

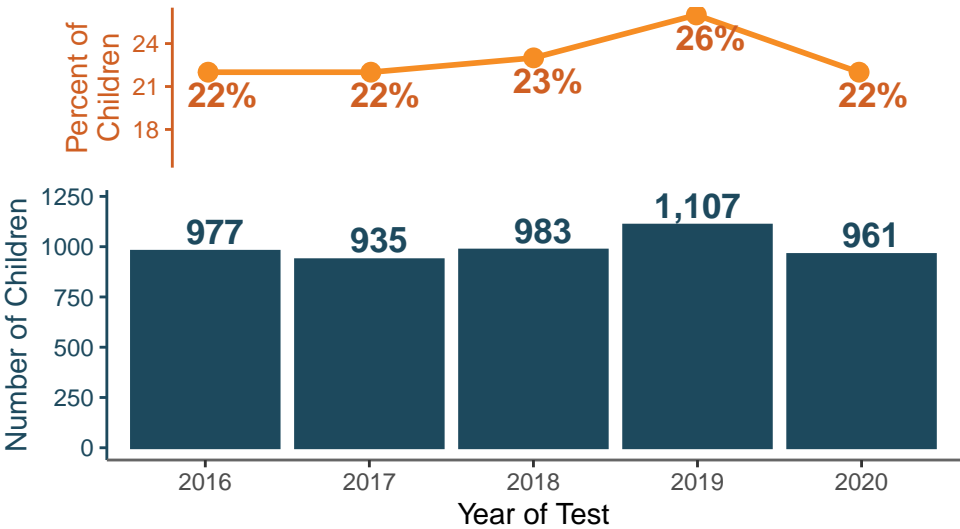


2020 LEAD EXPOSURE DATA BRIEF FOR THE WINNIPESAUKEE REGION

In 2020, in the Winnepesaukee Region 36 children, 72 months or younger, had blood levels high enough to impair their ability to think, learn, and concentrate.

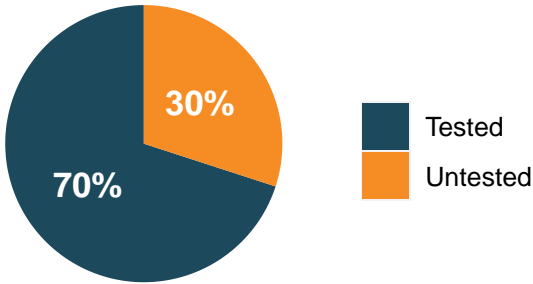
Pediatric blood lead level testing rates across the region and the State dropped due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Annual Number (and Percent) of Children, 0 to 72 Months Old, Tested for Blood Lead in the Winnepesaukee Region 2016 – 2020



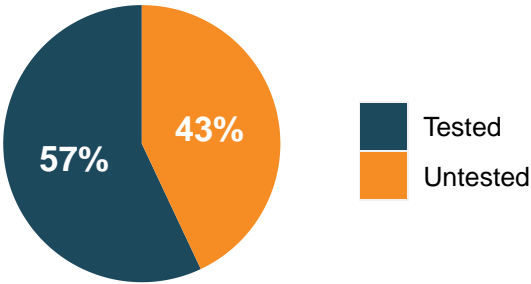
Percent of Children Tested per New Hampshire Screening and Management Guidelines

Percent of One-Year-Old Children Tested for Blood Lead



In 2020, 70% of one year-old (12–23 month-old) children residing in the Winnepesaukee Region were tested for lead in their blood (459 of an estimated 654 children).

Percent of Two-Year-Old Children Tested for Blood Lead



In 2020, 57% of two year-old (24–35 month-old) children residing in the Winnepesaukee Region were tested for lead in their blood (386 of an estimated 679 children).

In 2018, New Hampshire passed a state law requiring providers to conduct blood lead level tests for all one and two year-old children.

