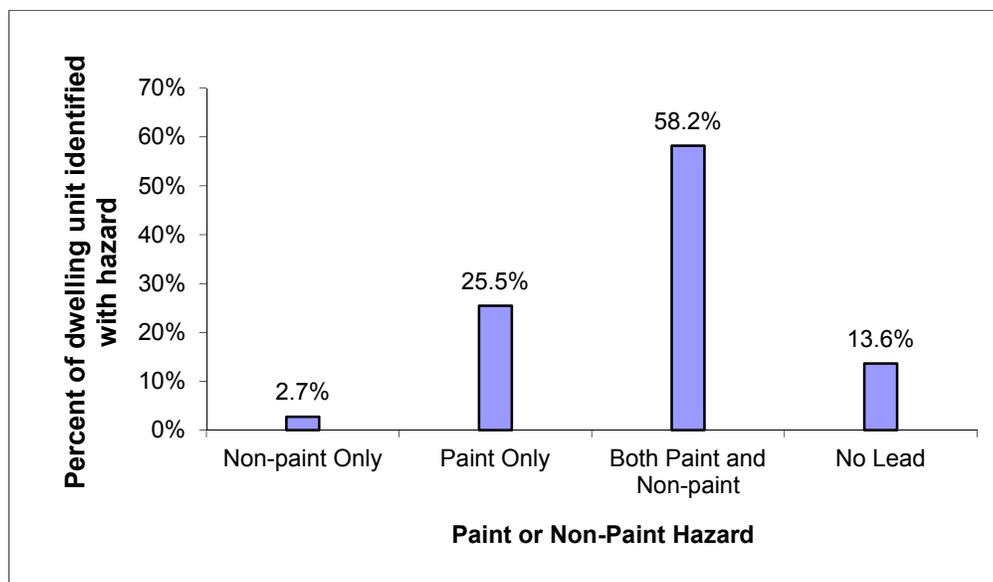
Figure 15. Percentage of environmental lead hazards identified by source



Of the 110 dwelling units investigated and reported, a total of 92 (83.6%) were identified with a lead-based paint hazard, 67 (60.9%) were identified with a dust lead hazard, 48 (43.6%) were identified with a soil lead hazard, and 1 (1.0%) 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 110 dwelling units for which investigations were completed, 28 (25.5%) dwelling units were identified with lead-based paint hazards only, 64 (58.2%) dwelling units were identified with both lead-based paint and non-paint hazards **, 3 (2.7%) were identified with non-paint hazards only, and 15 (13.6%) had no environmental lead hazard.

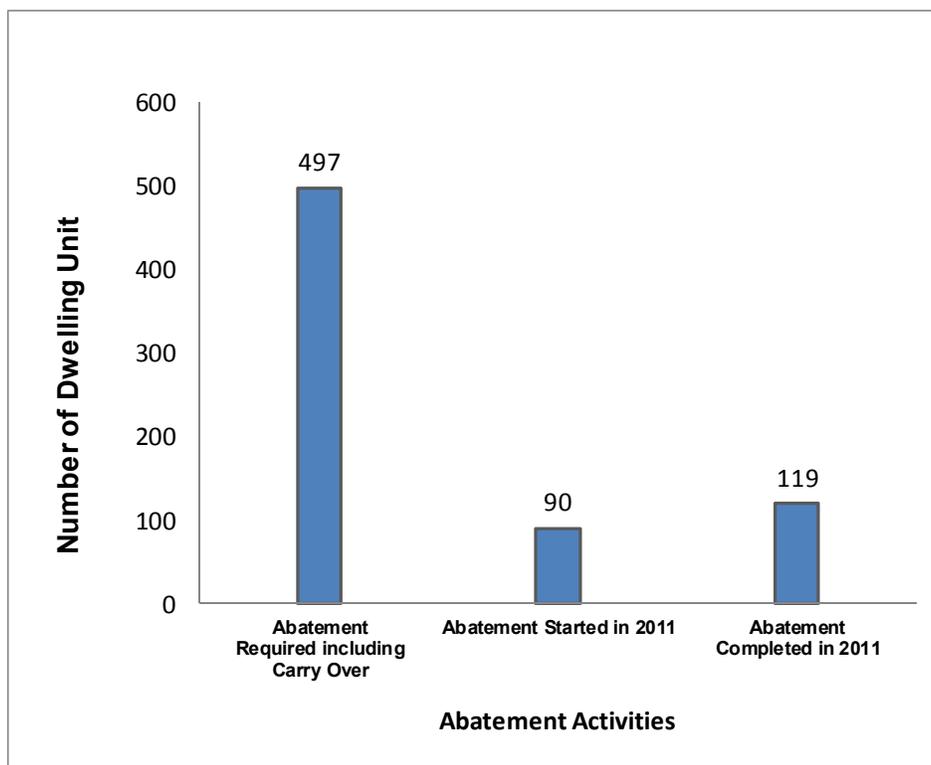
** Non-paint hazards consist of lead dust, lead in soil, or lead in water.

Reported abatement and management activities

A health department is required to order the property owner to abate the lead-based paint hazards identified during the comprehensive lead inspection, when a child under the age of six is in residence. 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 source of exposure for occupants.

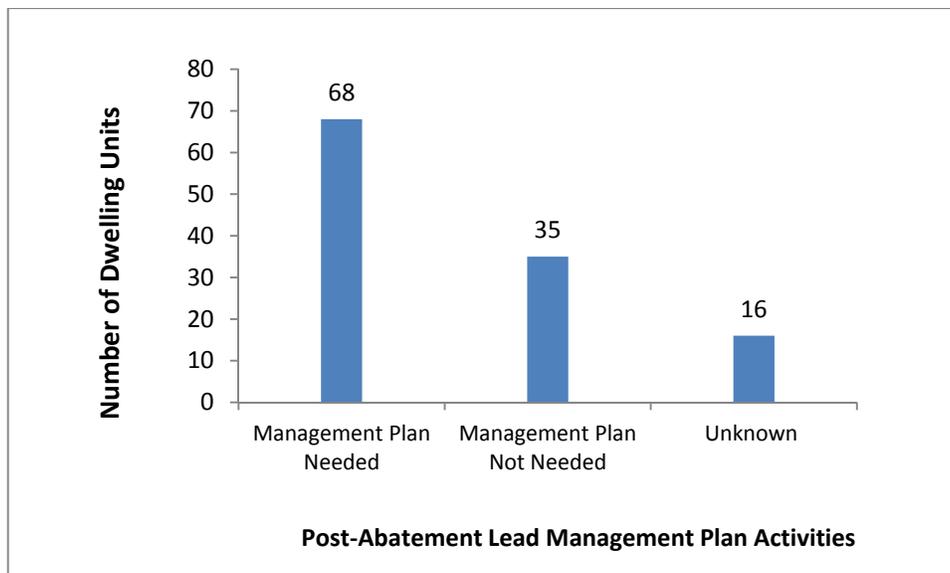
Through the lead inspection report information provided to the Department of Public Health, the Lead and Healthy Homes Program identified 497 dwelling units (including cases carried forward from previous years) that remained open environmental cases in 2011.

