

**Promoting Lead Free Children in New York State:**  
**A Report of**  
**Lead Exposure Status**  
**among New York Children**  
**2002-2003 Supplement to 2000-2001 Report**



**New York State Department of Health**

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report is a supplement to the previously released report entitled “Promoting Lead Free Children in New York State: A Report of Lead Exposure Status among New York Children, 2000-2001.” It summarizes data on childhood blood lead levels in New York State (NYS), excluding New York City (NYC) for children under six years of age tested in years 2002 and 2003. New York State has taken a leadership role in developing a strategic approach for the elimination of childhood lead poisoning by 2010. The data contained in this report demonstrate the continued progress in preventing and addressing lead exposure in NYS children. The State Health Department and County Health Departments, in collaboration with many partners, are working to continue the positive trends described in this report to achieve elimination of childhood lead poisoning in NYS.

The report highlights three important findings:

(1) **Annual screening rates have increased**—NYS regulations require health care providers to test all children for blood lead levels at or around age one, and again at or around age two for monitoring and early detection. Excluding NYC, the proportion of children in 2002-2003 who received at least one blood lead screen by age 24 months increased by 2% compared to children tested in 2000-2001. On average, 66% of children born in 2000-2001 (tested between 2000 and 2003) received at least one blood lead screen by the age of 24 months, compared to 64% of children born in 1998-1999 (tested between 1998 and 2001).

(2) **The prevalence of children with elevated blood lead levels continued to drop between years 2002 and 2003**—Prevalence includes both current (newly identified) cases and past (identified previously but ongoing) cases of children with an elevated blood lead level (EBLL) in the population. Over the two-year period examined (2002-2003), the prevalence of children with EBLL of 10 micrograms per deciliter ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ ) or greater decreased 10.5%, from 5,090 children in 2002 to 4,553 children in 2003. Trend analysis data show that the prevalence rate of children in 2003 with blood lead levels of

10 µg/dL or greater had reduced by half compared to the prevalence rate just five years ago in 1998 (5.3% in 1998 to 2.5% in 2003).

**(3) The number and rate of new cases of children with elevated blood lead levels (incidence) continued to drop dramatically between 2002 and 2003**—The number of children newly identified with blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or higher decreased by an additional 12%, from 3,175 children in year 2002 to 2,805 children in 2003. Trend analysis data mirror that of prevalence, with a two-fold decrease in incidence between 1998 and 2003. The incidence rate of children in 2003 with blood lead levels of 10 µg/dL or greater was 1.6%, compared to 2.9% just five years ago in 1998.

## INTRODUCTION

This report summarizes data on childhood blood lead levels in NYS, excluding NYC, for children under six years tested in 2002 and 2003.<sup>1</sup> This report serves as a supplement to the previous published report *Promoting Lead Free Children in New York State: A Report of Lead Exposure Status among New York Children 2000-2001*, released in May 2004.<sup>2</sup> These data, obtained from local health departments and state district offices, are intended to support national, state, and local efforts to plan and evaluate strategies to eliminate childhood lead poisoning. NYS has taken a leadership role to eliminate childhood lead poisoning by 2010.

The burden of childhood lead poisoning is substantial in NYS and the plans developed by NYS Department of Health and NYC Department of Health and Mental Hygiene represent key components of efforts to reach the national goal, as well as goals for the state of New York. More information is available in the report [Elimination of Childhood Lead Poisoning in New York State by 2010](#) on the NYS DOH public web site at <http://www.nyhealth.gov/nysdoh/envIRON/lead/finalplantoc.htm>. The data contained in this report demonstrate the continued progress in addressing lead exposure in children in NYS.

New York State has made significant gains in the prevention, early identification, and prompt, effective management of childhood lead poisoning. The factors contributing to childhood lead poisoning in NYS are complex and interrelated with other social, economic, and legal issues. Lead paint in older housing and the contaminated lead dust

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<sup>1</sup> The New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene released its annual report in December 2004 that summarize the surveillance activities conducted by its Lead Poisoning Prevention Program. The report is entitled “New York City Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program; Annual Report 2003.” The full report may be obtained by contacting the NYC Lead Poisoning Prevention Program’s Education Unit. Data contained in these NYC reports are consistent with the trends observed among upstate New York children.

<sup>2</sup> Figures presented in this supplemental report reflect more complete data submitted by counties and therefore some data may not agree with what was previously released.

and soil it generates are the primary sources of lead in children's environments. NYS has the highest proportion of pre-1950 housing in the nation. The State Health Department is working to continue the positive trends described in this report as well as to develop and implement effective strategies outlined in the New York State Lead Elimination Plan that will protect children from lead exposure.

## **LEAD TESTING AND RESULTS**

### **SCREENING FOR BLOOD LEAD LEVELS**

NYS regulations require health care providers to test all children for blood lead levels at or around age one year and again at or around age two years for monitoring and early detection during a period of a child's greatest risk.

Lead screening means measuring the lead concentration in whole blood to identify elevated blood lead levels. The purpose of screening for blood lead levels is to provide for the early identification of children with elevated blood lead levels (EBLL) and, once identified, coordinate intervention services.

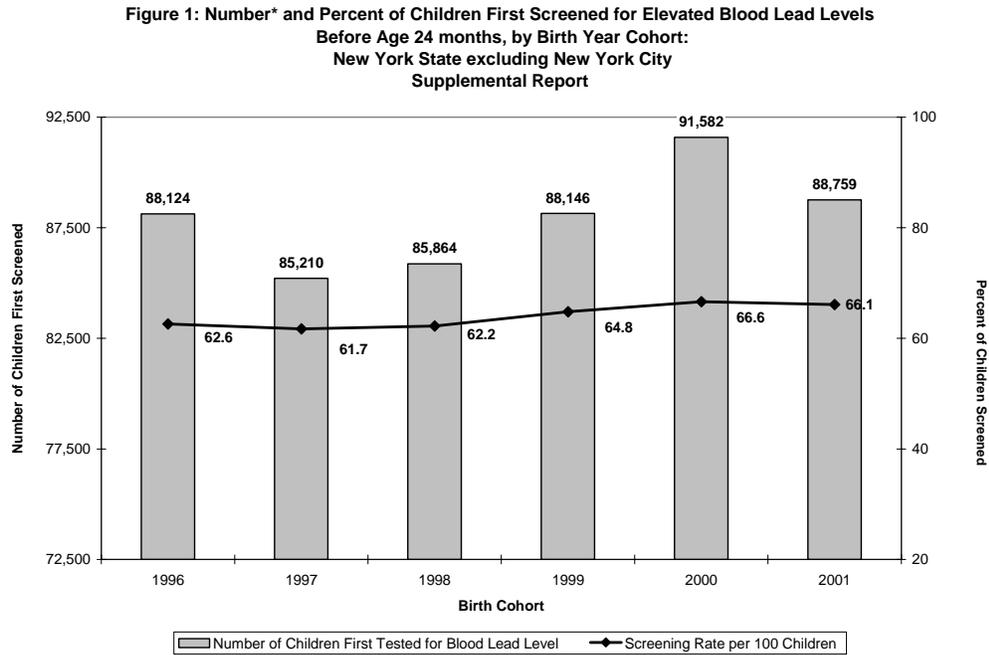
### **Percentage of Children Screened Statewide**

The number and percentage of children receiving their first screening tests for blood lead levels prior to age two (or less than 24 months) by birth year cohort is illustrated in Figure 1. The percentage of children who receive at least one lead screening test by age 24 months continues to increase.

The age that children received their first blood lead screening tests by birth year is shown in Table 1. The percentage of children initially screened for EBLL was examined for the following age groups: 0 to 15 months, 16 to 23 months, 24 to 35 months, and 36 to <72 months. Nearly 66% of children born in 2000-2001 (tested between 2000 and 2003) received their first screening tests by age 24 months, compared to just under 65% of children born in 1998-1999 (tested between 1998 and 2001). Trend data (Figure 1) show 4% more children born in 2001 were screened before 24 months than children born in

1996. This positive trend, seen in Table 1, primarily reflects an increase in screening among children ages 0 to 15 months.

In 2003, 74% percent of children enrolled in Medicaid Managed Care plans were screened for blood lead levels by 24 months of age.<sup>3</sup>



\*The trend in the number of children tested between birth years is reflective of the decline in the total number of births. The percent decrease in births averaged 2% per year, except for 1998 which had a 0.2% decrease in births from 1997.

## IDENTIFICATION OF CHILDREN WITH ELEVATED BLOOD LEAD LEVELS

### Prevalence: Children with EBLL, New and Ongoing Cases

Prevalence data include the number of children with either newly or previously confirmed EBLL who continue to have their blood lead levels monitored. This measure reflects both current (newly identified) and past (identified previously and ongoing) cases of children with EBL in the population. Nationally, prevalence is the most commonly used measure of blood lead elevations.

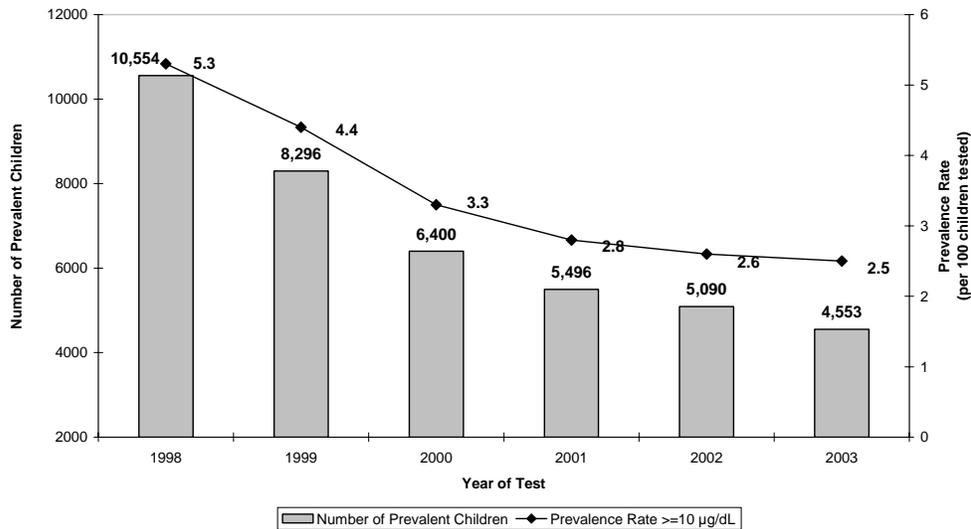
<sup>3</sup> [http://www.health.state.ny.us/health\\_care/managed\\_care/reports/eqarr/2005/index.htm](http://www.health.state.ny.us/health_care/managed_care/reports/eqarr/2005/index.htm).

