

Lead Risk Levels & Fair Housing Fact Sheet

**Fair housing is environmentally safe housing.
In 2020 there were 71 cases of childhood lead
poisoning in the city of Hartford.**

- Lead poisoning has a disproportionate impact on children of color, who are more than twice as likely to be victims of lead poisoning than white children.
- There are two major factors to help determine the risk of lead within a census tract, age of housing and poverty.
- Housing age is currently one of the most established risk factors for determining lead poisoning.
- Children who live in communities where a high percentage of the population is below the federal poverty level have 9x the lead level in their blood when compared to other communities.



**The Connecticut Fair Housing Center is a nonprofit
organization working to ensure that all people
have equal access to housing opportunities,
free from discrimination.**

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Lead can exist throughout the environment, including the home in the paint, in the soil, and in the water.

Any amount of lead is dangerous. Houses built before 1978 currently possess the highest risk of childhood lead poisoning.

Here is what you can do:

- **Test your home.** For more info on how to schedule a test, call the National Lead Information Center (NLIC) at 1-800-424-LEAD.
- **Test your drinking water.** To schedule an inspection call 1-800-426-4791.
- **Test your children.** To find your nearest testing center, contact the Connecticut Children's Medical Center RLTC at (860) 547-0970 ext. 6864 or contact Yale RLTC at (203) 688-2195.

For more information, contact the National Lead Information Center (NLIC) at 1-800-424-LEAD or visit <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

**Have you experienced housing discrimination?
Contact the Connecticut Fair Housing Center:**

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