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



Among the 497 dwelling units for which abatement of lead hazards was required, 90 units started the abatement and 119 units were completed in 2011.

Figure 18. Lead management plans among dwelling units where lead abatement was completed in 2011



Intact lead-based paint and encapsulated surfaces must be placed on a lead management plan. Of the 119 dwelling units for which lead abatement was completed in 2011, 68 (57.1%) of the dwelling units required lead management plans, 35 (29.4%) did not require lead management plans, and the status of 16 (13.5%) 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 2011

		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
By-Town, CY 2011					
1	ANDOVER	37	57	29	50.9
2	ANSONIA	528	532	371	69.7
3	ASHFORD	67	75	56	74.7
4	AVON	176	272	153	56.3
5	BARKHAMSTED	36	57	33	57.9
6	BEACON FALLS	86	127	63	49.6
7	BERLIN	224	342	175	51.2
8	BETHANY	53	73	43	58.9
9	BETHEL	299	397	252	63.5
10	BETHLEHEM	38	53	30	56.6
11	BLOOMFIELD	329	403	261	64.8
12	BOLTON	60	74	50	67.6

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
13	BOZRAH	29	38	21	55.3
14	BRANFORD	371	441	334	75.7
15	BRIDGEPORT	6634	4770	3699	77.5
16	BRIDGEWATER	11	18	11	61.1
17	BRISTOL	1030	1380	843	61.1
18	BROOKFIELD	216	283	196	69.3
19	BROOKLYN	139	145	99	68.3
20	BURLINGTON	77	175	66	37.7
21	CANAAN	7	11	5	45.5
22	CANTERBURY	70	77	45	58.4
23	CANTON	116	187	105	56.1
24	CHAPLIN	35	45	31	68.9
25	CHESHIRE	378	422	277	65.6
26	CHESTER	39	54	33	61.1
27	CLINTON	202	271	185	68.3
28	COLCHESTER	258	356	221	62.1
29	COLEBROOK	8	9	4	44.4
30	COLUMBIA	54	87	52	59.8
31	CORNWALL	17	19	15	78.9
32	COVENTRY	230	274	187	68.2
33	CROMWELL	238	346	218	63.0
34	DANBURY	2292	2433	1685	69.3
35	DARIEN	434	547	376	68.7
36	DEEP RIVER	75	90	69	76.7
37	DERBY	283	325	203	62.5

Table 1. By Town Screening

		Number of Children Under Age 6 Screened	Population* Age 9 months- 2 yrs	<i>Number and Percent of Children Age 9ms-2yrs Screened</i>	
		Number		Number	Percent
38	DURHAM	105	137	92	67.2
39	EAST GRANBY	87	123	63	51.2
40	EAST HADDAM	113	172	104	60.5
41	EAST HAMPTON	225	330	207	62.7
42	EAST HARTFORD	1311	1525	951	62.4
43	EAST HAVEN	527	617	415	67.3
44	EAST LYME	229	265	173	65.3
45	EAST WINDSOR	179	244	134	54.9
46	EASTFORD	18	26	13	50.0
47	EASTON	82	104	74	71.2
48	ELLINGTON	291	349	231	66.2
49	ENFIELD	754	776	469	60.4
50	ESSEX	75	88	67	76.1
51	FAIRFIELD	1044	1188	915	77.0
52	FARMINGTON	227	420	187	44.5
53	FRANKLIN	26	24	22	91.7
54	GLASTONBURY	417	618	348	56.3
55	GOSHEN	27	40	24	60.0
56	GRANBY	115	188	82	43.6
57	GREENWICH	1042	1135	912	80.4
58	GRISWOLD	276	286	191	66.8
59	GROTON	934	1214	703	57.9
60	GUILFORD	236	295	214	72.5
61	HADDAM	112	154	106	68.8
62	HAMDEN	1108	1329	933	70.2

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
63	HAMPTON	39	40	29	72.5
64	HARTFORD	5234	4564	3328	72.9
65	HARTLAND	25	27	18	66.7
66	HARWINTON	47	87	42	48.3
67	HEBRON	108	170	95	55.9
68	KENT	27	49	26	53.1
69	KILLINGLY	390	359	255	71.0
70	KILLINGWORTH	69	79	61	77.2
71	LEBANON	105	129	91	70.5
72	LEDYARD	263	316	229	72.5
73	LISBON	8	41	5	12.2
74	LITCHFIELD	86	122	73	59.8
75	LYME	1	1	1	100.0
76	MADISON	160	200	147	73.5
77	MANCHESTER	1264	1689	970	57.4
78	MANSFIELD	158	196	139	70.9
79	MARLBOROUGH	78	144	71	49.3
80	MERIDEN	1822	1812	1249	68.9
81	MIDDLEBURY	117	148	81	54.7
82	MIDDLEFIELD	49	66	43	65.2
83	MIDDLETOWN	940	1245	826	66.3
84	MILFORD	901	1061	740	69.7
85	MONROE	230	325	210	64.6
86	MONTVILLE	309	379	230	60.7
87	MORRIS	22	22	20	90.9