The measure is sometimes contrasted to measures of incidence, which assesses only the occurrence of new cases. Prevalence rates typically are higher than incidence rates because prevalence rates include all children with elevated levels, including those identified in prior years that still receive follow-up tests.

During the two-year period for 2002-2003, the prevalence of children with EBLL of 10 micrograms per deciliter ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ ) or greater decreased 10.5%, from 5,090 children in 2002 to 4,553 children in 2003. The prevalence of children with EBLL of 20 micrograms per deciliter ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ ) or greater declined 12% from 469 in 2002 to 413 in 2003. The prevalence of children with EBLL of 10-19  $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$  decreased by 10% from 4,621 children in 2002 to 4,140 in 2003. New York's prevalence *rate* also declined over the two-year period examined. Between years 2002 and 2003, the prevalence rate of EBLLs of 10-19  $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$  decreased from 2.4 per 100 children tested (2.4%) in 2002 to 2.3 per 100 children tested (2.3%) in 2003. Prevalence rates of EBLL of 20  $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$  or greater remained fairly stable between 2002 and 2003 (Table 2).

Figure 2 shows a trend of overall decline in prevalence numbers and rates between 1998 and 2003. The prevalence rate for EBLLs greater than or equal to 10  $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$  in 2003 was 2.5 per 100 children tested, a decrease of more than half since 1998 when it was 5.3.

**Figure 2: Prevalence Numbers and Rates of Children Identified with Elevated Blood Lead Levels  $\geq 10\mu\text{g/dL}$  New York State excluding New York City Supplemental Report**



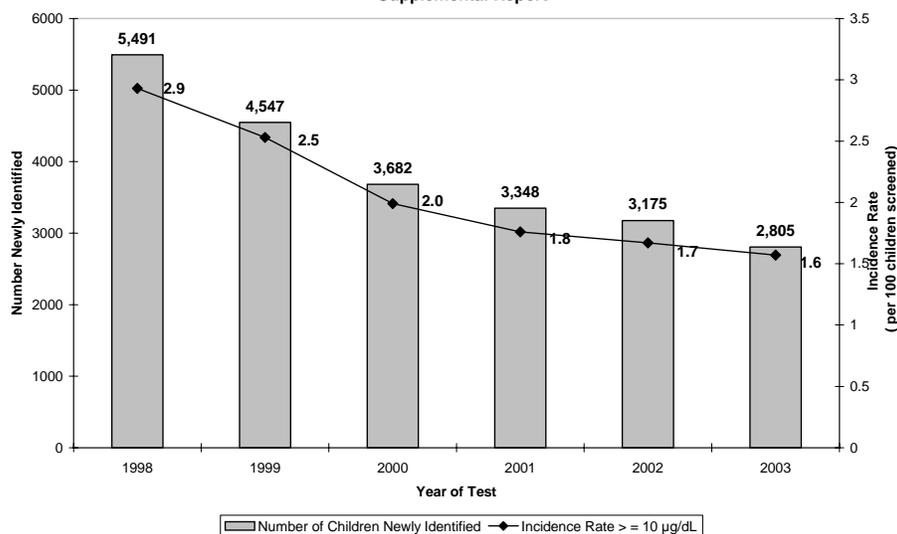
### **Incidence: Children Newly Identified With EBLL**

The number and rate of children under six years of age newly identified as a case in years 2002 and 2003 are provided in Table 3. Fewer new cases were identified in 2003 as compared to 2002. The incidence of children with confirmed EBLL of  $20\ \mu\text{g/dL}$  or higher decreased 4% from 440 in 2002 to 422 in 2003. The incidence of children identified with elevated blood levels between 10 and  $19\ \mu\text{g/dL}$  decreased by 12.9% from 2,735 in 2002 to 2,383 in 2003.

The incidence *rate*, or rate of newly identified cases of children with EBLL's of  $10\ \mu\text{g/dL}$  or greater, declined from 1.4 per 100 children screened in 2002 to 1.3 per 100 children screened in 2003. Rates among children with confirmed EBLL of  $20\ \mu\text{g/dL}$  or greater remained steady with 2 children being identified per 1,000 screened in years 2002 and 2003.

Figure 3 shows the trend in overall decline of incidence among children tested between 1998 and 2003. The incidence rate in 2003 (1.6%) is almost half of that observed just 5 years ago in 1998 (2.9%).

Figure 3: Number and Rates of Children Newly Identified with Blood Lead Levels  $\geq 10\mu\text{g/dL}$  New York State excluding New York City Supplemental Report



## Environmental Management

Environmental management is part of the case coordination protocol for children with EBLs in order to identify and eliminate conditions conducive to lead poisoning and prevent further exposure to residential lead paint hazards. NYS public health law and regulations<sup>4</sup> require property owners to correct hazardous lead conditions when a child is identified as having an EBL of  $20 \mu\text{g/dL}$  or higher.

The environmental assessment and lead hazard control efforts are conducted by environmental health personnel in 36 local health departments, the NYC Department of Health & Mental Hygiene, and the NYS Department of Health in nine district offices which cover 21 upstate counties. An environmental assessment includes evaluation of all dwellings (home, child care facility, etc.) where the lead-poisoned child spends more than 8 hours per week. The presence of lead hazards may be verified through on-site testing including use of an X-ray fluorescence lead-in-paint analyzer (XRF), and/or laboratory analysis of paint dust/chips or other material samples. After testing, officials prepare a

<sup>4</sup> SUBPART 67-2 Lead Poisoning Control Environmental Assessment and Abatement (Statutory authority: Public Health Law, Section 206(l)(n) and 1370-a)

detailed assessment report, and a *notice and demand* for corrective action. These documents include sample locations, sample results, and dwelling diagrams to assist property owners in correcting the identified hazards. When an owner of a dwelling fails to comply with the written notice and demand, Public Health Law outlines procedures for enforcement.

Tables 4 and 5 illustrate environmental case management activities for years 2002 and 2003, respectively. Consistent with the trends in decreased elevated blood lead levels, the number of required assessments also has declined. Environmental assessment is required for children with EBLLs at or above 20 $\mu$ g/dL. The majority of local health departments provide some environmental management services for children with EBLLs in the range of 15-19  $\mu$ g/dL.

## DEFINITIONS

*Birth Cohort Screening Rate:* Number of children born in a specified year who receive screening tests in a given time and geographic area divided by the total number of children in the birth cohort.

*Birth Year Cohort:* Number of children born in a given year in a specified jurisdiction.

*Case:* A child that has a confirmed elevated blood lead level of ten micrograms per deciliter or greater ( $\geq 10 \mu\text{g/dL}$ ).

*Confirmatory Test:* Elevated blood lead level test results are confirmed by a single sample of blood taken directly from a vein (also called a “venous sample”) or by two consecutive finger stick sample draws (also called “capillary samples”) taken within 12 weeks (84 days) of each other.

*Elevated Blood Lead Level:* Blood lead concentration of 10 micrograms per deciliter or greater ( $\geq 10 \mu\text{g/dL}$ ).

*Follow-up Test:* All blood lead tests for a child (in a specified age range) subsequent to a confirmed elevated blood lead level test in a given time and geographic area.

*Incidence (new cases with elevated blood lead levels):* The number of children who have never been identified by the reporting jurisdiction as having previously confirmed elevated blood lead levels (in a specified age range) who now have confirmed elevated blood lead levels in the given time.

*Incidence Rate (new case rate):* The number of children identified for the first time with confirmed elevated blood lead levels (in a specified age range and geographic area) divided by the number of children that had screening tests in that given year. Only children who did not previously have confirmed elevated blood lead levels are included.

*Lead-Poisoned:* A child is considered to be lead poisoned if a blood screening indicates a blood lead level of 20 µg/dL or higher.

*Prevalence (number of children with elevated blood lead levels):* The number of unique children with a test during the specified time period (in a specified age range and geographic area) who have confirmed elevated blood levels.

*Prevalence Rate:* Number of unique children who have confirmed elevated blood lead levels (in a specified age range and geographic area) with tests in a given time period divided by the number of children tested in that year (includes children's screening, confirming, and follow-up tests) for blood lead.

*Result:* A quantifiable value from a blood lead test reported in micrograms of lead per deciliter of blood (µg/dL).

*Screening:* All blood lead tests for children (in a specified age range) who have not had previously confirmed elevated blood lead levels in a given geographic area and time. When sequential test results are elevated but non-confirmed, then each test is considered a screening test. (A child's first elevated venous screening test is also considered a confirmatory test).

*Test:* A blood lead draw (venous, capillary, or unknown sample type) on a child that produces a blood lead result as determined by a certified laboratory or other approved device.

*Test Date:* The date of the blood lead draw. When the date of the blood lead draw is not available then the date of blood lead sample analysis is used or the date of blood lead result report date received from the laboratory, if the analysis date is also not available.

**Table 1: Percentage of Children Screened for Elevated Blood Lead by Age (in months) at Time of First (or Initial) Lead Test:  
New York State excluding New York City  
2002 - 2003 Supplemental Report**