Childhood Lead Exposure by Town

TOWN	AGE GROUP (IN MONTHS)	POPULATION DPHS ESTIMATE 2019	NUMBER TESTED 2020	NUMBER WITH EBLL 5+ µg/dL 2020 ONLY	NUMBER WITH EBLL 5+ µg/dL 2016–2020
ALTON	0 to 72	248	60	< 5	6
	12 to 23		28	0	< 5
	24 to 35		26	< 5	< 5
BARNSTEAD	0 to 72	314	74	< 5	9
	12 to 23		31	< 5	6
	24 to 35		36	< 5	< 5
BELMONT	0 to 72	427	96	< 5	10
	12 to 23		42	0	< 5
	24 to 35		44	< 5	5
DANBURY	0 to 72	< 100	14	0	< 5
	12 to 23		9	0	0
	24 to 35		< 5	0	< 5
FRANKLIN	0 to 72	578	135	12	103
	12 to 23		71	7	43
	24 to 35		42	< 5	32
GILFORD	0 to 72	299	84	0	0
	12 to 23		37	0	0
	24 to 35		40	0	0
GILMANTON	0 to 72	250	40	< 5	9
	12 to 23		16	0	7
	24 to 35		21	< 5	< 5
LACONIA	0 to 72	942	218	9	77
	12 to 23		93	< 5	33
	24 to 35		95	< 5	24
MEREDITH	0 to 72	256	44	< 5	10
	12 to 23		22	< 5	< 5
	24 to 35		17	0	< 5
NEW HAMPTON	0 to 72	149	20	0	13
	12 to 23		11	0	< 5
	24 to 35		6	0	< 5
NORTHFIELD	0 to 72	331	61	< 5	17
	12 to 23		39	< 5	12
	24 to 35		17	< 5	< 5
SANBORNTON	0 to 72	141	36	0	5
	12 to 23		17	0	< 5
	24 to 35		15	0	< 5
TILTON	0 to 72	179	52	< 5	14
	12 to 23		29	< 5	7
	24 to 35		15	0	6
WINNIPESAUKEE	0 to 72	4269	961	36	280
	12 to 23		459	15	122
	24 to 35		386	16	88

Childhood blood lead test data is from the Division of Public Health Services, Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program. Elevated blood lead levels (EBLL) 5+ µg/dL is defined as a venous or capillary blood test with a result of 5 micrograms per deciliter (µg/dL) or higher. Exact numbers cannot be reported when there are 1–4 cases due to suppression guidelines to protect privacy.

Characteristics Associated with Increased Risk of Childhood Lead Exposure

TOWN	POPULATION UNDER 6 YO PERCENT (%)	HOUSING UNITS BUILT PRE-1950 PERCENT (%)	HOUSEHOLDS MOVED IN LAST YEAR PERCENT (%)	RENTED HOUSING UNITS W/ CHILDREN UNDER 6 YO PERCENT (%)	UNDER 6 YO LIVING BELOW FED. POVERTY LEVEL PERCENT (%)	UNDER 6 YO IN WITH NO HEALTH INSURANCE PERCENT (%)
ALTON	3 ± 3	10 ± 5	3 ± 3	Not Available	0 ± 9	0 ± 9
BARNSTEAD	4 ± 2	15 ± 5	2 ± 2	17 ± 25	0 ± 6	0 ± 6
BELMONT	6 ± 3	12 ± 4	2 ± 2	Not Available	Not Available	0 ± 4
DANBURY	7 ± 2	20 ± 7	3 ± 4	29 ± 22	14 ± 21	0 ± 13
FRANKLIN	3 ± 1	44 ± 6	7 ± 5	21 ± 23	Not Available	0 ± 7
GILFORD	8 ± 3	14 ± 3	1 ± 1	4 ± 7	0 ± 3	0 ± 3
GILMANTON	7 ± 3	19 ± 7	7 ± 8	0 ± 11	21 ± 24	0 ± 4
LACONIA	4 ± 1	35 ± 4	4 ± 2	67 ± 14	37 ± 15	4 ± 5
MEREDITH	5 ± 2	22 ± 5	6 ± 4	53 ± 22	Not Available	0 ± 5
NEW HAMPTON	4 ± 2	17 ± 6	2 ± 2	Not Available	0 ± 11	6 ± 14
NORTHFIELD	7 ± 3	21 ± 6	2 ± 2	Not Available	13 ± 20	0 ± 4
SANBORNTON	4 ± 2	27 ± 9	4 ± 5	Not Available	0 ± 10	0 ± 10
TILTON	7 ± 3	38 ± 7	1 ± 2	84 ± 27	6 ± 11	0 ± 5
WINNIPESAUKEE	5 ± 1	24 ± 2	4 ± 1	42 ± 8	20 ± 7	1 ± 2

Many factors that increase the risk of a child being exposed to lead are related directly to the child's environment. Where a child and their family members live, learn, work, and play directly impact a child's risk of being exposed to lead. This exposure is primarily through coming into contact with lead dust. Living or attending childcare in pre-1978 housing increases risk as lead paint was not banned until 1978. Lead can also come from drinking water, toys, and cultural cosmetics and medicine.

The data in the table above is to help you understand the risks in your community that contribute to childhood lead poisoning and is from the 5-Year American Community Survey for 2016-2020.

Percent 'Rented Housing' was calculated from housing units with known occupancy status and age of occupants. Percent 'Living Below Poverty Level' was calculated from children in households with income less than the federal poverty level for whom poverty status was determined. When there is insufficient data to present an accurate percent range, 'Not Available' is displayed.