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
88	NAUGATUCK	724	782	483	61.8
89	NEW BRITAIN	2647	2474	1626	65.7
90	NEW CANAAN	311	373	281	75.3
91	NEW FAIRFIELD	205	218	171	78.4
92	NEW HARTFORD	75	106	63	59.4
93	NEW HAVEN	4760	4184	3176	75.9
94	NEW LONDON	623	753	435	57.8
95	NEW MILFORD	460	577	415	71.9
96	NEWINGTON	377	578	305	52.8
97	NEWTOWN	291	407	270	66.3
98	NORFOLK	13	20	11	55.0
99	NORTH BRANFORD	223	255	181	71.0
100	NORTH CANAAN	24	60	17	28.3
101	NORTH HAVEN	330	413	281	68.0
102	NORTH STONINGTON	58	74	49	66.2
103	NORWALK	2414	2610	1909	73.1
104	NORWICH	1108	1136	743	65.4
105	OLD LYME	110	119	97	81.5
106	OLD SAYBROOK	140	148	133	89.9
107	ORANGE	166	193	141	73.1
108	OXFORD	195	263	170	64.6
109	PLAINFIELD	313	314	198	63.1
110	PLAINVILLE	238	393	178	45.3
111	PLYMOUTH	174	232	131	56.5
112	POMFRET	78	68	58	85.3

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
113	PORTLAND	142	179	128	71.5
114	PRESTON	58	63	41	65.1
115	PROSPECT	148	166	93	56.0
116	PUTNAM	204	209	134	64.1
117	REDDING	90	125	82	65.6
118	RIDGEFIELD	338	415	297	71.6
119	ROCKY HILL	338	423	291	68.8
120	ROXBURY	20	22	18	81.8
121	SALEM	51	77	41	53.2
122	SALISBURY	15	46	13	28.3
123	SCOTLAND	13	18	11	61.1
124	SEYMOUR	303	381	232	60.9
125	SHARON	8	27	8	29.6
126	SHELTON	615	779	535	68.7
127	SHERMAN	45	58	40	69.0
128	SIMSBURY	266	388	226	58.2
129	SOMERS	123	111	70	63.1
130	SOUTH WINDSOR	335	479	274	57.2
131	SOUTHBURY	193	221	165	74.7
132	SOUTHINGTON	527	854	390	45.7
133	SPRAGUE	67	76	46	60.5
134	STAFFORD	228	249	165	66.3
135	STAMFORD	3748	4127	2972	72.0
136	STERLING	77	49	53	100.0*
137	STONINGTON	186	169	144	85.2

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
138	STRATFORD	1137	1183	882	74.6
139	SUFFIELD	185	171	113	66.1
140	THOMASTON	96	131	69	52.7
141	THOMPSON	142	108	85	78.7
142	TOLLAND	244	312	182	58.3
143	TORRINGTON	615	807	473	58.6
144	TRUMBULL	522	645	480	74.4
145	UNION	4	8	2	25.0
146	VERNON	663	756	489	64.7
147	VOLUNTOWN	41	47	30	63.8
148	WALLINGFORD	811	926	651	70.3
149	WARREN	8	18	6	33.3
150	WASHINGTON	43	43	40	93.0
151	WATERBURY	5215	3477	2436	70.1
152	WATERFORD	212	311	163	52.4
153	WATERTOWN	335	392	222	56.6
154	WEST HARTFORD	1092	1374	850	61.9
155	WEST HAVEN	1397	1437	1059	73.7
156	WESTBROOK	68	96	63	65.6
157	WESTON	125	144	113	78.5
158	WESTPORT	414	393	370	94.1
159	WETHERSFIELD	421	570	355	62.3
160	WILLINGTON	60	95	51	53.7
161	WILTON	293	334	252	75.4
162	WINCHESTER	200	242	151	62.4

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
163	WINDHAM	542	675	471	69.8
164	WINDSOR	392	613	292	47.6
165	WINDSOR LOCKS	175	209	110	52.6
166	WOLCOTT	264	268	154	57.5
167	WOODBIDGE	92	120	82	68.3
168	WOODBURY	119	139	103	74.1
169	WOODSTOCK	113	77	65	84.4

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 2008 and 2009. Children 9 months to 11 months old who were tested in 2011 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

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 2011 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	
By-Town												
1	ANDOVER	37	37	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2	ANSONIA	528	467	88.4	61	11.6	7	1.3	3	0.6	1	0.2
3	ASHFORD	66	62	93.9	4	6.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
4	AVON	176	175	99.4	1	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
5	BARKHAMSTED	36	36	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
6	BEACON FALLS	86	83	96.5	3	3.5	1	1.2	1	1.2	1	1.2
7	BERLIN	224	220	98.2	4	1.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
8	BETHANY	53	51	96.2	2	3.8	1	1.9	1	1.9	1	1.9
9	BETHEL	299	291	97.3	8	2.7	1	0.3	1	0.3	0	0.0
10	BETHLEHEM	38	35	92.1	3	7.9	1	2.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
11	BLOOMFIELD	329	318	96.7	11	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
12	BOLTON	60	58	96.7	2	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

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

Numbers and Percents of Confirmed Blood Lead Levels among Children Aged Less Than Six Years with a Confirmed Lead Test													
CY 2011 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	%		
13	BOZRAH	29	28	96.6	1	3.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
14	BRANFORD	371	359	96.8	12	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
15	BRIDGEPORT	6625	5978	90.2	647	9.8	92	1.4	43	0.6	17	0.3	
16	BRIDGEWATER	11	11	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
17	BRISTOL	1028	982	95.5	46	4.5	9	0.9	7	0.7	3	0.3	
18	BROOKFIELD	215	210	97.7	5	2.3	1	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	
19	BROOKLYN	139	131	94.2	8	5.8	1	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	
20	BURLINGTON	77	77	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
21	CANAAN	7	5	71.4	2	28.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
22	CANTERBURY	70	69	98.6	1	1.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
23	CANTON	116	113	97.4	3	2.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
24	CHAPLIN	35	33	94.3	2	5.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
25	CHESHIRE	377	369	97.9	8	2.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
26	CHESTER	39	37	94.9	2	5.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
27	CLINTON	202	194	96.0	8	4.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
28	COLCHESTER	257	245	95.3	12	4.7	2	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	
29	COLEBROOK	8	7	87.5	1	12.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
30	COLUMBIA	54	51	94.4	3	5.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
31	CORNWALL	17	17	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
32	COVENTRY	230	220	95.7	10	4.3	1	0.4	1	0.4	0	0.0	
33	CROMWELL	237	229	96.6	8	3.4	2	0.8	1	0.4	0	0.0	
34	DANBURY	2292	2196	95.8	96	4.2	13	0.6	7	0.3	2	0.1	
35	DARIEN	434	430	99.1	4	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
36	DEEP RIVER	75	68	90.7	7	9.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
37	DERBY	283	253	89.4	30	10.6	1	0.4	1	0.4	1	0.4	
38	DURHAM	105	102	97.1	3	2.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
39	EAST GRANBY	87	82	94.3	5	5.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	