County	Birth Cohort Year	Number of Births*	Percent Screened 0 - <16 months	Percent Screened 16 - <24 months	Percent Screened 24 - <36 months	Percent Screened 36 - <72 months	Total Percent**	Records with No Birth Date Provided
Statewide (excluding NYC)	<b>Total</b>	<b>824,147</b>	<b>53.6</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>94.6</b>	<b>25,521</b>
	1996	140,661	52.4	10.2	12.9	16.4	91.9	
	1997	138,074	51.5	10.2	13.9	16.8	92.4	
	1998	137,865	51.4	10.8	14.9	15.1	92.2	
	1999	135,968	54.0	10.8	14.9	--	--	
	2000	137,467	55.3	11.3	14.2	--	--	
	2001	134,112	55.8	10.3	--	--	--	
Albany	<b>Total</b>	<b>19,712</b>	<b>51.2</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>87.0</b>	<b>637</b>
	1996	3,307	51.2	8.6	12.9	14.5	87.2	
	1997	3,276	49.0	10.1	13.5	17.6	90.2	
	1998	3,470	47.8	10.1	15.1	15.1	88.1	
	1999	3,134	48.8	12.3	20.0	--	--	
	2000	3,301	57.5	12.4	16.7	--	--	
	2001	3,224	53.0	10.3	--	--	--	
Allegany	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,319</b>	<b>39.0</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>72.3</b>	<b>394</b>
	1996	581	41.1	10.0	6.7	15.7	73.5	
	1997	560	27.3	10.5	8.2	20.0	66.1	
	1998	548	32.3	11.9	11.7	20.4	76.3	
	1999	561	42.1	13.5	11.4	--	--	
	2000	543	43.1	11.4	12.9	--	--	
	2001	526	48.3	11.2	--	--	--	
Broome	<b>Total</b>	<b>13,314</b>	<b>42.1</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>68.3</b>	<b>1</b>
	1996	2,258	42.0	9.0	7.7	12.9	71.6	
	1997	2,201	41.7	7.4	7.5	15.8	72.4	
	1998	2,211	38.4	9.2	9.8	13.5	70.8	
	1999	2,285	43.9	8.2	7.9	--	--	
	2000	2,214	43.3	10.7	9.0	--	--	
	2001	2,145	43.3	9.0	--	--	--	
Cattaraugus	<b>Total</b>	<b>6,222</b>	<b>51.8</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>86.0</b>	<b>149</b>
	1996	1,109	47.0	9.8	12.4	18.1	87.3	
	1997	1,046	49.9	8.2	13.9	20.2	92.2	
	1998	1,064	54.7	6.9	11.8	19.4	92.8	
	1999	990	49.8	9.2	17.0	--	--	
	2000	1,020	57.6	10.6	10.0	--	--	
	2001	993	52.0	9.4	--	--	--	
Cayuga	<b>Total</b>	<b>5,574</b>	<b>67.8</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>105.4</b>	<b>87</b>
	1996	991	60.9	8.5	15.6	16.2	101.3	
	1997	933	72.0	11.9	16.8	13.9	114.7	
	1998	909	68.6	13.5	16.7	14.9	113.8	
	1999	906	69.4	9.2	18.7	--	--	
	2000	948	67.0	12.4	18.9	--	--	
	2001	887	69.1	10.8	--	--	--	
Chautauqua	<b>Total</b>	<b>9,520</b>	<b>52.6</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>85.4</b>	<b>757</b>
	1996	1,689	44.4	8.4	10.8	19.5	83.2	
	1997	1,624	49.9	8.9	10.7	17.6	87.0	
	1998	1,542	56.0	9.6	12.1	15.9	93.6	
	1999	1,543	53.0	11.7	12.8	--	--	
	2000	1,544	55.0	13.2	9.9	--	--	
	2001	1,578	58.1	10.1	--	--	--	
Chemung	<b>Total</b>	<b>6,418</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>61.4</b>	<b>17</b>
	1996	1,078	31.4	9.6	9.3	10.5	60.7	
	1997	1,037	32.8	9.7	9.0	10.2	61.7	
	1998	1,030	37.6	10.6	10.1	6.1	64.4	
	1999	1,098	34.2	10.8	9.6	--	--	
	2000	1,084	35.1	12.0	11.7	--	--	
	2001	1,091	37.9	9.4	--	--	--	

\*Source: Vital Statistics of New York State.

\*\*Children who change county of residence could be in screening data in multiple counties, but in birth cohort data in only one county; this could cause screening rates in some counties to exceed 100%.

**Table 1: Percentage of Children Screened for Elevated Blood Lead by Age (in months) at Time of First (or Initial) Lead Test:  
New York State excluding New York City  
2002 - 2003 Supplemental Report**

County	Birth Cohort Year	Number of Births*	Percent Screened 0 - <16 months	Percent Screened 16 - <24 months	Percent Screened 24 - <36 months	Percent Screened 36 - <72 months	Total Percent**	Records with No Birth Date Provided
<b>Chenango</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,518</b>	<b>56.8</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>87.8</b>	<b>29</b>
	1996	621	54.8	9.3	8.5	16.4	89.1	
	1997	609	53.4	10.2	13.0	15.9	92.4	
	1998	595	58.0	6.9	9.7	18.2	92.8	
	1999	535	58.1	7.5	16.1	--	--	
	2000	574	59.9	10.3	10.6	--	--	
	2001	584	57.0	7.7	--	--	--	
<b>Clinton</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,758</b>	<b>64.0</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>97.0</b>	<b>217</b>
	1996	891	57.8	10.9	7.4	14.6	90.7	
	1997	795	52.5	11.6	13.3	15.7	93.1	
	1998	731	59.1	14.5	14.5	19.4	107.5	
	1999	838	72.4	13.4	10.7	--	--	
	2000	781	75.2	13.3	8.3	--	--	
	2001	722	67.5	11.6	--	--	--	
<b>Columbia</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,784</b>	<b>48.1</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>84</b>
	1996	670	50.1	9.0	8.4	13.1	80.6	
	1997	664	41.3	8.9	7.7	12.7	70.5	
	1998	598	47.2	8.4	10.5	14.2	80.3	
	1999	596	48.8	8.1	12.4	--	--	
	2000	661	52.2	8.6	8.3	--	--	
	2001	595	49.1	8.7	--	--	--	
<b>Cortland</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,436</b>	<b>66.5</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>97.7</b>	<b>45</b>
	1996	583	62.4	10.5	9.6	13.9	96.4	
	1997	562	64.9	8.0	13.9	17.1	103.9	
	1998	602	58.1	11.3	13.0	15.4	97.8	
	1999	572	66.3	10.1	11.0	--	--	
	2000	564	71.1	8.5	11.7	--	--	
	2001	553	77.2	8.7	--	--	--	
<b>Delaware</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,731</b>	<b>55.3</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>87.1</b>	<b>8</b>
	1996	454	60.1	10.4	7.9	11.5	89.9	
	1997	491	56.2	11.6	11.2	15.5	94.5	
	1998	456	55.5	9.9	11.2	16.7	93.2	
	1999	458	51.1	9.2	11.4	--	--	
	2000	461	54.9	10.8	14.5	--	--	
	2001	411	54.0	7.3	--	--	--	
<b>Dutchess</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>19,791</b>	<b>55.6</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>95.8</b>	<b>960</b>
	1996	3,348	57.9	8.7	14.9	14.8	96.4	
	1997	3,399	51.3	8.3	19.9	17.0	96.5	
	1998	3,299	46.0	9.5	24.4	16.4	96.3	
	1999	3,186	53.4	11.8	23.4	--	--	
	2000	3,340	61.4	10.3	21.4	--	--	
	2001	3,219	63.6	10.0	--	--	--	
<b>Erie</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>68,452</b>	<b>65.9</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>91.4</b>	<b>3,415</b>
	1996	12,031	66.4	9.2	9.0	8.1	92.7	
	1997	11,635	65.5	9.0	10.2	8.9	93.6	
	1998	11,566	63.9	9.3	11.0	8.2	92.4	
	1999	11,171	62.8	10.2	12.6	--	--	
	2000	11,237	68.3	10.3	10.3	--	--	
	2001	10,812	68.6	9.5	--	--	--	
<b>Essex</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,276</b>	<b>47.1</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>80.1</b>	<b>87</b>
	1996	413	38.3	10.9	9.4	16.9	75.5	
	1997	391	37.1	9.7	11.5	14.3	72.6	
	1998	370	52.2	14.6	12.7	16.5	95.9	
	1999	390	52.1	9.2	11.8	--	--	
	2000	351	44.4	12.5	9.7	--	--	
	2001	361	60.1	13.0	--	--	--	

\*Source: Vital Statistics of New York State.

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**Table 1: Percentage of Children Screened for Elevated Blood Lead by Age (in months) at Time of First (or Initial) Lead Test:  
New York State excluding New York City  
2002 - 2003 Supplemental Report**

County	Birth Cohort Year	Number of Births*	Percent Screened 0 - <16 months	Percent Screened 16 - <24 months	Percent Screened 24 - <36 months	Percent Screened 36 - <72 months	Total Percent**	Records with No Birth Date Provided
<b>Franklin</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,818</b>	<b>32.9</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>59.7</b>	<b>85</b>
	1996	510	46.9	10.0	6.9	16.7	80.4	
	1997	465	29.9	9.9	11.6	12.3	63.7	
	1998	488	30.7	7.6	6.8	16.4	61.5	
	1999	444	37.2	4.3	5.9	--	--	
	2000	467	25.3	7.3	4.5	--	--	
	2001	444	25.9	6.1	--	--	--	
<b>Fulton</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,695</b>	<b>53.7</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>90.8</b>	<b>135</b>
	1996	641	50.5	11.4	10.8	17.8	90.5	
	1997	626	53.4	11.2	11.0	19.6	95.2	
	1998	616	54.4	11.5	14.9	20.3	101.1	
	1999	581	49.2	14.3	12.9	--	--	
	2000	607	54.7	12.4	15.5	--	--	
	2001	624	59.9	11.7	--	--	--	
<b>Genesee</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,328</b>	<b>39.9</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>69.6</b>	<b>571</b>
	1996	753	38.8	10.1	10.0	14.3	73.2	
	1997	755	38.3	9.0	9.8	15.8	72.8	
	1998	696	39.4	9.5	10.9	15.1	74.9	
	1999	738	37.8	11.4	12.3	--	--	
	2000	686	39.7	9.3	12.1	--	--	
	2001	700	46.0	8.0	--	--	--	
<b>Greene</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,824</b>	<b>54.4</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>91.8</b>	<b>31</b>
	1996	499	55.5	9.2	14.8	13.0	92.6	
	1997	491	47.9	9.6	12.8	17.3	87.6	
	1998	509	53.4	9.2	16.9	16.3	95.9	
	1999	433	56.8	10.9	15.5	--	--	
	2000	479	58.7	13.2	19.8	--	--	
	2001	413	54.7	11.4	--	--	--	
<b>Hamilton</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>34.9</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>94.8</b>	<b>0</b>
	1996	43	33.0	9.0	5.0	44.0	91.0	
	1997	45	18.0	9.0	18.0	6.7	51.7	
	1998	36	11.0	39.0	28.0	25.0	103.0	
	1999	33	48.0	39.0	12.0	--	--	
	2000	48	52.1	16.7	22.9	--	--	
	2001	53	43.4	6.3	--	--	--	
<b>Herkimer</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,065</b>	<b>48.9</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>88.6</b>	<b>20</b>
	1996	704	49.7	14.3	15.6	20.6	100.3	
	1997	700	51.6	13.1	11.4	18.6	94.7	
	1998	659	48.1	13.7	13.8	17.6	93.2	
	1999	671	50.1	16.8	15.1	--	--	
	2000	659	47.3	12.7	14.3	--	--	
	2001	672	46.3	12.2	--	--	--	
<b>Jefferson</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>10,390</b>	<b>58.2</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>91.4</b>	<b>11</b>
	1996	1,793	58.1	11.5	10.0	12.4	92.1	
	1997	1,734	54.6	11.2	12.4	13.0	91.2	
	1998	1,719	52.3	13.0	14.4	12.6	92.3	
	1999	1,757	61.9	10.3	14.5	--	--	
	2000	1,655	60.3	11.3	15.6	--	--	
	2001	1,732	62.2	10.8	--	--	--	
<b>Lewis</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,058</b>	<b>49.1</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>81.0</b>	<b>275</b>
	1996	369	45.8	11.7	8.1	14.6	80.2	
	1997	336	60.7	8.3	13.1	10.4	92.6	
	1998	341	51.0	9.1	15.0	10.6	85.6	
	1999	333	45.6	11.4	15.9	--	--	
	2000	336	53.3	7.7	12.8	--	--	
	2001	343	38.5	9.6	--	--	--	

