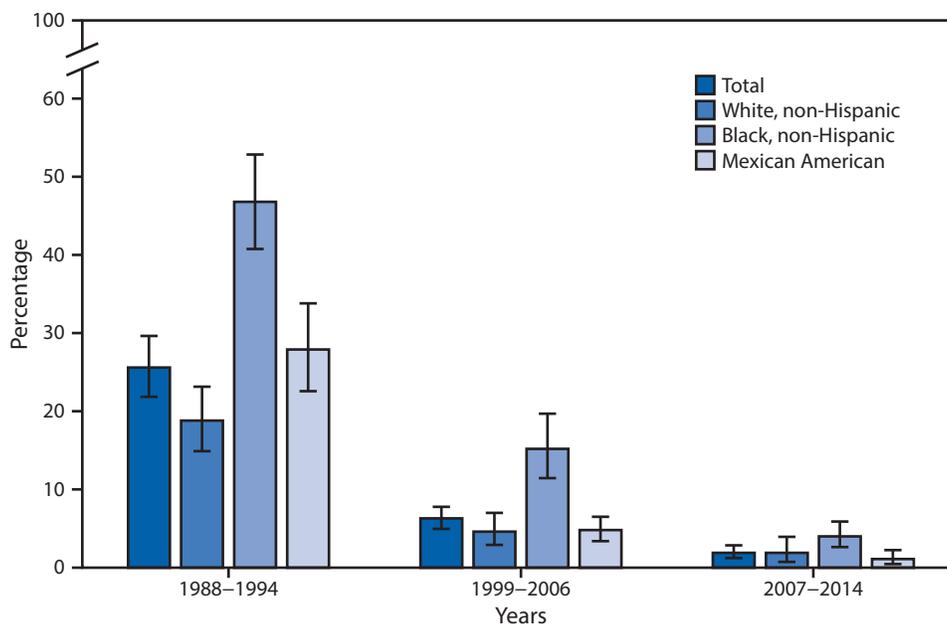


QuickStats

FROM THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

Percentage* of Children Aged 1–5 Years with Elevated Blood Lead Levels,[†] by Race/Ethnicity[§] — National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, United States, 1988–1994, 1999–2006, and 2007–2014



* With 95% confidence intervals represented by error bars.

[†] CDC currently uses ≥ 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ as a reference level to identify children with elevated blood lead levels (http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/ACCLPP/Final_Document_030712.pdf).

[§] Totals include data for racial/ethnic groups not shown separately.

From 1988–1994 to 2007–2014, the percentage of children aged 1–5 years with blood lead levels ≥ 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ declined from 25.6% to 1.9%. Blood lead levels fell dramatically for all racial and ethnic groups. Despite the decline, in 2007–2014, non-Hispanic black children (4.0%) aged 1–5 years were twice as likely as non-Hispanic white children (1.9%) and more than three times as likely as Mexican American children (1.1%) to have elevated blood lead levels.

Source: The National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey; <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhanes/index.htm>.

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