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

		Numbers and Percents of Confirmed Blood Lead Levels among Children Aged Less Than Six Years with a Confirmed Lead Test										
CY 2011 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	%
40	EAST HADDAM	113	109	96.5	4	3.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
41	EAST HAMPTON	225	213	94.7	12	5.3	1	0.4	1	0.4	0	0.0
42	EAST HARTFORD	1311	1256	95.8	55	4.2	9	0.7	3	0.2	2	0.2
43	EAST HAVEN	527	504	95.6	23	4.4	1	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
44	EAST LYME	229	218	95.2	11	4.8	4	1.7	1	0.4	1	0.4
45	EAST WINDSOR	178	167	93.8	11	6.2	1	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
46	EASTFORD	18	16	88.9	2	11.1	1	5.6	1	5.6	1	5.6
47	EASTON	82	77	93.9	5	6.1	1	1.2	1	1.2	1	1.2
48	ELLINGTON	290	272	93.8	18	6.2	2	0.7	1	0.3	0	0.0
49	ENFIELD	754	717	95.1	37	4.9	5	0.7	1	0.1	1	0.1
50	ESSEX	75	71	94.7	4	5.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
51	FAIRFIELD	1044	1020	97.7	24	2.3	2	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
52	FARMINGTON	226	224	99.1	2	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
53	FRANKLIN	26	23	88.5	3	11.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
54	GLASTONBURY	417	408	97.8	9	2.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
55	GOSHEN	27	25	92.6	2	7.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
56	GRANBY	115	107	93.0	8	7.0	1	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
57	GREENWICH	1041	1012	97.2	29	2.8	1	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1
58	GRISWOLD	276	262	94.9	14	5.1	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
59	GROTON	934	906	97.0	28	3.0	1	0.1	1	0.1	0	0.0
60	GUILFORD	236	229	97.0	7	3.0	1	0.4	1	0.4	0	0.0
61	HADDAM	112	109	97.3	3	2.7	1	0.9	1	0.9	1	0.9
62	HAMDEN	1108	1058	95.5	50	4.5	6	0.5	2	0.2	0	0.0
63	HAMPTON	39	34	87.2	5	12.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
64	HARTFORD	5225	4873	93.3	352	6.7	54	1.0	23	0.4	12	0.2
65	HARTLAND	25	25	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
66	HARWINTON	47	44	93.6	3	6.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

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

Numbers and Percents of Confirmed Blood Lead Levels among Children Aged Less Than Six Years with a Confirmed Lead Test													
CY 2011 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	%	
67	HEBRON	108	104	96.3	4	3.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
68	KENT	27	27	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
69	KILLINGLY	389	362	93.1	27	6.9	6	1.5	1	0.3	0	0.0	
70	KILLINGWORTH	69	65	94.2	4	5.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
71	LEBANON	105	97	92.4	8	7.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
72	LEDYARD	263	252	95.8	11	4.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
73	LISBON	8	8	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
74	LITCHFIELD	86	80	93.0	6	7.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
75	LYME	1	0	0.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
76	MADISON	160	154	96.3	6	3.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
77	MANCHESTER	1264	1197	94.7	67	5.3	5	0.4	2	0.2	0	0.0	
78	MANSFIELD	157	146	93.0	11	7.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
79	MARLBOROUGH	78	72	92.3	6	7.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
80	MERIDEN	1812	1608	88.7	204	11.3	22	1.2	10	0.6	4	0.2	
81	MIDDLEBURY	117	113	96.6	4	3.4	1	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	
82	MIDDLEFIELD	48	42	87.5	6	12.5	1	2.1	1	2.1	1	2.1	
83	MIDDLETOWN	940	907	96.5	33	3.5	3	0.3	1	0.1	1	0.1	
84	MILFORD	901	877	97.3	24	2.7	2	0.2	1	0.1	0	0.0	
85	MONROE	230	218	94.8	12	5.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
86	MONTVILLE	307	287	93.5	20	6.5	1	0.3	1	0.3	0	0.0	
87	MORRIS	22	21	95.5	1	4.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
88	NAUGATUCK	724	675	93.2	49	6.8	7	1.0	3	0.4	0	0.0	
89	NEW BRITAIN	2647	2491	94.1	156	5.9	32	1.2	16	0.6	9	0.3	
90	NEW CANAAN	311	307	98.7	4	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
91	NEW FAIRFIELD	205	204	99.5	1	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
92	NEW HARTFORD	75	74	98.7	1	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
93	NEW HAVEN	4746	4071	85.8	675	14.2	113	2.4	47	1.0	22	0.5	