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2002 - 2003 Supplemental Report**

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Livingston	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,091</b>	<b>45.5</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>67.3</b>	<b>39</b>
	1996	712	46.6	7.9	7.0	8.0	69.5	
	1997	706	45.3	7.9	11.2	10.6	75.1	
	1998	665	49.2	8.1	8.0	9.8	75.0	
	1999	698	44.1	10.3	12.3	--	--	
	2000	668	46.1	6.3	6.1	--	--	
	2001	642	41.3	3.1	--	--	--	
Madison	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,860</b>	<b>57.3</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>87.0</b>	<b>19</b>
	1996	858	53.4	10.0	12.2	13.4	89.0	
	1997	826	50.8	8.1	13.2	10.3	82.4	
	1998	861	55.4	8.1	15.9	8.5	87.9	
	1999	764	60.3	11.4	13.9	--	--	
	2000	787	62.6	7.2	14.1	--	--	
	2001	764	62.0	9.7	--	--	--	
Monroe	<b>Total</b>	<b>56,617</b>	<b>62.8</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>81.2</b>	<b>687</b>
	1996	9,669	64.9	7.7	7.0	5.9	85.6	
	1997	9,622	61.8	7.8	7.7	6.1	83.4	
	1998	9,653	63.2	7.6	7.5	5.3	83.6	
	1999	9,225	62.3	7.6	6.7	--	--	
	2000	9,493	61.0	7.7	6.6	--	--	
	2001	8,955	63.5	7.9	--	--	--	
Montgomery	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,575</b>	<b>42.1</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>86.9</b>	<b>18</b>
	1996	575	27.8	13.9	12.3	28.3	82.4	
	1997	594	34.2	16.7	13.6	22.7	87.2	
	1998	603	46.3	14.6	14.3	20.4	95.5	
	1999	575	47.5	18.8	13.2	--	--	
	2000	611	47.6	13.6	16.7	--	--	
	2001	617	48.6	17.8	--	--	--	
Nassau	<b>Total</b>	<b>102,182</b>	<b>54.5</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>97.0</b>	<b>1,739</b>
	1996	17,722	53.0	11.3	17.0	23.5	104.9	
	1997	17,100	54.0	11.1	17.1	23.5	105.8	
	1998	17,186	52.5	11.8	17.7	20.5	102.5	
	1999	16,935	55.8	12.6	19.2	--	--	
	2000	16,979	58.7	12.8	17.4	--	--	
	2001	16,260	53.1	9.8	--	--	--	
Niagara	<b>Total</b>	<b>15,606</b>	<b>54.7</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>85.2</b>	<b>5</b>
	1996	2,744	57.5	11.3	10.8	10.9	90.4	
	1997	2,641	55.2	12.3	12.0	9.9	89.4	
	1998	2,632	52.5	11.1	13.9	10.8	88.3	
	1999	2,592	50.6	9.8	14.9	--	--	
	2000	2,514	55.9	9.4	14.2	--	--	
	2001	2,483	56.3	9.9	--	--	--	
Oneida	<b>Total</b>	<b>15,670</b>	<b>49.6</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>84.1</b>	<b>166</b>
	1996	2,702	50.7	13.7	16.4	14.1	95.0	
	1997	2,702	51.9	12.2	12.6	13.5	90.2	
	1998	2,611	49.4	12.9	13.5	13.0	88.8	
	1999	2,648	49.8	11.7	12.8	--	--	
	2000	2,499	47.5	10.8	15.1	--	--	
	2001	2,508	48.0	9.0	--	--	--	
Onondaga	<b>Total</b>	<b>36,053</b>	<b>67.4</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>96.3</b>	<b>16</b>
	1996	6,283	65.8	11.4	10.0	11.1	98.3	
	1997	5,972	69.5	11.3	8.9	10.8	100.5	
	1998	5,965	67.9	11.4	10.1	11.5	100.8	
	1999	6,043	65.9	11.2	11.0	--	--	
	2000	6,015	66.7	12.4	10.6	--	--	
	2001	5,775	68.9	12.1	--	--	--	

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<b>Ontario</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>6,872</b>	<b>61.6</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>84.5</b>	<b>325</b>
	1996	1,146	51.0	6.1	10.7	9.1	77.0	
	1997	1,180	48.7	5.3	13.3	9.6	76.9	
	1998	1,182	53.5	5.0	16.0	7.5	82.0	
	1999	1,071	70.0	5.2	12.5	--	--	
	2000	1,152	73.4	4.4	11.5	--	--	
	2001	1,141	74.2	4.9	--	--	--	
<b>Orange</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>29,224</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>78.3</b>	<b>207</b>
	1996	4,893	40.7	8.8	9.0	16.9	75.4	
	1997	4,869	36.2	9.5	12.1	20.7	78.4	
	1998	4,766	36.2	12.6	14.4	20.5	83.7	
	1999	4,850	41.9	11.3	15.6	--	--	
	2000	4,910	41.4	13.0	17.0	--	--	
	2001	4,936	49.0	13.5	--	--	--	
<b>Orleans</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,153</b>	<b>54.1</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>92.7</b>	<b>183</b>
	1996	526	50.2	11.6	14.6	21.7	98.1	
	1997	550	55.3	11.5	12.5	18.0	97.3	
	1998	551	51.0	13.4	16.2	14.9	95.5	
	1999	530	57.4	16.8	11.3	--	--	
	2000	531	58.2	11.5	14.9	--	--	
	2001	465	52.5	13.8	--	--	--	
<b>Oswego</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>8,811</b>	<b>59.9</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>92.6</b>	<b>160</b>
	1996	1,509	60.8	10.9	11.1	16.0	98.7	
	1997	1,445	64.1	10.9	9.6	14.7	99.4	
	1998	1,473	64.2	9.9	10.2	14.3	98.5	
	1999	1,485	59.3	10.8	12.4	--	--	
	2000	1,477	54.7	11.4	15.7	--	--	
	2001	1,422	56.5	11.7	--	--	--	
<b>Otsego</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,375</b>	<b>72.2</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>104.0</b>	<b>8</b>
	1996	549	75.4	11.7	13.5	14.2	114.8	
	1997	586	72.2	9.7	13.7	13.5	109.0	
	1998	568	68.1	9.3	15.1	15.8	108.5	
	1999	576	71.5	7.5	13.9	--	--	
	2000	573	72.6	8.0	15.2	--	--	
	2001	523	73.6	8.4	--	--	--	
<b>Putnam</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>7,308</b>	<b>56.1</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>100.5</b>	<b>445</b>
	1996	1,282	49.1	10.8	20.7	13.3	93.9	
	1997	1,227	52.4	8.8	22.0	18.6	101.8	
	1998	1,231	45.7	9.3	26.3	17.4	98.8	
	1999	1,177	60.6	9.1	24.5	--	--	
	2000	1,192	63.1	11.4	24.3	--	--	
	2001	1,199	66.7	12.2	--	--	--	
<b>Rensselaer</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>10,658</b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>99.2</b>	<b>367</b>
	1996	1,945	54.0	10.0	12.2	20.6	96.8	
	1997	1,784	56.9	8.7	13.7	19.8	99.1	
	1998	1,768	54.5	9.0	15.7	18.9	98.1	
	1999	1,742	51.8	11.0	19.5	--	--	
	2000	1,706	58.1	13.4	21.7	--	--	
	2001	1,713	72.1	14.4	--	--	--	
<b>Rockland</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>26,679</b>	<b>46.5</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>90.3</b>	<b>1,419</b>
	1996	4,239	42.7	11.2	18.2	20.2	92.4	
	1997	4,341	42.2	13.8	18.5	20.1	94.6	
	1998	4,435	42.1	14.7	19.1	19.2	95.1	
	1999	4,500	48.0	10.8	17.8	--	--	
	2000	4,563	44.1	15.5	21.2	--	--	
	2001	4,601	59.4	14.1	--	--	--	

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Saratoga	<b>Total</b>	<b>14,773</b>	<b>47.4</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>69.3</b>	<b>783</b>
	1996	2,523	50.1	7.1	9.8	8.7	75.8	
	1997	2,405	44.1	6.9	9.8	9.0	69.9	
	1998	2,526	46.1	6.0	11.6	8.3	72.0	
	1999	2,404	49.9	5.8	9.3	--	--	
	2000	2,499	45.6	6.0	10.5	--	--	
	2001	2,416	48.7	6.0	--	--	--	
Schenectady	<b>Total</b>	<b>10,401</b>	<b>49.7</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>81.8</b>	<b>466</b>
	1996	1,777	49.5	10.4	11.6	11.1	82.6	
	1997	1,750	47.3	10.2	11.6	12.9	81.9	
	1998	1,739	50.9	11.0	11.4	13.5	86.8	
	1999	1,724	49.6	10.4	13.3	--	--	
	2000	1,710	50.4	13.3	14.7	--	--	
	2001	1,701	50.3	10.8	--	--	--	
Schoharie	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,949</b>	<b>40.6</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>76.5</b>	<b>4</b>
	1996	364	42.9	13.7	8.2	15.1	79.9	
	1997	341	39.3	10.9	10.3	19.1	79.5	
	1998	317	42.0	13.9	9.8	16.7	82.3	
	1999	307	39.4	12.1	12.4	--	--	
	2000	321	38.3	14.3	15.6	--	--	
	2001	299	41.8	13.4	--	--	--	
Schuyler	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,275</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>69.4</b>	<b>14</b>
	1996	206	34.0	12.1	11.2	19.9	77.2	
	1997	205	30.7	10.7	16.1	21.5	79.0	
	1998	213	38.0	10.3	10.8	29.6	88.7	
	1999	214	30.8	4.2	10.3	--	--	
	2000	219	29.7	6.4	11.0	--	--	
	2001	218	34.9	11.0	--	--	--	
Seneca	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,238</b>	<b>52.5</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>72.7</b>	<b>47</b>
	1996	395	47.8	4.3	7.1	10.4	69.6	
	1997	374	40.9	7.8	8.3	9.4	66.3	
	1998	368	53.0	4.9	5.4	7.9	71.2	
	1999	364	55.8	3.3	10.7	--	--	
	2000	365	60.3	8.2	11.5	--	--	
	2001	372	57.8	5.1	--	--	--	
St. Lawrence	<b>Total</b>	<b>7,242</b>	<b>41.3</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>68.4</b>	<b>152</b>
	1996	1,242	50.2	6.0	6.7	13.5	76.5	
	1997	1,181	39.0	8.2	9.0	18.6	74.8	
	1998	1,202	38.8	7.9	8.6	16.0	71.2	
	1999	1,152	40.8	8.3	6.8	--	--	
	2000	1,225	36.7	8.9	8.1	--	--	
	2001	1,240	42.2	10.8	--	--	--	
Steuben	<b>Total</b>	<b>7,039</b>	<b>39.3</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>73.2</b>	<b>20</b>
	1996	1,136	23.9	5.2	8.9	28.0	65.9	
	1997	1,186	22.2	8.8	10.8	25.0	66.7	
	1998	1,183	39.0	10.2	10.8	21.2	81.2	
	1999	1,176	48.4	8.1	13.8	--	--	
	2000	1,183	53.1	10.3	11.9	--	--	
	2001	1,175	49.1	6.7	--	--	--	
Suffolk	<b>Total</b>	<b>119,898</b>	<b>40.7</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>76.6</b>	<b>5,218</b>
	1996	19,953	40.5	10.4	14.9	21.2	87.0	
	1997	19,862	39.4	10.5	15.6	20.0	85.5	
	1998	19,921	39.9	11.5	15.6	16.6	83.6	
	1999	19,948	42.2	11.0	15.7	--	--	
	2000	20,248	42.4	11.8	13.5	--	--	
	2001	19,966	39.5	9.8	--	--	--	

\*Source: Vital Statistics of New York State.

