QuickStats

FROM THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS


From 1988–1994 to 2007–2014, the percentage of children aged 1–5 years with blood lead levels ≥5 µg/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.

Reported by: Sheila J. Franco, sfranco@cdc.gov, 301-458-4331; Kara Koehrn, Environmental Protection Agency, koehrn.kara@epa.gov, Daniel Axelrad, Environmental Protection Agency, axelrad.daniel@epa.gov.

* With 95% confidence intervals represented by error bars.
† CDC currently uses ≥5 µg/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.