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

		Numbers and Percents of Confirmed Blood Lead Levels among Children Aged Less Than Six Years with a Confirmed Lead Test										
CY 2011 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	%
94	NEW LONDON	622	563	90.5	59	9.5	6	1.0	2	0.3	0	0.0
95	NEW MILFORD	460	449	97.6	11	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
96	NEWINGTON	377	370	98.1	7	1.9	2	0.5	1	0.3	0	0.0
97	NEWTOWN	291	279	95.9	12	4.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
98	NORFOLK	13	13	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
99	NORTH BRANFORD	223	217	97.3	6	2.7	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
100	NORTH CANAAN	24	22	91.7	2	8.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
101	NORTH HAVEN	330	317	96.1	13	3.9	1	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
102	NORTH STONINGTON	58	54	93.1	4	6.9	1	1.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
103	NORWALK	2411	2282	94.6	129	5.4	16	0.7	2	0.1	0	0.0
104	NORWICH	1103	975	88.4	128	11.6	10	0.9	6	0.5	1	0.1
105	OLD LYME	110	103	93.6	7	6.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
106	OLD SAYBROOK	140	136	97.1	4	2.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
107	ORANGE	165	163	98.8	2	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
108	OXFORD	195	188	96.4	7	3.6	3	1.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
109	PLAINFIELD	312	291	93.3	21	6.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
110	PLAINVILLE	238	224	94.1	14	5.9	2	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
111	PLYMOUTH	173	164	94.8	9	5.2	2	1.2	1	0.6	1	0.6
112	POMFRET	78	75	96.2	3	3.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
113	PORTLAND	142	134	94.4	8	5.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
114	PRESTON	58	55	94.8	3	5.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
115	PROSPECT	148	143	96.6	5	3.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
116	PUTNAM	203	187	92.1	16	7.9	1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5
117	REDDING	90	88	97.8	2	2.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
118	RIDGEFIELD	338	328	97.0	10	3.0	1	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
119	ROCKY HILL	338	326	96.4	12	3.6	2	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
120	ROXBURY	20	19	95.0	1	5.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

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

		Numbers and Percents of Confirmed Blood Lead Levels among Children Aged Less Than Six Years with a Confirmed Lead Test											
CY 2011 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	%	
121	SALEM	51	49	96.1	2	3.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
122	SALISBURY	15	15	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
123	SCOTLAND	12	12	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
124	SEYMOUR	303	291	96.0	12	4.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
125	SHARON	8	5	62.5	3	37.5	1	12.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	
126	SHELTON	615	591	96.1	24	3.9	3	0.5	1	0.2	1	0.2	
127	SHERMAN	45	45	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
128	SIMSBURY	266	260	97.7	6	2.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
129	SOMERS	123	116	94.3	7	5.7	1	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	
130	SOUTH WINDSOR	334	322	96.4	12	3.6	1	0.3	1	0.3	1	0.3	
131	SOUTHBURY	193	189	97.9	4	2.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
132	SOUTHINGTON	527	516	97.9	11	2.1	1	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	
133	SPRAGUE	67	61	91.0	6	9.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
134	STAFFORD	227	192	84.6	35	15.4	2	0.9	1	0.4	0	0.0	
135	STAMFORD	3744	3595	96.0	149	4.0	14	0.4	6	0.2	1	0.0	
136	STERLING	77	75	97.4	2	2.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
137	STONINGTON	186	173	93.0	13	7.0	1	0.5	1	0.5	0	0.0	
138	STRATFORD	1137	1087	95.6	50	4.4	4	0.4	1	0.1	0	0.0	
139	SUFFIELD	185	182	98.4	3	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
140	THOMASTON	96	91	94.8	5	5.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
141	THOMPSON	142	125	88.0	17	12.0	3	2.1	3	2.1	0	0.0	
142	TOLLAND	244	239	98.0	5	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
143	TORRINGTON	612	546	89.2	66	10.8	6	1.0	4	0.7	3	0.5	
144	TRUMBULL	521	506	97.1	15	2.9	2	0.4	1	0.2	0	0.0	
145	UNION	4	4	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
146	VERNON	662	612	92.4	50	7.6	6	0.9	3	0.5	1	0.2	
147	VOLUNTOWN	41	40	97.6	1	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	

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

		Numbers and Percents of Confirmed Blood Lead Levels among Children Aged Less Than Six Years with a Confirmed Lead Test											
CY 2011 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	%	
148	WALLINGFORD	811	767	94.6	44	5.4	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	
149	WARREN	8	7	87.5	1	12.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
150	WASHINGTON	43	42	97.7	1	2.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
151	WATERBURY	5193	4641	89.4	552	10.6	68	1.3	30	0.6	13	0.3	
152	WATERFORD	211	203	96.2	8	3.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
153	WATERTOWN	334	317	94.9	17	5.1	1	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	
154	WEST HARTFORD	1092	1067	97.7	25	2.3	2	0.2	1	0.1	0	0.0	
155	WEST HAVEN	1395	1311	94.0	84	6.0	11	0.8	3	0.2	2	0.1	
156	WESTBROOK	67	65	97.0	2	3.0	1	1.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	
157	WESTON	125	121	96.8	4	3.2	1	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	
158	WESTPORT	414	408	98.6	6	1.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
159	WETHERSFIELD	421	411	97.6	10	2.4	1	0.2	1	0.2	1	0.2	
160	WILLINGTON	60	57	95.0	3	5.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
161	WILTON	293	284	96.9	9	3.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
162	WINCHESTER	198	169	85.4	29	14.6	6	3.0	1	0.5	0	0.0	
163	WINDHAM	538	464	86.2	74	13.8	10	1.9	5	0.9	2	0.4	
164	WINDSOR	392	378	96.4	14	3.6	2	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	
165	WINDSOR LOCKS	175	171	97.7	4	2.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
166	WOLCOTT	264	259	98.1	5	1.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
167	WOODBIDGE	92	87	94.6	5	5.4	1	1.1	1	1.1	0	0.0	
168	WOODBURY	119	117	98.3	2	1.7	1	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	
169	WOODSTOCK	112	105	93.8	7	6.3	0	0.0	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 2011