\*\*Children who change county of residence could be in screening data in multiple counties, but in birth cohort data in only one county; this could cause screening rates in some counties to exceed 100%.

**Table 1: Percentage of Children Screened for Elevated Blood Lead by Age (in months) at Time of First (or Initial) Lead Test:  
New York State excluding New York City  
2002 - 2003 Supplemental Report**

County	Birth Cohort Year	Number of Births*	Percent Screened 0 - <16 months	Percent Screened 16 - <24 months	Percent Screened 24 - <36 months	Percent Screened 36 - <72 months	Total Percent**	Records with No Birth Date Provided
Sullivan	<b>Total</b>	<b>5,038</b>	<b>35.5</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>72.4</b>	<b>39</b>
	1996	839	39.8	9.9	7.6	22.5	79.9	
	1997	839	41.5	10.4	9.1	23.2	84.1	
	1998	827	37.2	11.1	10.2	24.1	82.6	
	1999	857	31.3	10.3	9.3	--	--	
	2000	829	28.2	10.5	14.1	--	--	
	2001	847	35.1	13.9	--	--	--	
Tioga	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,646</b>	<b>44.7</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>73.4</b>	<b>33</b>
	1996	630	32.2	6.5	9.8	14.8	63.3	
	1997	642	45.6	6.1	11.7	16.4	79.8	
	1998	548	49.3	8.6	10.8	15.7	84.3	
	1999	631	42.6	9.2	12.2	--	--	
	2000	606	52.3	7.9	11.7	--	--	
	2001	589	47.0	8.7	--	--	--	
Tompkins	<b>Total</b>	<b>5,128</b>	<b>68.2</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>104.8</b>	<b>115</b>
	1996	851	63.1	12.0	18.2	10.8	104.1	
	1997	857	64.2	9.1	21.2	12.1	106.7	
	1998	829	63.2	9.0	23.5	13.3	109.0	
	1999	897	72.8	11.9	17.7	--	--	
	2000	828	72.7	8.3	17.4	--	--	
	2001	866	72.9	12.2	--	--	--	
Ulster	<b>Total</b>	<b>11,115</b>	<b>49.1</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>82.5</b>	<b>89</b>
	1996	1,976	47.1	9.4	12.1	10.5	79.1	
	1997	1,922	47.6	8.4	13.3	12.8	82.1	
	1998	1,849	46.3	9.7	14.6	13.9	84.6	
	1999	1,758	47.3	10.4	18.9	--	--	
	2000	1,798	51.3	10.5	16.5	--	--	
	2001	1,812	55.4	11.3	--	--	--	
Warren	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,953</b>	<b>49.5</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>73.5</b>	<b>3</b>
	1996	673	54.7	6.4	7.3	10.1	78.5	
	1997	689	48.0	7.5	6.2	11.8	73.6	
	1998	646	49.5	9.3	9.1	10.8	78.8	
	1999	650	48.8	7.8	10.5	--	--	
	2000	625	49.6	9.4	9.4	--	--	
	2001	670	46.3	10.7	--	--	--	
Washington	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,758</b>	<b>52.4</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>80.6</b>	<b>53</b>
	1996	695	46.8	8.5	5.2	14.2	74.7	
	1997	610	50.3	8.0	10.3	18.5	87.2	
	1998	582	53.3	9.6	10.1	18.2	91.2	
	1999	641	54.6	10.3	10.1	--	--	
	2000	612	52.3	9.8	7.8	--	--	
	2001	618	57.9	9.1	--	--	--	
Wayne	<b>Total</b>	<b>7,263</b>	<b>43.2</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>75.7</b>	<b>57</b>
	1996	1,217	42.2	9.2	11.2	15.1	77.7	
	1997	1,261	38.3	8.7	14.0	18.0	79.1	
	1998	1,273	40.1	11.7	13.0	12.8	77.6	
	1999	1,245	42.4	11.2	13.3	--	--	
	2000	1,168	43.8	9.7	12.0	--	--	
	2001	1,099	53.5	9.3	--	--	--	
Westchester	<b>Total</b>	<b>76,877</b>	<b>63.9</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>110.5</b>	<b>4,591</b>
	1996	12,696	59.6	13.1	19.8	24.4	116.9	
	1997	12,655	58.7	13.3	21.9	25.0	118.9	
	1998	12,829	58.9	13.7	23.8	19.9	116.4	
	1999	12,598	68.9	12.5	19.0	--	--	
	2000	13,300	67.5	12.7	18.2	--	--	
	2001	12,799	69.4	11.8	--	--	--	

\*Source: Vital Statistics of New York State.

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**Table 1: Percentage of Children Screened for Elevated Blood Lead by Age (in months) at Time of First (or Initial) Lead Test:  
New York State excluding New York City  
2002 - 2003 Supplemental Report**

County	Birth Cohort Year	Number of Births*	Percent Screened 0 - <16 months	Percent Screened 16 - <24 months	Percent Screened 24 - <36 months	Percent Screened 36 - <72 months	Total Percent**	Records with No Birth Date Provided
<b>Wyoming</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,660</b>	<b>40.3</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>72.1</b>	<b>8</b>
	1996	471	39.9	10.4	8.7	13.4	72.4	
	1997	443	36.6	10.6	10.6	16.9	74.7	
	1998	462	31.6	8.9	11.5	14.7	66.7	
	1999	422	33.4	11.1	13.0	--	--	
	2000	428	43.5	11.7	15.4	--	--	
	2001	434	57.4	10.8	--	--	--	
<b>Yates</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,898</b>	<b>44.8</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>70.0</b>	<b>11</b>
	1996	327	48.9	11.6	11.6	9.2	81.3	
	1997	331	43.5	6.3	11.5	15.4	76.7	
	1998	344	43.0	4.7	8.4	9.3	65.4	
	1999	318	42.5	7.2	8.8	--	--	
	2000	273	43.6	6.2	10.6	--	--	
	2001	305	47.5	10.5	--	--	--	

\*Source: Vital Statistics of New York State.

\*\*Children who change county of residence could be in screening data in multiple counties, but in birth cohort data in only one county; this could cause screening rates in some counties to exceed 100%.

**Table 2: Prevalence of Confirmed Elevated Blood Lead Levels, Among Children Tested Before Six Years of Age:  
New York State excluding New York City  
2002-2003 Supplemental Report**

County	Year of Test	Number Identified 10-19 µg/dL	Number Identified ≥ 20 µg/dL	Number Children Tested	Prevalence Rate/100 Tested 10-19 µg/dL	Prevalence Rate/100 Tested ≥ 20 µg/dL	Overall Rate/100 Tested ≥ 10 µg/dL
Statewide (excluding NYC)	<b>Total</b>	<b>8,761</b>	<b>882</b>	<b>378,240</b>	<b>2.32</b>	<b>0.23</b>	<b>2.55</b>
	2002	4,621	469	195,147	2.37	0.24	2.61
	2003	4,140	413	183,093	2.26	0.22	2.48
Albany	<b>Total</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>7,916</b>	<b>3.30</b>	<b>0.59</b>	<b>3.89</b>
	2002	138	29	4,300	3.20	0.70	3.90
	2003	123	18	3,616	3.40	0.50	3.90
Allegany	<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,162</b>	<b>1.81</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>1.81</b>
	2002	12	0	632	1.90	0.00	1.90
	2003	9	0	530	1.70	0.00	1.70
Broome	<b>Total</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4,121</b>	<b>2.48</b>	<b>0.24</b>	<b>2.72</b>
	2002	51	4	2,142	2.40	0.20	2.60
	2003	51	6	1,979	2.60	0.30	2.90
Cattaraugus	<b>Total</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2,710</b>	<b>1.59</b>	<b>0.11</b>	<b>1.70</b>
	2002	21	2	1,410	1.50	0.10	1.60
	2003	22	1	1,300	1.70	0.10	1.80
Cayuga	<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2,926</b>	<b>1.23</b>	<b>0.31</b>	<b>1.54</b>
	2002	23	3	1,543	1.50	0.20	1.70
	2003	13	6	1,383	0.90	0.40	1.40
Chautauqua	<b>Total</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5,265</b>	<b>2.11</b>	<b>0.13</b>	<b>2.24</b>
	2002	57	3	2,613	2.20	0.10	2.30
	2003	54	4	2,652	2.00	0.20	2.20
Chemung	<b>Total</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2,346</b>	<b>3.58</b>	<b>0.26</b>	<b>3.84</b>
	2002	32	4	1,123	2.90	0.40	3.20
	2003	52	2	1,223	4.30	0.20	4.40
Chenango	<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1,463</b>	<b>2.73</b>	<b>0.27</b>	<b>3.01</b>
	2002	23	1	789	2.90	0.10	3.00
	2003	17	3	674	2.50	0.40	3.00
Clinton	<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,081</b>	<b>1.59</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>1.59</b>
	2002	17	0	1,052	1.60	0.00	1.60
	2003	16	0	1,029	1.60	0.00	1.60
Columbia	<b>Total</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1,422</b>	<b>4.15</b>	<b>0.49</b>	<b>4.64</b>
	2002	24	1	690	3.50	0.10	3.60
	2003	35	6	732	4.80	0.80	5.60
Cortland	<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2,022</b>	<b>1.88</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>2.03</b>
	2002	19	3	964	2.00	0.30	2.30
	2003	19	0	1,058	1.80	0.00	1.80
Delaware	<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1,163</b>	<b>3.44</b>	<b>0.34</b>	<b>3.78</b>
	2002	17	1	535	3.20	0.20	3.40
	2003	23	3	628	3.70	0.50	4.10
Dutchess	<b>Total</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>9,966</b>	<b>1.22</b>	<b>0.16</b>	<b>1.38</b>
	2002	60	4	5,134	1.20	0.10	1.20
	2003	62	12	4,832	1.30	0.20	1.50
Erie	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,662</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>34,652</b>	<b>4.80</b>	<b>0.48</b>	<b>5.28</b>
	2002	929	99	18,169	5.10	0.50	5.70
	2003	733	69	16,483	4.40	0.40	4.90
Essex	<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>888</b>	<b>2.48</b>	<b>0.23</b>	<b>2.70</b>
	2002	7	0	449	1.60	0.00	1.60
	2003	15	2	439	3.40	0.50	3.90
Franklin	<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>643</b>	<b>1.56</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>1.56</b>
	2002	4	0	304	1.30	0.00	1.30
	2003	6	0	339	1.80	0.00	1.80

**Table 2: Prevalence of Confirmed Elevated Blood Lead Levels, Among Children Tested Before Six Years of Age:  
New York State excluding New York City  
2002-2003 Supplemental Report**

County	Year of Test	Number Identified 10-19 µg/dL	Number Identified ≥ 20 µg/dL	Number Children Tested	Prevalence Rate/100 Tested 10-19 µg/dL	Prevalence Rate/100 Tested ≥ 20 µg/dL	Overall Rate/100 Tested ≥ 10 µg/dL
Fulton	<b>Total</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1,748</b>	<b>6.35</b>	<b>0.51</b>	<b>6.86</b>
	2002	58	4	921	6.30	0.40	6.70
	2003	53	5	827	6.40	0.60	7.00
Genesee	<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1,341</b>	<b>1.86</b>	<b>0.22</b>	<b>2.09</b>
	2002	13	2	709	1.80	0.30	2.10
	2003	12	1	632	1.90	0.20	2.10
Greene	<b>Total</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,317</b>	<b>3.87</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>3.87</b>
	2002	22	0	644	3.40	0.00	3.40
	2003	29	0	673	4.30	0.00	4.30
Hamilton	<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
	2002	0	0	56	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2003	0	0	41	0.00	0.00	0.00
Herkimer	<b>Total</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1,849</b>	<b>3.03</b>	<b>0.22</b>	<b>3.24</b>
	2002	34	2	917	3.70	0.20	3.90
	2003	22	2	932	2.40	0.20	2.60
Jefferson	<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4,541</b>	<b>1.43</b>	<b>0.13</b>	<b>1.56</b>
	2002	39	3	2,285	1.70	0.10	1.80
	2003	26	3	2,256	1.20	0.10	1.30
Lewis	<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>767</b>	<b>2.48</b>	<b>0.39</b>	<b>2.87</b>
	2002	8	1	338	2.40	0.30	2.70
	2003	11	2	429	2.60	0.50	3.00
Livingston	<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1,362</b>	<b>1.91</b>	<b>0.07</b>	<b>1.98</b>
	2002	12	1	572	2.10	0.20	2.30
	2003	14	0	790	1.80	0.00	1.80
Madison	<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2,067</b>	<b>1.69</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>1.74</b>
	2002	14	1	1,047	1.30	0.10	1.40
	2003	21	0	1,020	2.10	0.00	2.10
Monroe	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,481</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>27,615</b>	<b>5.36</b>	<b>0.64</b>	<b>6.00</b>
	2002	766	105	13,721	5.60	0.80	6.30
	2003	715	72	13,894	5.10	0.50	5.70
Montgomery	<b>Total</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1,622</b>	<b>6.35</b>	<b>0.25</b>	<b>6.60</b>
	2002	51	2	780	6.50	0.30	6.80
	2003	52	2	842	6.20	0.20	6.40
Nassau	<b>Total</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>47,390</b>	<b>0.66</b>	<b>0.07</b>	<b>0.73</b>
	2002	177	16	26,126	0.70	0.10	0.70
	2003	135	19	21,264	0.60	0.10	0.70
Niagara	<b>Total</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>6,201</b>	<b>2.08</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>2.29</b>
	2002	72	10	3,180	2.30	0.30	2.60
	2003	57	3	3,021	1.90	0.10	2.00
Oneida	<b>Total</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>6,251</b>	<b>6.86</b>	<b>0.83</b>	<b>7.69</b>
	2002	187	23	3,026	6.20	0.80	6.90
	2003	242	29	3,225	7.50	0.90	8.40
Onondaga	<b>Total</b>	<b>822</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>20,600</b>	<b>3.99</b>	<b>0.22</b>	<b>4.21</b>
	2002	465	23	10,076	4.60	0.20	4.80
	2003	357	23	10,524	3.40	0.20	3.60
Ontario	<b>Total</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3,049</b>	<b>1.71</b>	<b>0.13</b>	<b>1.84</b>
	2002	26	2	1,587	1.60	0.10	1.80
	2003	26	2	1,462	1.80	0.10	1.90
Orange	<b>Total</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>14,537</b>	<b>3.02</b>	<b>0.37</b>	<b>3.39</b>
	2002	218	26	7,082	3.10	0.40	3.40
	2003	221	28	7,455	3.00	0.40	3.30

**Table 2: Prevalence of Confirmed Elevated Blood Lead Levels, Among Children Tested Before Six Years of Age:  
New York State excluding New York City  
2002-2003 Supplemental Report**

County	Year of Test	Number	Number	Number Children Tested	Prevalence	Prevalence	Overall
		Identified 10-19 µg/dL	Identified ≥ 20 µg/dL		Rate/100 Tested 10-19 µg/dL	Rate/100 Tested ≥ 20 µg/dL	Rate/100 Tested ≥ 10 µg/dL
Orleans	<b>Total</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1,275</b>	<b>3.69</b>	<b>0.24</b>	<b>3.92</b>
	2002	25	1	610	4.10	0.20	4.30
	2003	22	2	665	3.30	0.30	3.60
Oswego	<b>Total</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3,985</b>	<b>1.10</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>1.20</b>
	2002	29	3	1,977	1.50	0.20	1.60
	2003	15	1	2,008	0.70	0.10	0.80
Otsego	<b>Total</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1,826</b>	<b>2.25</b>	<b>0.16</b>	<b>2.41</b>
	2002	16	2	894	1.80	0.20	2.00
	2003	25	1	932	2.70	0.10	2.80
Putnam	<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3,947</b>	<b>0.51</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>0.53</b>
	2002	12	0	1,935	0.60	0.00	0.60
	2003	8	1	2,012	0.40	0.10	0.40
Rensselaer	<b>Total</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>5,844</b>	<b>3.13</b>	<b>0.46</b>	<b>3.59</b>
	2002	95	14	2,788	3.40	0.50	3.90
	2003	88	13	3,056	2.90	0.40	3.30
Rockland	<b>Total</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>13,257</b>	<b>0.83</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>0.98</b>
	2002	49	11	6,743	0.70	0.20	0.90
	2003	61	9	6,514	0.90	0.10	1.10
St. Lawrence	<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2,460</b>	<b>1.46</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>1.50</b>
	2002	25	0	1,229	2.00	0.00	2.00
	2003	11	1	1,231	0.90	0.10	1.00
Saratoga	<b>Total</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4,068</b>	<b>1.16</b>	<b>0.12</b>	<b>1.28</b>
	2002	27	1	1,979	1.40	0.10	1.40
	2003	20	4	2,089	1.00	0.20	1.10
Schenectady	<b>Total</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>4,053</b>	<b>2.86</b>	<b>0.27</b>	<b>3.13</b>
	2002	68	7	1,986	3.40	0.40	3.80
	2003	48	4	2,067	2.30	0.20	2.50
Schoharie	<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>697</b>	<b>3.16</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>3.16</b>
	2002	13	0	365	3.60	0.00	3.60
	2003	9	0	332	2.70	0.00	2.70
Schuyler	<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>2.46</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>2.46</b>
	2002	6	0	220	2.70	0.00	2.70
	2003	5	0	228	2.20	0.00	2.20
Seneca	<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>2.45</b>	<b>0.13</b>	<b>2.58</b>
	2002	6	1	383	1.60	0.30	1.80
	2003	13	0	393	3.30	0.00	3.30
Steuben	<b>Total</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3,070</b>	<b>1.86</b>	<b>0.07</b>	<b>1.92</b>
	2002	30	2	1,575	1.90	0.10	2.00
	2003	27	0	1,495	1.80	0.00	1.80
Suffolk	<b>Total</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>37,524</b>	<b>0.54</b>	<b>0.09</b>	<b>0.63</b>
	2002	118	16	21,709	0.50	0.10	0.60
	2003	84	17	15,815	0.50	0.10	0.60
Sullivan	<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1,760</b>	<b>2.10</b>	<b>0.23</b>	<b>2.33</b>
	2002	18	0	824	2.20	0.00	2.20
	2003	19	4	936	2.00	0.40	2.50
Tioga	<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1,264</b>	<b>2.22</b>	<b>0.32</b>	<b>2.53</b>
	2002	13	2	619	2.10	0.30	2.40
	2003	15	2	645	2.30	0.30	2.60
Tompkins	<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,529</b>	<b>0.87</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.87</b>
	2002	13	0	1,251	1.00	0.00	1.00
	2003	9	0	1,278	0.70	0.00	0.70

**Table 2: Prevalence of Confirmed Elevated Blood Lead Levels, Among Children Tested Before Six Years of Age:  
New York State excluding New York City  
2002-2003 Supplemental Report**