		Numbers and Percents of New Confirmed Blood Lead Levels among Children Less Than Six Years of Age								
CY 2011 Data	Number of Children with BLL ≥ 10 µg/dL For the First Time	Total # Children Screened with No Previous BLL of ≥ 10 µg/dL	≥ 10 µg/dL Incidence (%)	Number of Children with BLL ≥ 15 µg/dL For the First Time	Total # Children Screened with No Previous BLL of ≥ 15 µg/dL	≥ 15 µg/dL Incidence (%)	Number of Children with BLL ≥ 20 µg/dL For the First Time	Total # Children Screened with No Previous BLL of ≥ 20 µg/dL	≥ 20 µg/dL Incidence (%)	
	Connecticut									
	434	76,901	0.6	187	77,172	0.2	81	77,290	0.1	
By-Town										
1	ANDOVER	0	37	0.00	0	37	0.00	0	37	0.00
2	ANSONIA	5	522	0.96	2	525	0.38	1	526	0.19
3	ASHFORD	0	67	0.00	0	67	0.00	0	67	0.00
4	AVON	0	176	0.00	0	176	0.00	0	176	0.00
5	BARKHAMSTED	0	36	0.00	0	36	0.00	0	36	0.00
6	BEACON FALLS	0	85	0.00	0	85	0.00	0	85	0.00
7	BERLIN	0	224	0.00	0	224	0.00	0	224	0.00
8	BETHANY	1	53	1.89	1	53	1.89	1	53	1.89
9	BETHEL	1	299	0.33	1	299	0.33	0	299	0.00
10	BETHLEHEM	1	38	2.63	0	38	0.00	0	38	0.00
11	BLOOMFIELD	0	329	0.00	0	329	0.00	0	329	0.00
12	BOLTON	0	60	0.00	0	60	0.00	0	60	0.00
13	BOZRAH	0	29	0.00	0	29	0.00	0	29	0.00
14	BRANFORD	0	370	0.00	0	371	0.00	0	371	0.00
15	BRIDGEPORT	58	6528	0.89	28	6590	0.42	12	6614	0.18
16	BRIDGEWATER	0	11	0.00	0	11	0.00	0	11	0.00
17	BRISTOL	7	1025	0.68	5	1027	0.49	2	1027	0.19
18	BROOKFIELD	1	216	0.46	0	216	0.00	0	216	0.00
19	BROOKLYN	1	138	0.72	0	139	0.00	0	139	0.00
20	BURLINGTON	0	77	0.00	0	77	0.00	0	77	0.00
21	CANAAN	0	7	0.00	0	7	0.00	0	7	0.00
22	CANTERBURY	0	70	0.00	0	70	0.00	0	70	0.00

Table 3. By Town Incidence

		Numbers and Percents of New Confirmed Blood Lead Levels among Children Less Than Six Years of Age								
CY 2011 Data	Number of Children with BLL ≥ 10 µg/dL For the First Time	Total # Children Screened with No Previous BLL of ≥ 10 µg/dL	≥ 10 µg/dL Incidence (%)	Number of Children with BLL ≥ 15 µg/dL For the First Time	Total # Children Screened with No Previous BLL of ≥ 15 µg/dL	≥ 15 µg/dL Incidence (%)	Number of Children with BLL ≥ 20 µg/dL For the First Time	Total # Children Screened with No Previous BLL of ≥ 20 µg/dL	≥ 20 µg/dL Incidence (%)	
	23	CANTON	0	116	0.00	0	116	0.00	0	116
24	CHAPLIN	0	35	0.00	0	35	0.00	0	35	0.00
25	CHESHIRE	0	378	0.00	0	378	0.00	0	378	0.00
26	CHESTER	0	39	0.00	0	39	0.00	0	39	0.00
27	CLINTON	0	202	0.00	0	202	0.00	0	202	0.00
28	COLCHESTER	2	257	0.78	0	258	0.00	0	258	0.00
29	COLEBROOK	0	8	0.00	0	8	0.00	0	8	0.00
30	COLUMBIA	0	54	0.00	0	54	0.00	0	54	0.00
31	CORNWALL	0	17	0.00	0	17	0.00	0	17	0.00
32	COVENTRY	0	229	0.00	0	229	0.00	0	229	0.00
33	CROMWELL	2	238	0.84	1	238	0.42	0	238	0.00
34	DANBURY	10	2283	0.44	5	2287	0.22	0	2290	0.00
35	DARIEN	0	434	0.00	0	434	0.00	0	434	0.00
36	DEEP RIVER	0	74	0.00	0	74	0.00	0	75	0.00
37	DERBY	1	281	0.36	1	283	0.35	1	283	0.35
38	DURHAM	0	105	0.00	0	105	0.00	0	105	0.00
39	EAST GRANBY	0	86	0.00	0	87	0.00	0	87	0.00
40	EAST HADDAM	0	113	0.00	0	113	0.00	0	113	0.00
41	EAST HAMPTON	0	223	0.00	1	225	0.44	0	225	0.00
42	EAST HARTFORD	7	1307	0.54	3	1307	0.23	2	1309	0.15
43	EAST HAVEN	1	526	0.19	0	526	0.00	0	526	0.00
44	EAST LYME	3	228	1.32	1	228	0.44	1	229	0.44
45	EAST WINDSOR	0	176	0.00	0	177	0.00	0	178	0.00
46	EASTFORD	1	18	5.56	1	18	5.56	1	18	5.56
47	EASTON	1	82	1.22	1	82	1.22	1	82	1.22
48	ELLINGTON	2	291	0.69	1	291	0.34	0	291	0.00

Table 3. By Town Incidence

		Numbers and Percents of New Confirmed Blood Lead Levels among Children Less Than Six Years of Age								
CY 2011 Data	Number of Children with BLL ≥ 10 µg/dL For the First Time	Total # Children Screened with No Previous BLL of ≥ 10 µg/dL	≥ 10 µg/dL Incidence (%)	Number of Children with BLL ≥ 15 µg/dL For the First Time	Total # Children Screened with No Previous BLL of ≥ 15 µg/dL	≥ 15 µg/dL Incidence (%)	Number of Children with BLL ≥ 20 µg/dL For the First Time	Total # Children Screened with No Previous BLL of ≥ 20 µg/dL	≥ 20 µg/dL Incidence (%)	
	49	ENFIELD	4	753	0.53	1	753	0.13	1	753
50	ESSEX	0	75	0.00	0	75	0.00	0	75	0.00
51	FAIRFIELD	1	1043	0.10	0	1043	0.00	0	1043	0.00
52	FARMINGTON	0	227	0.00	0	227	0.00	0	227	0.00
53	FRANKLIN	0	26	0.00	0	26	0.00	0	26	0.00
54	GLASTONBURY	0	417	0.00	0	417	0.00	0	417	0.00
55	GOSHEN	0	26	0.00	0	26	0.00	0	27	0.00
56	GRANBY	1	115	0.87	0	115	0.00	0	115	0.00
57	GREENWICH	0	1039	0.00	0	1041	0.00	0	1041	0.00
58	GRISWOLD	0	274	0.00	0	276	0.00	0	276	0.00
59	GROTON	0	930	0.00	0	933	0.00	0	934	0.00
60	GUILFORD	1	235	0.43	1	235	0.43	0	236	0.00
61	HADDAM	1	111	0.90	1	112	0.89	1	112	0.89
62	HAMDEN	5	1107	0.45	1	1107	0.09	0	1108	0.00
63	HAMPTON	0	39	0.00	0	39	0.00	0	39	0.00
64	HARTFORD	41	5196	0.79	15	5217	0.29	9	5222	0.17
65	HARTLAND	0	25	0.00	0	25	0.00	0	25	0.00
66	HARWINTON	0	47	0.00	0	47	0.00	0	47	0.00
67	HEBRON	0	108	0.00	0	108	0.00	0	108	0.00
68	KENT	0	27	0.00	0	27	0.00	0	27	0.00
69	KILLINGLY	3	387	0.78	1	388	0.26	0	389	0.00
70	KILLINGWORTH	0	69	0.00	0	69	0.00	0	69	0.00
71	LEBANON	0	105	0.00	0	105	0.00	0	105	0.00
72	LEDYARD	0	263	0.00	0	263	0.00	0	263	0.00
73	LISBON	0	8	0.00	0	8	0.00	0	8	0.00
74	LITCHFIELD	0	86	0.00	0	86	0.00	0	86	0.00