County	Year of Test	Number	Number	Number Children Tested	Prevalence	Prevalence	Overall
		Identified 10-19 µg/dL	Identified ≥ 20 µg/dL		Rate/100 Tested 10-19 µg/dL	Rate/100 Tested ≥ 20 µg/dL	Rate/100 Tested ≥ 10 µg/dL
Ulster	<b>Total</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5,120</b>	<b>2.27</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>2.46</b>
	2002	57	4	2,521	2.30	0.20	2.40
	2003	59	6	2,599	2.30	0.20	2.50
Warren	<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1,250</b>	<b>2.64</b>	<b>0.08</b>	<b>2.72</b>
	2002	18	1	632	2.80	0.20	3.00
	2003	15	0	618	2.40	0.00	2.40
Washington	<b>Total</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1,353</b>	<b>4.95</b>	<b>1.18</b>	<b>6.13</b>
	2002	39	11	704	5.50	1.60	7.10
	2003	28	5	649	4.30	0.80	5.10
Wayne	<b>Total</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2,535</b>	<b>1.93</b>	<b>0.16</b>	<b>2.09</b>
	2002	28	1	1,239	2.30	0.10	2.30
	2003	21	3	1,296	1.60	0.20	1.90
Westchester	<b>Total</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>54,480</b>	<b>1.06</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>1.12</b>
	2002	303	16	27,205	1.10	0.10	1.20
	2003	274	17	27,275	1.00	0.10	1.10
Wyoming	<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,015</b>	<b>1.38</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>1.38</b>
	2002	6	0	546	1.10	0.00	1.10
	2003	8	0	469	1.70	0.00	1.70
Yates	<b>Total</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>3.81</b>	<b>0.17</b>	<b>3.97</b>
	2002	11	1	297	3.70	0.30	4.00
	2003	12	0	307	3.90	0.00	3.90

**Table 3: Statewide and County Level New Case Rates<sup>1</sup> (Incidence):  
New York State excluding New York City  
2002-2003 Supplemental Report**

<b>County</b>	<b>Year of Test</b>	<b>Number Newly Identified 10-19 µg/dL</b>	<b>Number Newly Identified ≥ 20 µg/dL</b>	<b>Number of Children Screened</b>	<b>New Case Rate/ 100 Screened 10-19 µg/dL</b>	<b>New Case Rate/ 100 Screened ≥ 20 µg/dL</b>	<b>Overall New Case Rate/ 100 Screened ≥ 10 µg/dL</b>
<b>Statewide (excluding NYC)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>5,117</b>	<b>862</b>	<b>368,196</b>	<b>1.39</b>	<b>0.23</b>	<b>1.62</b>
	2002	2,735	440	189,991	1.44	0.23	1.67
	2003	2,383	422	178,205	1.34	0.24	1.57
<b>Albany</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>7,649</b>	<b>2.18</b>	<b>0.48</b>	<b>2.67</b>
	2002	92	20	4,161	2.20	0.50	2.70
	2003	75	17	3,488	2.20	0.50	2.60
<b>Allegany</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,146</b>	<b>1.31</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>1.31</b>
	2002	9	0	624	1.40	0.00	1.40
	2003	6	0	522	1.20	0.00	1.20
<b>Broome</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4,023</b>	<b>1.69</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>1.89</b>
	2002	34	3	2,096	1.60	0.10	1.80
	2003	34	5	1,927	1.80	0.30	2.00
<b>Cattaraugus</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2,663</b>	<b>1.28</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>1.31</b>
	2002	16	1	1,384	1.20	0.10	1.20
	2003	18	0	1,279	1.40	0.00	1.40
<b>Cayuga</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2,869</b>	<b>0.70</b>	<b>0.35</b>	<b>1.05</b>
	2002	15	3	1,513	1.00	0.20	1.20
	2003	5	7	1,356	0.40	0.50	0.90
<b>Chautauqua</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5,111</b>	<b>1.43</b>	<b>0.14</b>	<b>1.57</b>
	2002	37	2	2,525	1.50	0.10	1.50
	2003	36	5	2,586	1.40	0.20	1.60
<b>Chemung</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2,231</b>	<b>2.38</b>	<b>0.27</b>	<b>2.64</b>
	2002	21	4	1,067	2.00	0.40	2.30
	2003	32	2	1,164	2.80	0.20	2.90
<b>Chenango</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1,423</b>	<b>1.69</b>	<b>0.49</b>	<b>2.18</b>
	2002	14	4	771	1.80	0.50	2.30
	2003	10	3	652	1.50	0.50	2.00
<b>Clinton</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2,042</b>	<b>0.93</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>1.03</b>
	2002	9	2	1,032	0.90	0.20	1.10
	2003	10	0	1,010	1.00	0.00	1.00
<b>Columbia</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1,365</b>	<b>3.15</b>	<b>0.51</b>	<b>3.66</b>
	2002	17	0	657	2.60	0.00	2.60
	2003	26	7	708	3.70	1.00	4.70
<b>Cortland</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1,975</b>	<b>1.32</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>1.47</b>
	2002	13	2	944	1.40	0.20	1.60
	2003	13	1	1,031	1.30	0.10	1.40
<b>Delaware</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1,126</b>	<b>2.58</b>	<b>0.36</b>	<b>2.93</b>
	2002	12	1	518	2.30	0.20	2.50
	2003	17	3	608	2.80	0.50	3.30
<b>Dutchess</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>9,846</b>	<b>0.83</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>1.05</b>
	2002	39	9	5,078	0.80	0.20	1.00
	2003	43	12	4,768	0.90	0.30	1.20
<b>Erie</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>862</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>32,669</b>	<b>2.64</b>	<b>0.32</b>	<b>2.96</b>
	2002	492	54	17,097	2.90	0.30	3.20
	2003	370	50	15,572	2.40	0.30	2.70
<b>Essex</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>867</b>	<b>1.61</b>	<b>0.23</b>	<b>1.85</b>
	2002	5	0	436	1.20	0.00	1.20
	2003	9	2	431	2.10	0.50	2.60

<sup>1</sup> Children screened before age six with a newly confirmed elevated blood lead level at 10 µg/dL or greater.

**Table 3: Statewide and County Level New Case Rates<sup>1</sup> (Incidence):  
New York State excluding New York City  
2002-2003 Supplemental Report**

County	Year of Test	Number Newly Identified 10-19 µg/dL	Number Newly Identified ≥ 20 µg/dL	Number of Children Screened	New Case Rate/ 100 Screened 10-19 µg/dL	New Case Rate/ 100 Screened ≥ 20 µg/dL	Overall New Case Rate/ 100 Screened ≥ 10 µg/dL
Franklin	<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>0.79</b>	<b>0.16</b>	<b>0.95</b>
	2002	2	1	300	0.70	0.30	1.00
	2003	3	0	333	0.90	0.00	0.90
Fulton	<b>Total</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1,676</b>	<b>4.65</b>	<b>0.72</b>	<b>5.37</b>
	2002	41	7	890	4.60	0.80	5.40
	2003	37	5	786	4.70	0.60	5.30
Genesee	<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1,313</b>	<b>1.22</b>	<b>0.30</b>	<b>1.52</b>
	2002	9	2	693	1.30	0.30	1.60
	2003	7	2	620	1.10	0.30	1.50
Greene	<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1,276</b>	<b>2.51</b>	<b>0.39</b>	<b>2.90</b>
	2002	14	2	624	2.20	0.30	2.60
	2003	18	3	652	2.80	0.50	3.20
Hamilton	<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>1.03</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>1.03</b>
	2002	0	0	56	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2003	1	0	41	2.40	0.00	2.40
Herkimer	<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1,766</b>	<b>1.93</b>	<b>0.28</b>	<b>2.21</b>
	2002	22	4	876	2.50	0.50	3.00
	2003	12	1	890	1.40	0.10	1.50
Jefferson	<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4,429</b>	<b>0.81</b>	<b>0.14</b>	<b>0.95</b>
	2002	24	1	2,223	1.10	0.00	1.10
	2003	12	5	2,206	0.50	0.20	0.80
Lewis	<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>1.73</b>	<b>0.40</b>	<b>2.13</b>
	2002	7	0	333	2.10	0.00	2.10
	2003	6	3	419	1.40	0.70	2.20
Livingston	<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1,338</b>	<b>1.49</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>1.64</b>
	2002	8	2	562	1.40	0.40	1.80
	2003	12	0	776	1.60	0.00	1.60
Madison	<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2,032</b>	<b>1.18</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>1.23</b>
	2002	6	1	1,028	0.60	0.10	0.70
	2003	18	0	1,004	1.80	0.00	1.80
Monroe	<b>Total</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>25,789</b>	<b>2.87</b>	<b>0.57</b>	<b>3.44</b>
	2002	386	87	12,809	3.00	0.70	3.70
	2003	355	59	12,980	2.70	0.50	3.20
Montgomery	<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1,523</b>	<b>3.94</b>	<b>0.66</b>	<b>4.60</b>
	2002	29	3	734	4.00	0.40	4.40
	2003	31	7	789	3.90	0.90	4.80
Nassau	<b>Total</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>47,002</b>	<b>0.43</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>0.53</b>
	2002	124	19	25,929	0.50	0.10	0.60
	2003	79	27	21,073	0.40	0.10	0.50
Niagara	<b>Total</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>6,012</b>	<b>1.23</b>	<b>0.30</b>	<b>1.53</b>
	2002	48	12	3,092	1.60	0.40	1.90
	2003	26	6	2,920	0.90	0.20	1.10
Oneida	<b>Total</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>5,880</b>	<b>4.17</b>	<b>0.82</b>	<b>4.98</b>
	2002	105	19	2,848	3.70	0.70	4.40
	2003	140	29	3,032	4.60	1.00	5.60
Onondaga	<b>Total</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>19,366</b>	<b>2.14</b>	<b>0.29</b>	<b>2.43</b>
	2002	228	31	9,425	2.40	0.30	2.80
	2003	187	25	9,941	1.90	0.30	2.10

<sup>1</sup> Children screened before age six with a newly confirmed elevated blood lead level at 10 µg/dL or greater.

**Table 3: Statewide and County Level New Case Rates<sup>1</sup> (Incidence):  
New York State excluding New York City  
2002-2003 Supplemental Report**

County	Year of Test	Number Newly Identified	Number Newly Identified ≥	Number of Children Screened	New Case Rate/ 100 Screened	New Case Rate/ 100 Screened	Overall New Case Rate/ 100 Screened
		10-19 µg/dL	20 µg/dL		10-19 µg/dL	≥ 20 µg/dL	≥ 10 µg/dL
<b>Ontario</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3,008</b>	<b>1.16</b>	<b>0.30</b>	<b>1.46</b>
	2002	15	7	1,565	1.00	0.50	1.40
	2003	20	2	1,443	1.40	0.10	1.50
<b>Orange</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>14,085</b>	<b>1.86</b>	<b>0.29</b>	<b>2.15</b>
	2002	136	19	6,858	2.00	0.30	2.30
	2003	126	22	7,227	1.70	0.30	2.10
<b>Orleans</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1,237</b>	<b>2.34</b>	<b>0.16</b>	<b>2.51</b>
	2002	17	1	591	2.90	0.20	3.10
	2003	12	1	646	1.90	0.20	2.00
<b>Oswego</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3,929</b>	<b>0.79</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>0.89</b>
	2002	22	4	1,951	1.10	0.20	1.30
	2003	9	0	1,978	0.50	0.00	0.50
<b>Otsego</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1,788</b>	<b>1.45</b>	<b>0.17</b>	<b>1.62</b>
	2002	13	1	878	1.50	0.10	1.60
	2003	13	2	910	1.40	0.20	1.70
<b>Putnam</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3,930</b>	<b>0.38</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>0.43</b>
	2002	8	1	1,928	0.40	0.10	0.50
	2003	7	1	2,002	0.40	0.10	0.40
<b>Rensselaer</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>5,696</b>	<b>2.07</b>	<b>0.53</b>	<b>2.60</b>
	2002	57	16	2,716	2.10	0.60	2.70
	2003	61	14	2,980	2.10	0.50	2.50
<b>Rockland</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>13,166</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.13</b>	<b>0.77</b>
	2002	38	8	6,697	0.60	0.10	0.70
	2003	47	9	6,469	0.70	0.10	0.90
<b>St. Lawrence</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2,417</b>	<b>1.03</b>	<b>0.08</b>	<b>1.12</b>
	2002	19	1	1,206	1.60	0.10	1.70
	2003	6	1	1,211	0.50	0.10	0.60
<b>Saratoga</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4,039</b>	<b>0.89</b>	<b>0.12</b>	<b>1.02</b>
	2002	19	1	1,960	1.00	0.10	1.00
	2003	17	4	2,079	0.80	0.20	1.00
<b>Schenectady</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3,960</b>	<b>1.99</b>	<b>0.25</b>	<b>2.25</b>
	2002	47	7	1,935	2.40	0.40	2.80
	2003	32	3	2,025	1.60	0.20	1.70
<b>Schoharie</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>1.78</b>	<b>0.30</b>	<b>2.07</b>
	2002	10	1	356	2.80	0.30	3.10
	2003	2	1	319	0.60	0.30	0.90
<b>Schuyler</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>1.38</b>	<b>0.46</b>	<b>1.83</b>
	2002	2	2	213	0.90	0.90	1.90
	2003	4	0	223	1.80	0.00	1.80
<b>Seneca</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>1.82</b>	<b>0.26</b>	<b>2.08</b>
	2002	6	1	380	1.60	0.30	1.80
	2003	8	1	388	2.10	0.30	2.30
<b>Steuben</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3,014</b>	<b>1.39</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>1.49</b>
	2002	22	2	1,545	1.40	0.10	1.60
	2003	20	1	1,469	1.40	0.10	1.40
<b>Suffolk</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>37,377</b>	<b>0.46</b>	<b>0.09</b>	<b>0.55</b>
	2002	100	18	21,640	0.50	0.10	0.60
	2003	73	16	15,737	0.50	0.10	0.60

<sup>1</sup> Children screened before age six with a newly confirmed elevated blood lead level at 10 µg/dL or greater.

**Table 3: Statewide and County Level New Case Rates<sup>1</sup> (Incidence):  
New York State excluding New York City  
2002-2003 Supplemental Report**

<b>County</b>	<b>Year of Test</b>	<b>Number Newly Identified 10-19 µg/dL</b>	<b>Number Newly Identified ≥ 20 µg/dL</b>	<b>Number of Children Screened</b>	<b>New Case Rate/ 100 Screened 10-19 µg/dL</b>	<b>New Case Rate/ 100 Screened ≥ 20 µg/dL</b>	<b>Overall New Case Rate/ 100 Screened ≥ 10 µg/dL</b>
<b>Sullivan</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1,730</b>	<b>1.56</b>	<b>0.23</b>	<b>1.79</b>
	2002	13	0	808	1.60	0.00	1.60
	2003	14	4	922	1.50	0.40	2.00
<b>Tioga</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1,224</b>	<b>1.31</b>	<b>0.33</b>	<b>1.63</b>
	2002	10	1	599	1.70	0.20	1.80
	2003	6	3	625	1.00	0.50	1.40
<b>Tompkins</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,518</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.75</b>
	2002	13	0	1,247	1.00	0.00	1.00
	2003	6	0	1,271	0.50	0.00	0.50
<b>Ulster</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>5,009</b>	<b>1.40</b>	<b>0.32</b>	<b>1.72</b>
	2002	40	7	2,468	1.60	0.30	1.90
	2003	30	9	2,541	1.20	0.40	1.50
<b>Warren</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1,224</b>	<b>1.55</b>	<b>0.25</b>	<b>1.80</b>
	2002	8	2	618	1.30	0.30	1.60
	2003	11	1	606	1.80	0.20	2.00
<b>Washington</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>1,284</b>	<b>2.80</b>	<b>1.32</b>	<b>4.13</b>
	2002	24	10	668	3.60	1.50	5.10
	2003	12	7	616	2.00	1.10	3.10
<b>Wayne</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2,494</b>	<b>1.36</b>	<b>0.28</b>	<b>1.64</b>
	2002	21	4	1,220	1.70	0.30	2.10
	2003	13	3	1,274	1.00	0.20	1.30
<b>Westchester</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>53,718</b>	<b>0.67</b>	<b>0.11</b>	<b>0.77</b>
	2002	186	28	26,795	0.70	0.10	0.80
	2003	172	29	26,923	0.60	0.10	0.80
<b>Wyoming</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1,002</b>	<b>0.90</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>1.00</b>
	2002	4	1	539	0.70	0.20	0.90
	2003	5	0	463	1.10	0.00	1.10
<b>Yates</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>2.76</b>	<b>0.52</b>	<b>3.28</b>
	2002	7	1	285	2.50	0.40	2.80
	2003	9	2	294	3.10	0.70	3.70

<sup>1</sup> Children screened before age six with a newly confirmed elevated blood lead level at 10 µg/dL or greater.

**Table 4: Initial Environmental Assessment by Local Health Departments  
New York State  
Year 2002 Childhood Lead Poisoning Environmental Data**

Local Health Department	Number of children referred $\geq 20$ ug/dl	Number of dwellings investigated	Number of dwellings with lead hazards	Number of dwellings with satisfied notice and demands	Number of dwellings investigated based on a child with BLL between 10 ug/dl and 19 ug/dl	Number of field visits
Albany	25	40	35	32	0	1140
Allegany	0	0	0	0	0	0
Broome	5	6	6	10	0	88
Cattaraugus	1	2	2	1	0	4
Cayuga	2	2	1	1	1	5
Chautauqua	5	14	12	5	9	25
Chemung	2	2	1	7	0	24
Chenango	2	1	1	1	0	2
Clinton	1	5	5	0	4	6
Columbia	4	11	8	1	8	27
Cortland	3	4	4	2	1	8
Dutchess	9	11	8	4	0	63
Erie	122	197	157	348	203	3857
Genesee	2	2	2	2	0	4
Livingston	1	1	1	1	0	2
Madison	0	0	0	0	0	0
Monroe	137	183	158	188	0	1446
Nassau	30	35	27	47	7	246
Niagara	12	12	11	11	0	38
Oneida	53	70	44	7	29	99
Onondaga	56	224	183	171	81	2843
Orange	93	101	50	47	9	41
Orleans	2	2	2	2	0	5
Oswego	5	6	5	4	1	12
Putnam	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rensselaer	16	14	13	2	0	21
Rockland	5	7	2	0	0	12
Schenectady	29	33	29	29	4	125
Schoharie	0	0	0	0	1	1
Seneca	0	1	0	0	1	4
Suffolk	14	18	10	6	2	28
Tioga	1	1	0	0	0	8
Tompkins	0	0	0	0	13	15
Ulster	8	9	8	2	0	95
Westchester	86	97	72	67	56	1,286
Wyoming	1	1	1	1	0	2
NYC	520	1049	564	703	154	5,129
Canton DO	1	1	1	0	0	6
Geneva DO	12	12	11	2	0	41
Hornell DO	4	4	4	2	0	18
Monticello DO	2	2	2	2	0	16
Oneonta DO	4	5	3	1	5	16
Saranac Lake DO	1	1	1	3	0	6
Glens Falls DO	11	11	9	3	0	16
Watertown DO	2	2	2	15	1	32
Herkimer DO	16	18	18	12	0	68
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1,305</b>	<b>2,217</b>	<b>1,473</b>	<b>1,742</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>16,930</b>

\* estimated field visits

**Table 5: Initial Environmental Assessment by Local Health Departments  
New York State  
Year 2003 Childhood Lead Poisoning Environmental Data**

Local Health Department	Number of children referred $\geq 20$ ug/dl	Number of dwellings investigated	Number of dwellings with lead hazards	Number of dwellings with satisfied notice and demands	Number of dwellings investigated based on a child with BLL between 10 ug/dl and 19 ug/dl	Number of field visits
Albany	19	55	50	44	0	1,149
Allegany	0	0	0	0	0	0
Broome	6	1	1	6	0	55
Cattaraugus	1	2	2	1	0	3
Cayuga	10	14	7	5	1	25
Chautauqua	6	18	17	5	12	25
Chemung	6	8	7	11	2	66
Chenango	2	1	1	1	0	1
Clinton	0	16	5	0	3	6
Columbia	4	12	8	0	10	24
Cortland	2	3	2	3	1	14
Dutchess	19	30	23	12	0	82
Erie	73	124	101	269	201	3,699
Genesee	2	2	2	2	0	4
Livingston	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madison	0	0	0	0	1	1
Monroe	105	162	138	154	12	1,505
Nassau	39	51	31	17	11	148
Niagara	6	6	5	5	0	18
Oneida	48	62	38	7	2	64
Onondaga	95	344	257	218	170	3,439
Orange	89	111	42	40	3	152
Orleans	3	3	3	3	0	5
Oswego	1	1	1	2	0	4
Putnam	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rensselaer	11	11	11	2	0	26
Rockland	15	19	8	3	26	35
Schenectady	20	21	18	18	1	76
Schoharie	1	0	0	0	0	3
Seneca	1	1	0	0	1	4
Suffolk	14	20	13	4	5	49
Tioga	2	2	0	0	0	4
Tompkins	0	0	0	0	8	11
Ulster	10	11	8	2	0	67
Westchester	85	97	68	63	49	1,365
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0
NYC	519	991	503	467	94	3,759
Canton DO	1	1	1	0	0	5
Geneva DO	6	6	6	8	0	53
Hornell DO	0	0	0	2	0	7
Monticello DO	5	5	5	5	0	26
Oneonta DO	7	7	7	0	0	34
Saranac Lake DO	0	0	0	1	0	0
Glens Falls DO	9	8	6	3	0	64
Watertown DO	8	12	11	4	0	37
Herkimer DO	21	23	23	23	0	119
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1,271</b>	<b>2,261</b>	<b>1,429</b>	<b>1,410</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>16,233</b>

\* estimated field visits