Table 3. By Town Incidence

		Numbers and Percents of New Confirmed Blood Lead Levels among Children Less Than Six Years of Age								
CY 2011 Data	Number of Children with BLL ≥ 10 µg/dL For the First Time	Total # Children Screened with No Previous BLL of ≥ 10 µg/dL	≥ 10 µg/dL Incidence (%)	Number of Children with BLL ≥ 15 µg/dL For the First Time	Total # Children Screened with No Previous BLL of ≥ 15 µg/dL	≥ 15 µg/dL Incidence (%)	Number of Children with BLL ≥ 20 µg/dL For the First Time	Total # Children Screened with No Previous BLL of ≥ 20 µg/dL	≥ 20 µg/dL Incidence (%)	
	75	LYME	1	1	100.00	0	1	0.00	0	1
76	MADISON	0	160	0.00	0	160	0.00	0	160	0.00
77	MANCHESTER	2	1259	0.16	0	1261	0.00	0	1262	0.00
78	MANSFIELD	0	158	0.00	0	158	0.00	0	158	0.00
79	MARLBOROUGH	0	78	0.00	0	78	0.00	0	78	0.00
80	MERIDEN	17	1808	0.94	8	1817	0.44	4	1821	0.22
81	MIDDLEBURY	0	114	0.00	0	116	0.00	0	116	0.00
82	MIDDLEFIELD	0	47	0.00	0	47	0.00	0	48	0.00
83	MIDDLETOWN	3	938	0.32	1	939	0.11	1	939	0.11
84	MILFORD	1	898	0.11	0	900	0.00	0	900	0.00
85	MONROE	0	230	0.00	0	230	0.00	0	230	0.00
86	MONTVILLE	1	309	0.32	1	309	0.32	0	309	0.00
87	MORRIS	0	22	0.00	0	22	0.00	0	22	0.00
88	NAUGATUCK	5	721	0.69	3	722	0.42	0	723	0.00
89	NEW BRITAIN	19	2623	0.72	9	2634	0.34	6	2639	0.23
90	NEW CANAAN	0	311	0.00	0	311	0.00	0	311	0.00
91	NEW FAIRFIELD	0	205	0.00	0	205	0.00	0	205	0.00
92	NEW HARTFORD	0	75	0.00	0	75	0.00	0	75	0.00
93	NEW HAVEN	73	4667	1.56	32	4709	0.68	17	4734	0.36
94	NEW LONDON	4	617	0.65	2	620	0.32	0	622	0.00
95	NEW MILFORD	0	459	0.00	0	459	0.00	0	460	0.00
96	NEWINGTON	1	376	0.27	1	376	0.27	0	377	0.00
97	NEWTOWN	0	291	0.00	0	291	0.00	0	291	0.00
98	NORFOLK	0	13	0.00	0	13	0.00	0	13	0.00
99	NORTH BRANFORD	1	223	0.45	0	223	0.00	0	223	0.00

Table 3. By Town Incidence

		Numbers and Percents of New Confirmed Blood Lead Levels among Children Less Than Six Years of Age								
CY 2011 Data		Number of Children	Total # Children		Number of Children	Total # Children		Number of Children	Total # Children	
		with BLL ≥ 10 µg/dL For the First Time	Screened with No Previous BLL of ≥ 10 µg/dL	≥ 10 µg/dL Incidence (%)	with BLL ≥ 15 µg/dL For the First Time	Screened with No Previous BLL of ≥ 15 µg/dL	≥ 15 µg/dL Incidence (%)	with BLL ≥ 20 µg/dL For the First Time	Screened with No Previous BLL of ≥ 20 µg/dL	≥ 20 µg/dL Incidence (%)
100	NORTH CANAAN	0	24	0.00	0	24	0.00	0	24	0.00
101	NORTH HAVEN	1	329	0.30	0	330	0.00	0	330	0.00
102	NORTH STONINGTON	0	57	0.00	0	57	0.00	0	57	0.00
103	NORWALK	13	2405	0.54	2	2407	0.08	0	2412	0.00
104	NORWICH	7	1100	0.64	4	1105	0.36	1	1105	0.09
105	OLD LYME	0	110	0.00	0	110	0.00	0	110	0.00
106	OLD SAYBROOK	0	140	0.00	0	140	0.00	0	140	0.00
107	ORANGE	0	166	0.00	0	166	0.00	0	166	0.00
108	OXFORD	3	195	1.54	0	195	0.00	0	195	0.00
109	PLAINFIELD	0	313	0.00	0	313	0.00	0	313	0.00
110	PLAINVILLE	2	238	0.84	0	238	0.00	0	238	0.00
111	PLYMOUTH	1	172	0.58	1	172	0.58	1	174	0.57
112	POMFRET	0	78	0.00	0	78	0.00	0	78	0.00
113	PORTLAND	0	142	0.00	0	142	0.00	0	142	0.00
114	PRESTON	0	58	0.00	0	58	0.00	0	58	0.00
115	PROSPECT	0	148	0.00	0	148	0.00	0	148	0.00
116	PUTNAM	1	202	0.50	1	204	0.49	1	204	0.49
117	REDDING	0	90	0.00	0	90	0.00	0	90	0.00
118	RIDGEFIELD	0	337	0.00	0	338	0.00	0	338	0.00
119	ROCKY HILL	2	338	0.59	0	338	0.00	0	338	0.00
120	ROXBURY	0	20	0.00	0	20	0.00	0	20	0.00
121	SALEM	0	51	0.00	0	51	0.00	0	51	0.00
122	SALISBURY	0	15	0.00	0	15	0.00	0	15	0.00
123	SCOTLAND	0	13	0.00	0	13	0.00	0	13	0.00
124	SEYMOUR	0	303	0.00	0	303	0.00	0	303	0.00

Table 3. By Town Incidence

		Numbers and Percents of New Confirmed Blood Lead Levels among Children Less Than Six Years of Age								
CY 2011 Data	Number of Children with BLL ≥ 10 µg/dL For the First Time	Total # Children Screened with No Previous BLL of ≥ 10 µg/dL	≥ 10 µg/dL Incidence (%)	Number of Children with BLL ≥ 15 µg/dL For the First Time	Total # Children Screened with No Previous BLL of ≥ 15 µg/dL	≥ 15 µg/dL Incidence (%)	Number of Children with BLL ≥ 20 µg/dL For the First Time	Total # Children Screened with No Previous BLL of ≥ 20 µg/dL	≥ 20 µg/dL Incidence (%)	
	125	SHARON	0	6	0.00	0	6	0.00	0	7
126	SHELTON	3	615	0.49	1	615	0.16	1	615	0.16
127	SHERMAN	0	44	0.00	0	45	0.00	0	45	0.00
128	SIMSBURY	0	266	0.00	0	266	0.00	0	266	0.00
129	SOMERS	0	122	0.00	0	122	0.00	0	123	0.00
130	SOUTH WINDSOR	1	334	0.30	1	334	0.30	1	335	0.30
131	SOUTHBURY	0	193	0.00	0	193	0.00	0	193	0.00
132	SOUTHINGTON	1	525	0.19	0	525	0.00	0	527	0.00
133	SPRAGUE	0	66	0.00	0	67	0.00	0	67	0.00
134	STAFFORD	1	225	0.44	1	227	0.44	0	227	0.00
135	STAMFORD	11	3735	0.29	5	3744	0.13	1	3746	0.03
136	STERLING	0	76	0.00	0	77	0.00	0	77	0.00
137	STONINGTON	1	186	0.54	1	186	0.54	0	186	0.00
138	STRATFORD	4	1134	0.35	1	1136	0.09	0	1136	0.00
139	SUFFIELD	0	185	0.00	0	185	0.00	0	185	0.00
140	THOMASTON	0	95	0.00	0	96	0.00	0	96	0.00
141	THOMPSON	3	142	2.11	3	142	2.11	0	142	0.00
142	TOLLAND	0	244	0.00	0	244	0.00	0	244	0.00
143	TORRINGTON	4	608	0.66	3	612	0.49	2	612	0.33
144	TRUMBULL	2	522	0.38	1	522	0.19	0	522	0.00
145	UNION	0	4	0.00	0	4	0.00	0	4	0.00
146	VERNON	5	656	0.76	3	661	0.45	1	662	0.15
147	VOLUNTOWN	0	41	0.00	0	41	0.00	0	41	0.00
148	WALLINGFORD	1	811	0.12	0	811	0.00	0	811	0.00
149	WARREN	0	8	0.00	0	8	0.00	0	8	0.00

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		Numbers and Percents of New Confirmed Blood Lead Levels among Children Less Than Six Years of Age								
CY 2011 Data		Number of Children	Total # Children		Number of Children	Total # Children		Number of Children	Total # Children	
		with BLL ≥ 10 µg/dL For the First Time	Screened with No Previous BLL of ≥ 10 µg/dL	≥ 10 µg/dL Incidence (%)	with BLL ≥ 15 µg/dL For the First Time	Screened with No Previous BLL of ≥ 15 µg/dL	≥ 15 µg/dL Incidence (%)	with BLL ≥ 20 µg/dL For the First Time	Screened with No Previous BLL of ≥ 20 µg/dL	≥ 20 µg/dL Incidence (%)
150	WASHINGTON	0	43	0.00	0	43	0.00	0	43	0.00
151	WATERBURY	47	5143	0.91	20	5183	0.39	7	5198	0.13
152	WATERFORD	0	212	0.00	0	212	0.00	0	212	0.00
153	WATERTOWN	1	335	0.30	0	335	0.00	0	335	0.00
154	WEST HARTFORD	2	1091	0.18	1	1091	0.09	0	1092	0.00
155	WEST HAVEN	7	1391	0.50	2	1393	0.14	1	1394	0.07
156	WESTBROOK	1	68	1.47	0	68	0.00	0	68	0.00
157	WESTON	1	125	0.80	0	125	0.00	0	125	0.00
158	WESTPORT	0	414	0.00	0	414	0.00	0	414	0.00
159	WETHERSFIELD	1	420	0.24	1	420	0.24	1	421	0.24
160	WILLINGTON	0	58	0.00	0	60	0.00	0	60	0.00
161	WILTON	0	292	0.00	0	293	0.00	0	293	0.00
162	WINCHESTER	6	198	3.03	1	200	0.50	0	200	0.00
163	WINDHAM	7	535	1.31	4	537	0.74	2	538	0.37
164	WINDSOR	2	391	0.51	0	391	0.00	0	391	0.00
165	WINDSOR LOCKS	0	175	0.00	0	175	0.00	0	175	0.00
166	WOLCOTT	0	263	0.00	0	264	0.00	0	264	0.00
167	WOODBRIIDGE	1	91	1.10	1	92	1.09	0	92	0.00
168	WOODBURY	1	119	0.84	0	119	0.00	0	119	0.00
169	WOODSTOCK	0	112	0.00	0	112	0.00	0	112	0.00

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>

